

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain  
Region

Humboldt-  
Toiyabe  
National  
Forest

December 2001

# Privies, Pastures, and Portables

## Administrative Facilities of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 1891-1950

### Volume One: Historic Context Statement



Forest Service Report No. TY-01-1370

*Cover: The Ely Ranger District compound originally served as the Supervisor's Office for the Nevada National Forest. Special attention was given to building design, plants, signage and fencing.*

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.

# **Privies, Pastures, and Portables**

**Administrative Facilities of the  
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 1891-1950**

**Volume One: Historic Context Statement**

**Forest Service Report No. TY-01-1370**

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



# Preface

The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is developing a historic facilities management plan in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The work includes the identification and evaluation of each administrative building that is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Volume One of this report, which serves as the basis for evaluation, documents the history of the forest, each ranger district, and the forest's architectural development. Volume Two contains information on resource types and distribution, evaluation methodology, and evaluation summaries. Copies of this document will be provided to the State Historic Preservation Offices in Nevada and California. Other depositories include the Humboldt-Toiyabe Forest Supervisor's Office in Sparks, Nevada, the Regional Forester's Office in Ogden, Utah, and the Forest Service Heritage Center at Weber State University.

# Acronyms

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
APW	Accelerated Public Works Program
AWS	Aircraft Warning Service
AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CO	Conscientious Objector
CPS	Civilian Public Service
DG	Division of Grazing (now the Bureau of Land Management)
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
DR	District Ranger
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Act
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
HNF	Humboldt National Forest
H-TNF	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
LTBMU	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
MNF	Mono National Forest
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NF	National Forest
NNF	Nevada 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)
SRNF	Santa Rosa National Forest
TNF	Toiyabe National Forest
UNR	University of Nevada Reno
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USMC	United States Marine Corps
WPA	Works Projects Administration

# Table of Contents

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
PURPOSE AND SCOPE.....	1
FORMAT.....	1
FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATION AND NOMENCLATURE.....	2
METHODOLOGY.....	2
<i>RESEARCH AND REVIEW</i> .....	3
<i>FIELD SURVEY</i> .....	4
<b>CONTEXT DEFINITION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.....	5
SPATIAL BOUNDARIES.....	5
TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES.....	6
<b>MAPS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: 1891-1907, EARLY CONSERVATION OF THE WEST</b> .....	<b>17</b>
FOREST SERVICE OVERVIEW.....	17
HISTORICAL SETTING.....	18
<i>MINING</i> .....	18
<i>RANCHING</i> .....	19
THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES.....	20
<i>CALIFORNIA FOREST RESERVES</i> .....	21
Stanislaus Forest Reserve.....	21
Tahoe Forest Reserve.....	22
<i>NEVADA FOREST RESERVES</i> .....	22
Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve.....	22
Independence Forest Reserve.....	23
Charleston and Vegas Forest Reserves.....	25
Toquima, Monitor and Toiyabe Forest Reserves.....	26
ADMINISTRATION.....	27
<i>ORGANIZATION</i> .....	27
<i>FOREST OFFICERS</i> .....	28
FIRE MANAGEMENT.....	31
SNOW SURVEYING.....	31
<b>CHAPTER TWO: 1908-1929, THE PROGRESSIVE ERA AND THE GREAT WAR</b> .....	<b>32</b>
HISTORICAL SETTING.....	32
LAND ADJUSTMENTS.....	33
MONO NATIONAL FOREST.....	34
MOAPA NATIONAL FOREST (1909-15) AND DIVISION (1915-1929).....	35
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST.....	36
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST.....	36
<i>CREATION OF THE HUMBOLDT, 1908-17</i> .....	36
<i>SANTA ROSA NATIONAL FOREST, 1911-17</i> .....	37

<i>RUBY NATIONAL FOREST, 1912 – 17</i> .....	38
<i>CONSOLIDATION AND ADJUSTMENT, 1917-29</i> .....	39
NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST.....	40
ADMINISTRATION.....	41
<i>ORGANIZATION</i> .....	41
<i>FOREST OFFICERS</i> .....	42
FIRE MANAGEMENT.....	45
SNOW SURVEYING.....	45
EXPERIMENT STATIONS.....	46
<b>CHAPTER THREE: 1930-1942, THE NEW DEAL ERA.....</b>	<b>48</b>
HISTORICAL SETTING.....	48
CHANGES TO THE FORESTS.....	48
<i>MONO AND TOIYABE NATIONAL FORESTS</i> .....	48
<i>HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	49
<i>NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	49
ADMINISTRATION.....	50
THE DEPRESSION AND RELIEF PROGRAMS.....	51
<i>THE BEGINNING</i> .....	51
<i>ADMINISTRATION OF THE CCC</i> .....	51
<i>ENROLLMENT</i> .....	52
<i>THE CAMPS</i> .....	53
<i>CCC AND THE FOREST SERVICE</i> .....	54
<i>NEVADA CAMPS</i> .....	55
Camp F-1, Lamoille Canyon.....	57
Camps F-2 and F-5, Paradise Valley.....	57
Camp F-3, Berry Creek.....	58
Camp F-4, Kyle Canyon.....	59
Camp F-6, Galena Creek.....	59
Camp F-7, Reese River.....	60
<i>CALIFORNIA CCC CAMPS</i> .....	60
Camp F-396, Coleville.....	61
<i>FINAL YEARS OF THE CCC</i> .....	62
<i>THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION</i> .....	63
FIRE MANAGEMENT.....	64
SNOW SURVEYING.....	64
EXPERIMENT STATIONS.....	66
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: 1943-1950, WORLD WAR II AND THE POST-WAR ERA.....</b>	<b>67</b>
HISTORICAL SETTING.....	67
CHANGES TO THE FORESTS.....	67
<i>TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	68
<i>HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	69
<i>NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	69
ADMINISTRATION.....	69
CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPS.....	70
<i>THE CAMPS</i> .....	71
<i>THE MEN</i> .....	72
<i>WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE</i> .....	73
<i>CAMP ANTELOPE</i> .....	74
<i>PUBLIC PERCEPTION</i> .....	77
<i>CAMP CLOSURES</i> .....	78
FIRE MANAGEMENT.....	79
SNOW SURVEYING.....	79
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUPERVISORS' OFFICES.....</b>	<b>83</b>

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST.....	83
<i>MONO SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE</i> .....	83
<i>TOIYABE SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE</i> .....	83
Toiyabe Ranger Station.....	83
<i>MINDEN WAREHOUSE COMPOUND</i> .....	84
<i>RENO CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP</i> .....	84
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST.....	85
<i>SUPERVISOR'S OFFICES</i> .....	85
<i>ELKO WAREHOUSE COMPOUND</i> .....	85
<b>CHAPTER SIX: THE SIERRA FRONT.....</b>	<b>87</b>
BRIDGEPORT RANGER DISTRICT.....	87
<i>BRIDGEPORT RANGER STATION</i> .....	87
<i>BUCKEYE SNOW SURVEY CABIN</i> .....	90
<i>CAMP ANTELOPE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	90
<i>CHRIS FLAT GUARD STATION</i> .....	91
<i>PIUTE MEADOWS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	91
<i>SWEETWATER RANGER STATION</i> .....	92
<i>WELLINGTON RANGER STATION</i> .....	93
<i>WHEELER GUARD STATION</i> .....	94
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	95
CARSON RANGER DISTRICT.....	98
<i>CARSON RANGER STATION</i> .....	98
<i>CONNELLS CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	100
<i>DOG VALLEY GUARD STATION</i> .....	100
<i>HOT SPRINGS RANGER STATION</i> .....	102
<i>MARKLEEVILLE RANGER STATION</i> .....	102
<i>SODA SPRINGS GUARD STATION</i> .....	104
<i>LOOKOUT SITES</i> .....	104
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	106
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: NORTHEAST NEVADA.....</b>	<b>108</b>
JARBIDGE RANGER DISTRICT.....	108
<i>KLONDYKE RANGER STATION</i> .....	109
<i>MAHONEY RANGER STATION</i> .....	109
<i>POLE CREEK RANGER STATION</i> .....	111
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	112
MOUNTAIN CITY RANGER DISTRICT.....	114
<i>76 CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	114
<i>GOLD CREEK RANGER STATION</i> .....	115
<i>JACK CREEK GUARD STATION</i> .....	116
<i>MOUNTAIN CITY RANGER STATION</i> .....	117
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	118
RUBY MOUNTAINS RANGER DISTRICT.....	120
<i>ACKLER CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	121
<i>CLOVER RANGER STATION</i> .....	121
<i>GREEN MOUNTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	122
<i>HARRISON PASS RANGER STATION</i> .....	122
<i>LAMOILLE RANGER STATION</i> .....	123
<i>MOUND VALLEY RANGER STATION</i> .....	124
<i>RUBY RANGER STATION</i> .....	125
<i>SOUTH FORK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	126
<i>TERRACES GUARD STATION</i> .....	127
<i>WELLS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	127
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	128
SANTA ROSA RANGER DISTRICT.....	130

<i>CULTURAL STUDIES OF PARADISE VALLEY</i> .....	131
<i>THE ROLE OF THE CCC</i> .....	132
<i>BUCKSKIN SNOW SURVEY CABIN</i> .....	133
<i>CALICO RANGER STATION</i> .....	133
<i>LACA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	133
<i>LAMANCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	134
Lamance Ranger Station.....	134
Lamance Experiment Station.....	135
Lamance Powder House.....	136
<i>MARTIN CREEK RANGER STATION</i> .....	136
<i>PARADISE VALLEY RANGER STATION</i> .....	137
<i>REBEL CREEK RANGER STATION</i> .....	138
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	139
<b>CHAPTER EIGHT: CENTRAL NEVADA</b> .....	<b>140</b>
AUSTIN RANGER DISTRICT.....	140
<i>AUSTIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	140
Austin Ranger Station.....	141
Austin Ranger Dwelling.....	142
<i>BLACKBURN RANGER STATION</i> .....	142
<i>KINGSTON RANGER STATION</i> .....	142
<i>MOHAWK RANGER STATION</i> .....	143
<i>POTTS RANGER STATION</i> .....	144
<i>REESE RIVER RANGER STATION</i> .....	144
Early Improvements.....	145
CCC Era.....	145
The Post-CCC Era.....	146
Existing Structures.....	146
<i>SAN JUAN CANYON GUARD STATION</i> .....	147
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	147
ELY RANGER DISTRICT.....	149
<i>BAKER RANGER STATION</i> .....	149
<i>BERRY CREEK RANGER STATION</i> .....	150
<i>CHERRY CREEK GUARD STATION</i> .....	151
<i>CURRANT CREEK RANGER STATION</i> .....	151
<i>ELLISON RANGER STATION</i> .....	152
<i>ELY ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	153
Administrative Site Buildings.....	153
Landscaping.....	154
Later Developments.....	154
<i>ELY POWDER HOUSE AND CAP MAGAZINE</i> .....	154
<i>ELY WAREHOUSE SITE</i> .....	154
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	155
TONOPAH RANGER DISTRICT.....	159
<i>HUNTS CANYON GUARD STATION</i> .....	159
<i>MEADOW CANYON GUARD STATION</i> .....	159
<i>SANDIA DWELLINGS</i> .....	160
<i>STONE CABIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE</i> .....	161
<i>TONOPAH STABLES</i> .....	161
<i>TONOPAH RANGER STATION</i> .....	162
<i>OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</i> .....	162
<b>CHAPTER NINE: SOUTHERN NEVADA</b> .....	<b>165</b>
SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.....	165
<i>EARLY RANGER STATIONS</i> .....	165
<i>THE NEW DEAL AND WORLD WAR II</i> .....	166

<i>KYLE CANYON RANGER STATION</i> .....	167
<i>KYLE CANYON CAP HOUSE</i> .....	168
<i>LAS VEGAS RANGER STATION</i> .....	168
<i>LEE CANYON GUARD STATION</i> .....	169
<b>CHAPTER TEN: 1891-1907, PINCHOT PROVIDES DIRECTION</b> .....	<b>173</b>
SITE WITHDRAWALS.....	173
IMPROVEMENTS.....	174
<b>CHAPTER ELEVEN: 1908-1929, THE PIONEER TRADITION</b> .....	<b>176</b>
SITE WITHDRAWALS.....	176
FOREST ENGINEERS.....	178
IMPROVEMENTS.....	179
<i>BUILDING DESIGN</i> .....	182
<i>SITE DESIGN</i> .....	184
<i>FIRE LOOKOUTS</i> .....	185
<i>SNOW SURVEY CABINS</i> .....	187
<b>CHAPTER TWELVE: 1930-1942, A NEW IDENTITY</b> .....	<b>188</b>
FUNDS AND LABOR.....	188
THE DESIGNERS.....	189
STANDARDIZED PLANS.....	190
REGION FOUR.....	191
<i>DWELLINGS</i> .....	192
<i>OFFICES</i> .....	193
<i>BARNS AND FLY SHEDS</i> .....	193
<i>SUPPORT STRUCTURES</i> .....	193
<i>SITE DESIGN</i> .....	193
<i>MATERIALS</i> .....	194
<i>PAINT</i> .....	194
REGION FIVE.....	196
<i>BUILDING PLANS</i> .....	196
<i>SITE DESIGN</i> .....	198
THE PINE TREE LOGO.....	198
SPECIAL BUILDING TYPES.....	199
<i>FIRE LOOKOUTS</i> .....	199
<i>SNOW SURVEY CABINS</i> .....	200
<i>EXPERIMENT STATIONS</i> .....	201
<i>CCC CAMP BUILDINGS</i> .....	202
BUILDING RESTRICTIONS.....	203
<b>CHAPTER THIRTEEN: 1943-1950, PRE-FABS AND PORTABLES</b> .....	<b>204</b>
SITE WITHDRAWALS.....	204
DESIGNERS.....	204
IMPROVEMENTS.....	205
<i>SITE DESIGN</i> .....	206
<i>REGION FOUR</i> .....	206
<i>REGION FIVE</i> .....	207
<b>APPENDIX A: TIMELINE</b> .....	<b>211</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: FOREST LANDS ACTIONS</b> .....	<b>218</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: PERSONNEL</b> .....	<b>222</b>
REGIONAL FORESTERS.....	222
<i>INTERMOUNTAIN REGION 4</i> .....	222

<i>PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION 5</i> .....	222
<b>FOREST SUPERVISORS</b> .....	222
<i>RUBY AND INDEPENDENCE FOREST RESERVES, 1906-08</i> .....	222
<i>HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST, EST. 1908</i> .....	222
<i>RUBY NATIONAL FOREST, 1912-17</i> .....	223
<i>SANTA ROSA NATIONAL FOREST, 1911-17</i> .....	223
<i>TOQUIMA AND MONITOR FOREST RESERVES, 1907-08</i> .....	223
<i>TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST, 1907-32, RE-ESTABLISHED 1938</i> .....	223
<i>CHARLESTON AND VEGAS FOREST RESERVES, 1906-08</i> .....	223
<i>MOAPA NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-15</i> .....	223
<i>NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST, 1909-57</i> .....	223
<i>STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, EST. 1897</i> .....	224
<i>MONO NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-45</i> .....	224
<i>TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, EST. 1899</i> .....	224
<b>DISTRICT RANGERS</b> .....	224
<i>HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	224
Ruby District, 1906-08 (Ruby FR), 1908-12 (HNF), 1912-17 (RNF), and 1917-present (HNF).....	224
Mound Valley District, 1906-08 (Ruby FR), 1908-1912 (HNF), 1912-17 (RNF), 1917-22 (HNF).....	224
Thremile/National District, 1911-17 (SRNF).....	225
Rebel Creek District, 1911-17 (SRNF), 1917-22 (HNF).....	225
Lamance/Paradise Ranger District, 1911-17 (SRNF), 1917 - Present (HNF).....	225
Las Vegas Ranger District.....	225
Jarbidge District, 1909-Present (HNF).....	225
Pole Creek District, 1909-19 (HNF).....	226
Gold Creek Ranger District, 1908-73 (HNF).....	226
Jack Creek Ranger District, 1908-1930s (HNF).....	226
Mountain City Ranger District, 1908-Present (HNF).....	226
<i>NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	227
White Pine District.....	227
Currant District.....	227
Spring Valley District.....	227
Baker District, 1909-57 (NNF).....	227
Ely District.....	227
<i>TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	228
Kingston/Austin District, c.1908-32 (TNF), 1932-38 (NNF), 1938-44 (TNF).....	228
Potts District, c.1908-32 (TNF), 1932-38 (NNF), 1938-44 (TNF).....	228
Mohawk/Reese River Ranger District, 19??-32 (TNF), 1932-38 (NNF), 1938-44 (TNF).....	228
Jefferson/Manhattan District, c.1908-32 (TNF), 1932-c.1934 (NNF).....	228
Tonopah District, 1945-Present (TNF).....	229
<i>MONO NATIONAL FOREST</i> .....	229
Carson District, 1940-45 (MNF), 1945-present (TNF).....	229
Alpine District, 1908-45 (MNF), 1945-1973 (TNF).....	229
Bridgeport District, 1908-45 (MNF) and 1945-present (TNF).....	229
Sweetwater Ranger District, c.1910-1945 (MNF).....	229
West Walker Ranger District, 1945-73 (TNF).....	230
<b>APPENDIX D: ASSOCIATED PEOPLE</b> .....	<b>231</b>
<b>APPENDIX E: HISTORIC ADMINISTRATIVE SITES</b> .....	<b>248</b>
<i>Supervisor's Office</i> .....	248
<i>Austin</i> .....	248
<i>Bridgeport</i> .....	248
<i>Carson</i> .....	249
<i>Ely</i> .....	250
<i>Jarbidge</i> .....	251
<i>Mountain City</i> .....	252

<i>Ruby Mountains</i> .....	252
<i>Santa Rosa</i> .....	252
<i>Spring Mountains NRA</i> .....	253
<i>Tonopah</i> .....	253
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>255</b>

# Introduction

## PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (H-TNF) has nearly 300 buildings that are used for administrative purposes. Of these, approximately 160 buildings are over 50 years old and are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). Referred to as “administrative facilities” or “improvements,” these include ranger station compounds, guard station compounds, and snow survey cabins. Most are located on “administrative sites,” which are lands that have been designated for administrative use. In many cases, these sites have been withdrawn from public use. The scope of the evaluation is limited to administrative facilities that are at least 50 years old. The project does not include other cultural resources such as prehistoric sites, mining cabins, ranches, or other historic resources that are not considered administrative facilities.

The Forest Service receives only 12 percent of the funds needed to maintain its buildings.<sup>1</sup> The cumulative effects of this budget shortfall are reflected in the deteriorated conditions of the agency’s buildings. To address this situation, the H-TNF is developing a historic facilities management plan in compliance with the NHPA. All historic facilities were surveyed in 1998-2000 and evaluated against the historic context statement. The goal of this work is to develop a programmatic agreement and a management plan to efficiently manage and guide activities that affect historic facilities.

## FORMAT

The identification and evaluation of historic facilities is presented in two volumes. This volume, Volume One, contains the historic overview and is divided into three sections: general forest history, history of administrative units (e.g. ranger districts), and architectural history. Some items are necessarily repeated throughout this volume for the sake of clarity. Several appendices provide relevant information on significant events and people. Volume Two contains a discussion of resources types and distribution, evaluation methodology, and evaluation summaries. The volumes were prepared with the following objectives in mind:

- Document the history of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest with a focus on the significant events, trends and people associated with its administration.
- Document the history and significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps and Civilian Public Service Camps relative to the administration of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.
- Conduct archival research and field verification of historic facilities on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

---

<sup>1</sup> Vaughn Stokes, “Vision of Opportunity,” *Engineering Field Notes* 31 (January-June, 1999), 2.

- Identify the significance and integrity of administrative facilities and evaluate them for National Register eligibility.
- Provide a framework to assist in identifying, evaluating and managing other historic resources in the Intermountain Region.

## **FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATION AND NOMENCLATURE**

The unique identity and culture of the Forest Service are represented by its administrative organization and nomenclature. It is an agency within the Department of Agriculture and is directed by a Chief Forester. The main office is located in Washington, DC and is logically referred to as the Washington Office or the WO. The agency is divided into regions, of which there are nine headed by Regional Foresters. The H-TNF is in Region Four, also known as the Intermountain Region, which has its headquarters (the “Regional Office” or “RO”) in Ogden, Utah. However, it does encompass land that was once part of Region Five (the Pacific Southwest Region), which is based in San Francisco.

Within each region, there are several forests and Region Four presently encompasses thirteen forests in Utah, Nevada, eastern California, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming. At one time, there were many, smaller forests in Region Four, but a trend toward consolidation resulted in fewer, larger forests. That is the case with the H-TNF, which has over 6.3 million acres and is the largest national forest outside of Alaska. The H-TNF represents a 1994 consolidation of the former Toiyabe National Forest and the Humboldt National Forest. It is not a contiguous forest, but is comprised of numerous mountain ranges throughout Nevada and part of eastern California.

Each forest has a headquarters known as the Supervisor’s Office (SO) and is administered by a Forest Supervisor. The H-TNF’s Supervisor’s Office is presently located in Sparks, Nevada. Traditionally, a forest is divided into smaller administrative units known as Ranger Districts that are managed by District Rangers. The H-TNF is divided into nine Ranger Districts and one National Recreation Area. The latter, located on the Spring Mountains range near Las Vegas, was formerly the Las Vegas Ranger District. In Nevada, each ranger district consists of one or more separate mountain ranges that are often referred to as “divisions.”

Certain terminology may sound peculiar to a person who is not familiar with the Forest Service. For example, “on the forest” is used in place of “in the forest.” The terms “ranger station” and “guard station” have two meanings. They can refer to a specific building, usually one that served as a home and/or office for a forest ranger or guard, or they can refer to a compound that includes several buildings.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Identification and evaluation of historic facilities were carried out in accordance with *National Register Bulletins*. Forest archeologists and qualified volunteers provided assistance. Exhaustive research was completed in support of the historic context statement and every known historic facility was surveyed. Finally, facilities were evaluated using the Secretary of the Interior’s criteria. Evaluation procedures are discussed in Volume Two.

## **RESEARCH AND REVIEW**

Detailed research on each historic administrative facility on the H-TNF was conducted. This included an investigation of active and closed (inactive) files in the SO and each district office. Many closed files for the Toiyabe National Forest are located in the Sparks office. The majority of closed files for the Humboldt National Forest are located in Elko with the archeologists. The most useful information was found in files with the following designations:

1680	History Program
2500	Watershed Management
2700	Special Uses Management
2760	Withdrawals
5420	Purchases and Donations
6440	Real Property
7300	Buildings and Other Structures

Relevant documents (letters, building inventories, etc.) were copied and placed in new files created for each site. These files will remain with in the archeology vault in Elko.

Other valuable sources of information in the Forest Service offices included photo files, land status maps, and improvement atlases. Research was also conducted at the Forest Service Heritage Center, which is a repository for Region Four's archival documents located at Weber State University in Ogden, Utah. In addition, some critical documents were retrieved from the National Archives and Records Administration (Pacific Region) in San Bruno, California.

The H-TNF has some administrative buildings that were constructed from standard Region Five plans. Dana Supernowicz's 1989 report titled "Contextual History of Forest Service Administration Buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region" was used in the identification and evaluation of those buildings. Similar studies from other regions were referenced. They include Gail Throop's 1979 thesis, "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression," and *Administering the National Forests of Colorado: An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Administrative Properties* (1996) by Ralph Hartley and James Schneck.

Research of general Forest Service history, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Civilian Public Service Camps (CPS), snow surveys, and other topics was completed at the University of Utah, University of Nevada Reno, Northeast Nevada Museum, Nevada State Historical Society, Central Nevada Museum, Elko County Library, and Humboldt County Library. In addition, numerous websites were searched and proved useful. These include websites on lookout towers, the CCC, the CPS, and the New Deal, as well as the websites of the USFS History Collection at Duke University, the Forest History Society, the Library of Congress, and of other national forests. Two formal oral histories were completed. These supplemented personal communication with Forest Service staff, retirees and local community members regarding specific sites and buildings.

It should be noted that minimal research of experiment stations and lookout towers was completed. The H-TNF had several of these facilities in the past, but there are presently no historic experiment stations or lookout towers on the Forest. Some information about these building types is included to provide a context for those that have been removed or are no longer within the boundaries of the H-TNF.

As research data was synthesized and written, draft excerpts of the historic context statement were sent to H-TNF employees and retirees for verification. Many people responded with additional information that proved useful. For peer review, drafts were given to colleagues in the private sector and to heritage staff of the Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation and US Fish and Wildlife Service.

## ***FIELD SURVEY***

As part of an intensive survey program, fieldwork was conducted to check research findings, record significant data, and evaluate current conditions and integrity. Most of the work was carried out in late summer of 1998 and during the summer of 1999. Each administrative building that was known or suspected to have a construction date of 1950 or earlier was surveyed. Each was photographed with a digital camera and with a standard camera containing black and white film. Data was recorded on individual survey forms and site plans were sketched to illustrate the relationship of buildings to each other as well as to significant landscape features.

After fieldwork was completed, survey data was entered in a Microsoft Access database. This allowed easily manipulation of data, as well as the generation of queries and reports. The database can be incorporated with forest databases and used to create GIS layers, which will facilitate management decisions.

# Context Definition

## GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Most of Nevada is located in the Basin and Range province, which is characterized by isolated mountain ranges and broad, flat valleys or basins. These ranges, with mountains having elevations of 8,000 to 13,000 feet, typically run north to south for 40 to 80 miles and may be 5 to 15 miles wide. The ranges are regularly spaced about 15 to 25 miles apart with playa lakes found in many valleys between them. Volcanic intrusions left deposits of valuable minerals such as gold, silver, lead and copper and are responsible for the extensive geothermal activity in the Great Basin.

The valleys in this province contain some of the driest area in the country, receiving less than three inches of rain annually. Most of the precipitation comes during the winter months in the form of snow. The Great Basin, a major subdivision of the province, includes most of Nevada and refers to a drainage that leads to interior basins rather than the ocean. Drainage of northeastern Nevada occurs through the Snake River system while that of the southeast is through the Colorado River system. In the west, the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California drain into the Walker, Pyramid and Carson lakes via the Walker, Truckee and Carson rivers. The largest river in Nevada is the Humboldt River, to which the Ruby and East Humboldt ranges drain, turning south to the Humboldt and Carson sinks.

Because of the scant precipitation in the Great Basin, the flora of Nevada is minimal and primarily xerophytic. Vegetation of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest consists primarily of pinyon-juniper forests. Rivers are lined with willows and cottonwoods while fir, pine, and spruce are typically found at higher elevations. In the southern part of the state, creosote brush, greasewood, mesquite, cacti, and Joshua trees dominate the lower elevations.

## SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The survey area covered the H-TNF, which, at 6.3 million acres, is the largest national forest outside of Alaska. The Forest is not contiguous, but is comprised of individual mountain ranges throughout Nevada and on the Sierra Nevada of eastern California. These ranges were designated as National Forest lands to protect watersheds against excessive grazing and logging. They are grouped into nine ranger districts and one national recreation area and include:

### **Austin Ranger District**

- Monitor Range (north end)
- Paradise Range
- Shoshone Mountains
- Toiyabe Range (north end)
- Toquima Range (north end)

### **Bridgeport Ranger District**

- Excelsior Mountains (partial)
- Pine Grove Hills
- Portion of the Sierra Nevada
- Sweetwater Range
- Wassuk Range (partial)
- Wellington Hills

### **Carson Ranger District**

- Portion of the Sierra Nevada
- Carson Range

### **Ely Ranger District**

- Grant Range
- Mt. Moriah
- Quinn Canyon Range
- Schell Creek Range
- Snake Range (excluding Great Basin NP)
- Ward Mountain Division of the Egan Range
- White Pine Range

### **Jarbridge Ranger District**

- Jarbridge Mountains

**Mountain City Ranger District**

Independence Range

**Ruby Mountains Ranger District**

East Humboldt Range

Ruby Mountain Range

**Santa Rosa Ranger District**

Santa Rosa Range

**Spring Mountains National Recreation Area**

Spring Mountain Range

**Tonopah Ranger District**

Antelope Range

Hot Creek Range

Monitor Range (south end)

Toiyabe Range (south end)

Toquima Range (south end)

Some administrative facilities of the H-TNF 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 1891 when the Creative Act was passed to allow the establishment of Forest Reserves. It is relevant to include those early years to achieve an understanding of Forest Service development and culture, even though the lands that now comprise the H-TNF were not withdrawn until several years afterward. The cut-off date of 1950 corresponds with the requirement that resources be 50 years or older (except in special cases) before they are considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

The period is divided into four subsets that represent relevant shifts in the culture, patterns, and events of the Forest Service at the national, regional and local levels. They are:

1891-1907, Early Conservation of the West

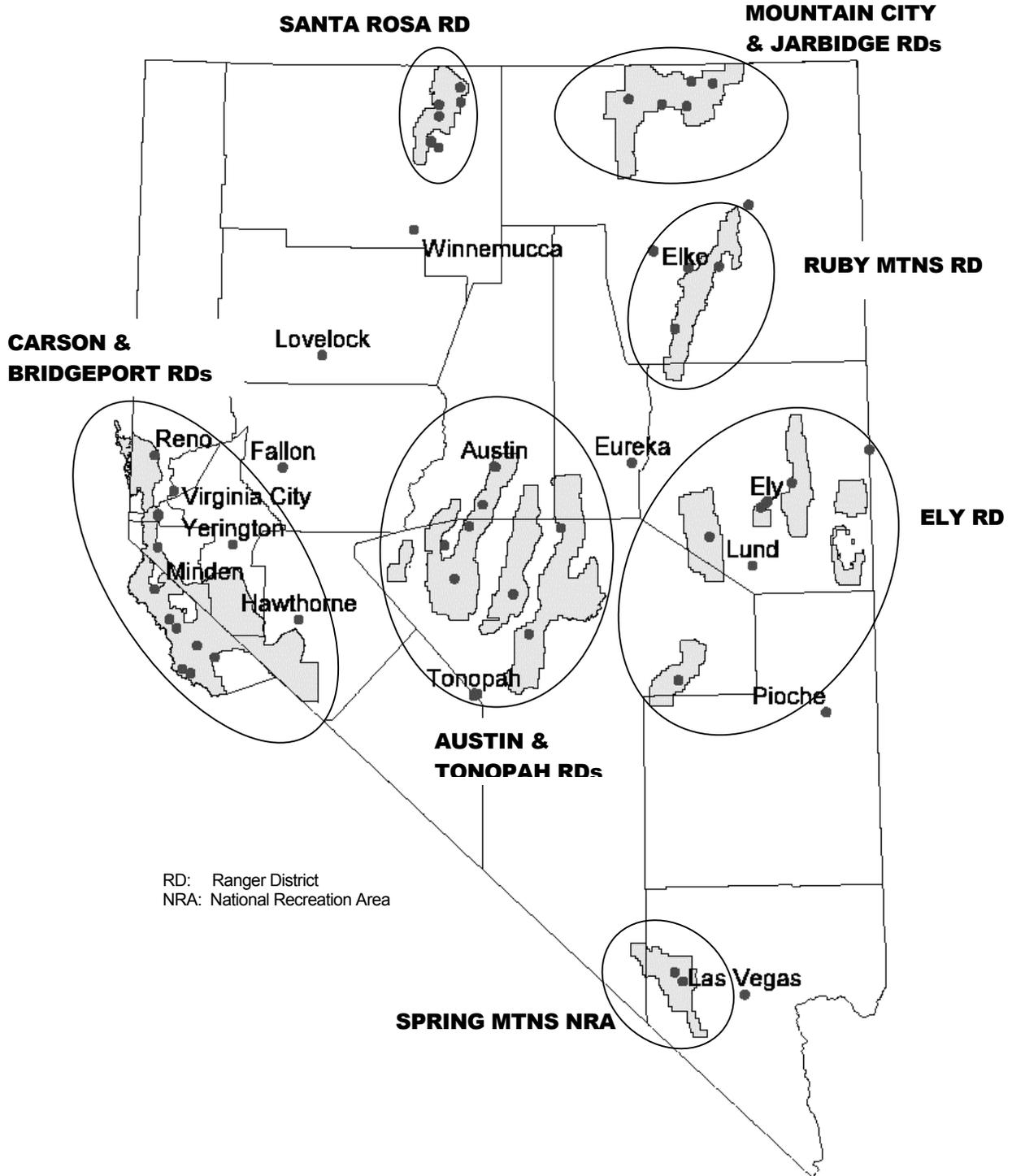
1908-1929, The Progressive Era and the Great War

1930-1942, The New Deal Era

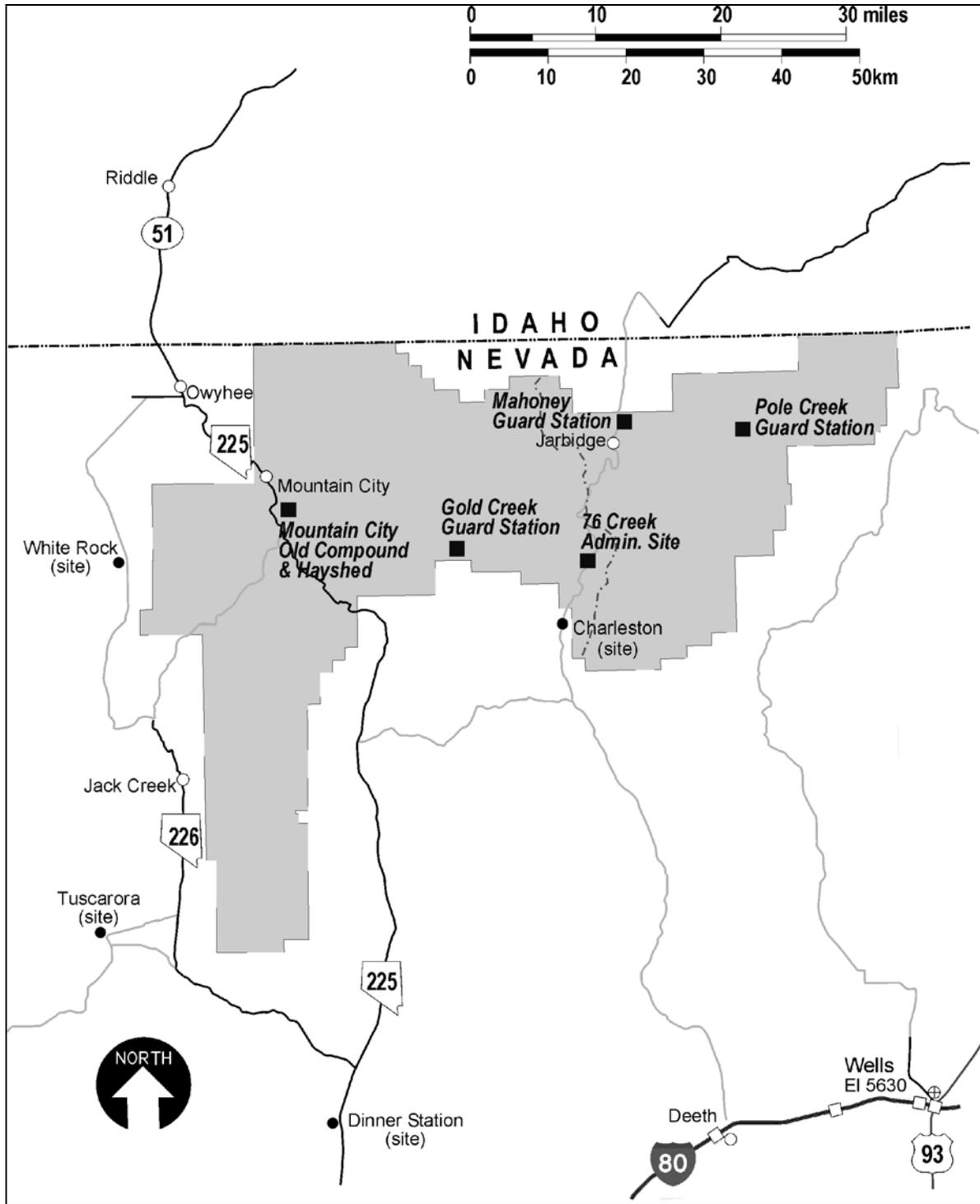
1942-1950, World War II and the Post-War Era

# Maps

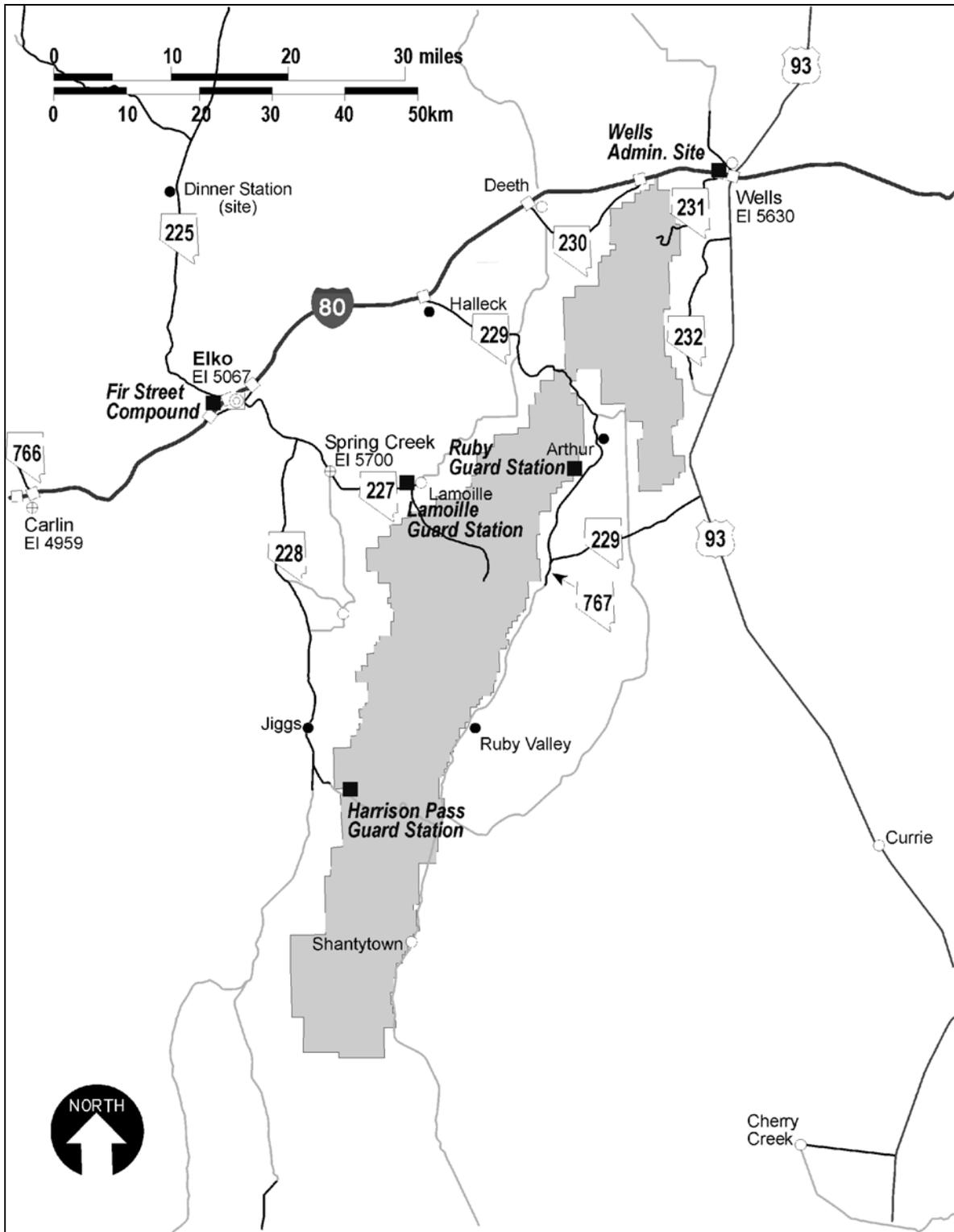
Locations of administrative sites are located on the following ranger district maps. National Forest System lands are shown as shaded areas.



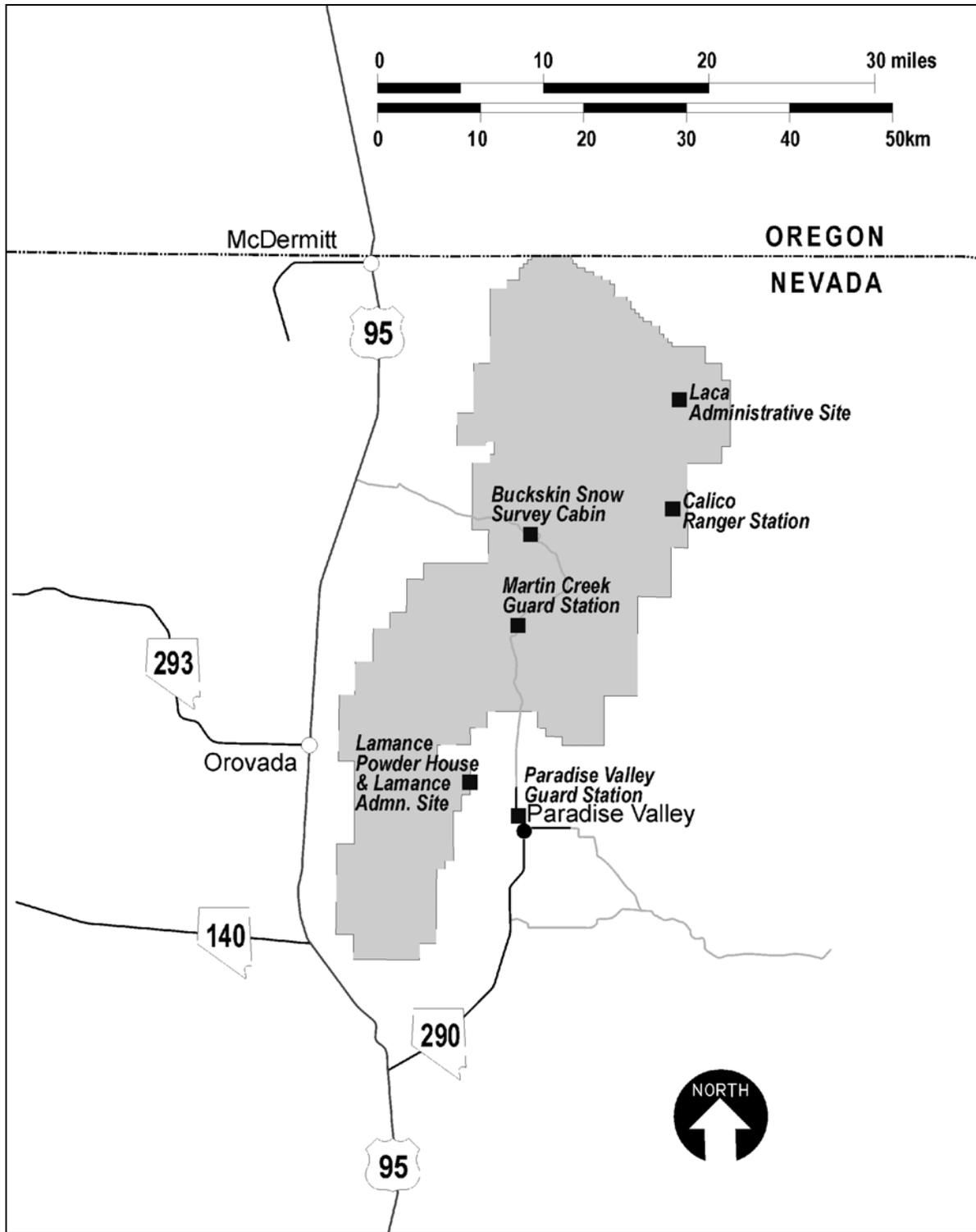




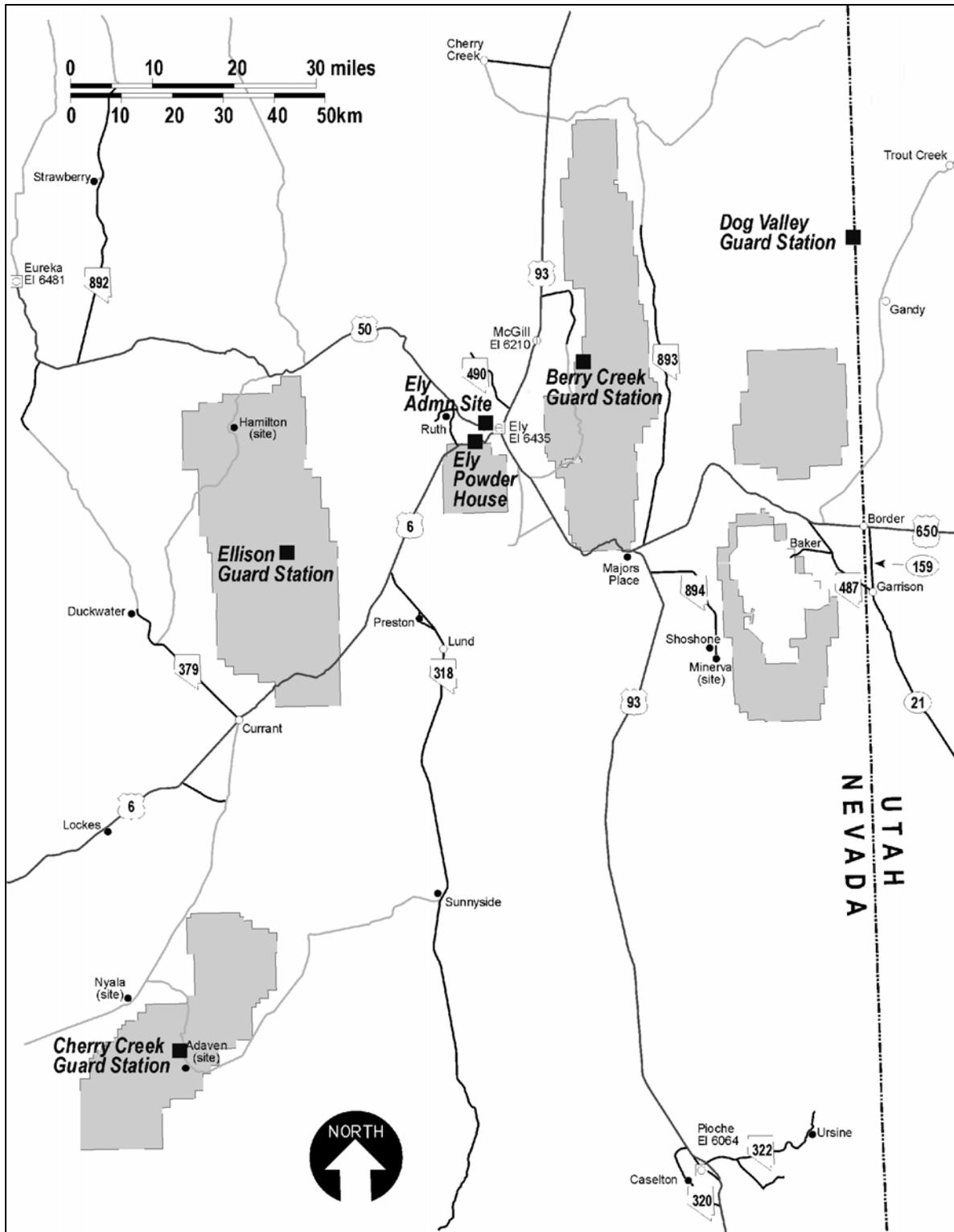
**Mountain City (west) and Jarbidge (east) Ranger Districts**



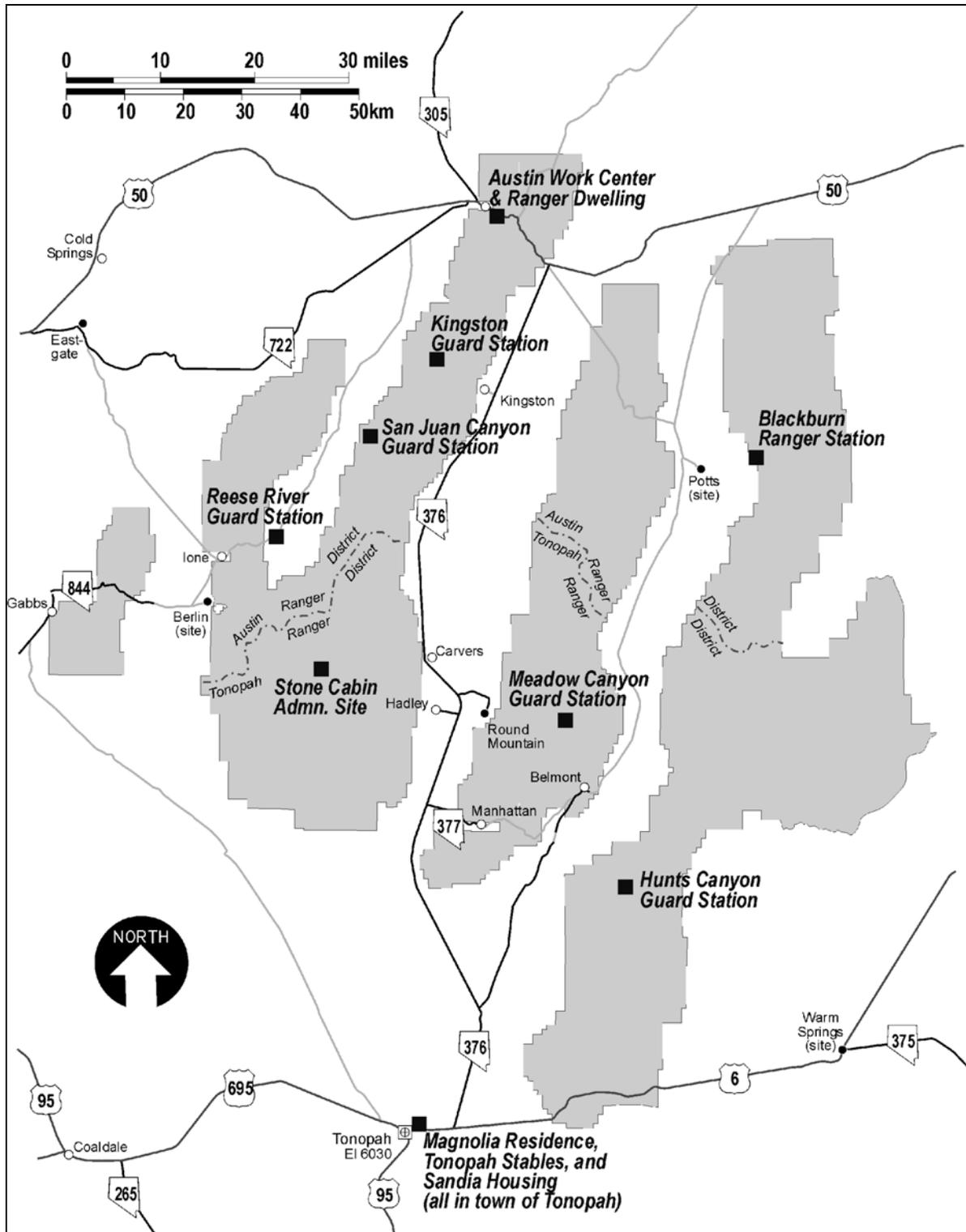
### Ruby Mountains Ranger District



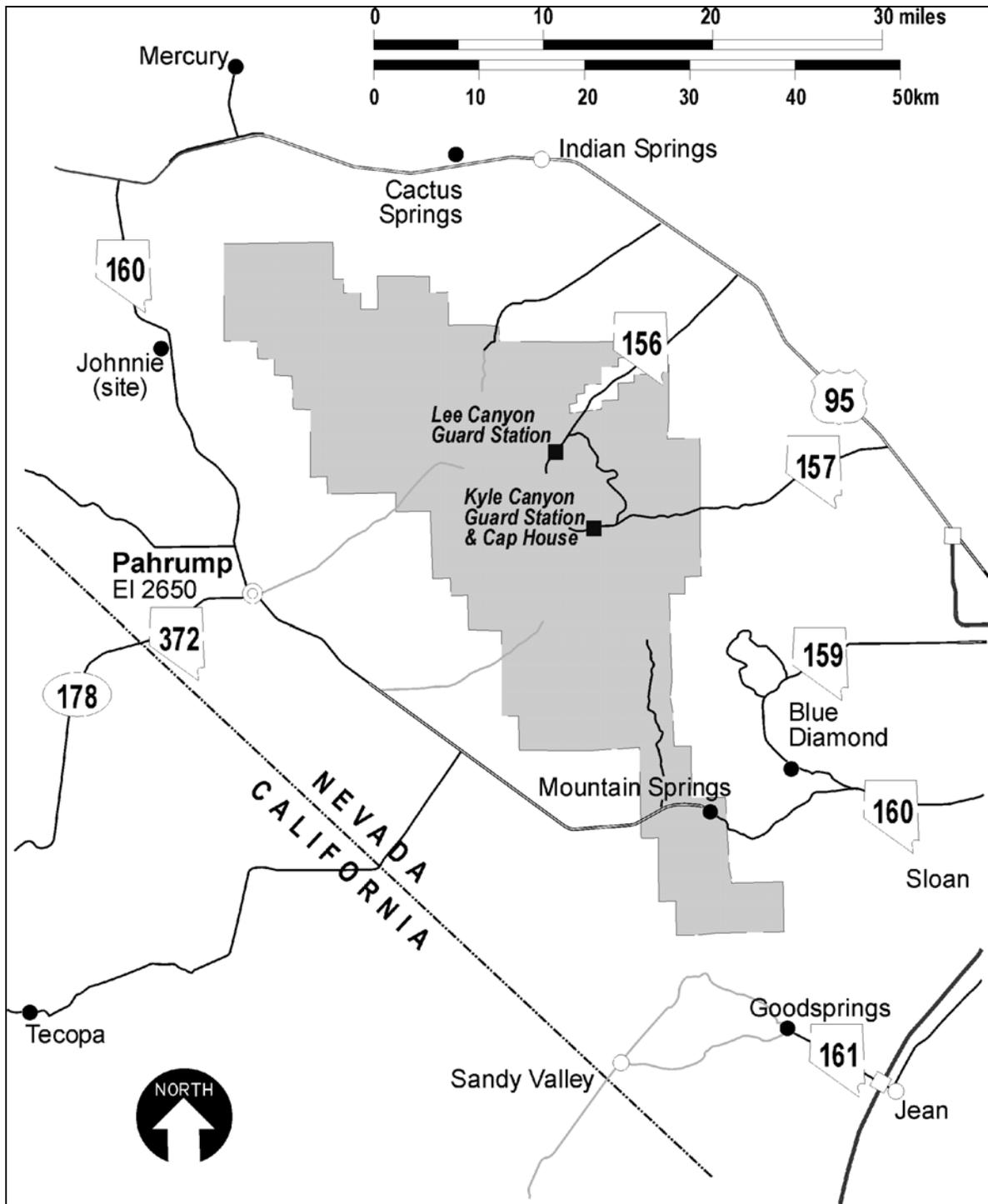
**Santa Rosa Ranger District**



### Ely Ranger District



**Austin (north) and Tonopah (south) Ranger Districts**



**Spring Mountains National Recreation Area**



# PART ONE

## Forest Overview

*Previous page: Forest Supervisor Syd Tremewan (front row, 2<sup>nd</sup> from left) with other personnel of the Humboldt National Forest, c. 1910.*

# Chapter One:

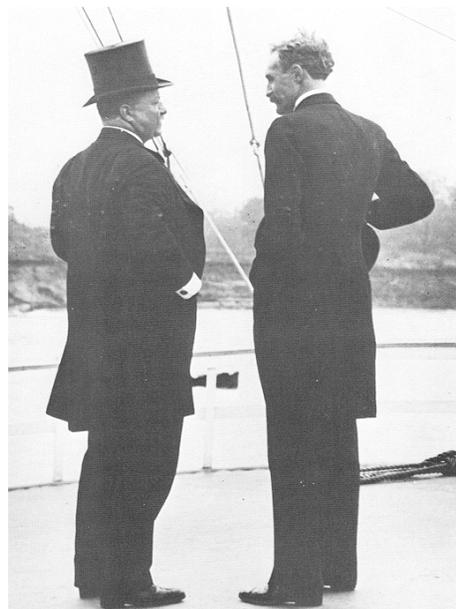
## 1891-1907, Early Conservation of the West

### FOREST SERVICE OVERVIEW

As early as 1871, Congress considered legislation that addressed the management of forests on public lands in response to growing concern over the depletion of the nation's natural resources. In 1875, the American Forestry Association was formed and upon that group's lobbying, the Division of Forestry was created in the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) in 1881.

It was not until 1891 that the Forest Reserve Act was passed, allowing the President to designate areas as Forest Reserves, which were administered by the Department of the Interior's (DOI) General Land Office (GLO). On March 30 of that same year, President Harrison established the country's first forest reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve. Other reserves were soon created, often in response to petitions presented by individuals or groups seeking protection of timber, range and watersheds. Upon receipt of the petition, an inspector from the GLO would examine the area before making a recommendation to the President regarding designation.

Only ten days before completing his term in 1897, President Cleveland created 13 forests on Washington's birthday, thus doubling the amount of reserve area. He did this without local or congressional consultation and, as a result, there was a public outcry in the West. This was exacerbated by the lack of a proper investigation of the reserves and of any administrative procedures, thus leaving the reserves closed to use. The situation led Congress to pass the Organic Act on June 4, 1897. In addition to clarifying administrative policies, the Act opened the reserves, which had previously been closed, to use and provided for their thorough examination.



Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, 1907

At the turn of the century, both the DOI and the USDA had forestry divisions and the two were sharing forestry duties. While the DOI was in charge of administering the forest reserves, the USDA's Bureau of Forestry focused on gathering data about forests and forestry. Gifford Pinchot, appointed the Chief of the USDA's Bureau of Forestry in 1898, advocated the transfer of all forest administration and management to the USDA. He argued that such a move would correct the inefficiency experienced by forest users when dealing with the GLO. Gifford also believed that the unqualified force of politically appointed forest officials should be replaced with trained and experienced men. The transfer came about on February 1, 1905; a month later the Bureau of Forestry was renamed the United States Forest Service.

President Theodore Roosevelt temporarily withdrew an area of timber in Washington State on January 7, 1907. Although Roosevelt restored the land to public domain after political pressure and intense lobbying, a Senate bill prohibiting presidential creation of national forests in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado was passed. This effectively transferred the President's authority to create forest

reserves in much of the West to Congress. Just before the bill was signed into law, Roosevelt created new reserves and enlarged existing ones for a total of 16 million additional acres. One of these “midnight reserves” was the Toiyabe Forest Reserve, created on March 1, 1907. The law, passed on March 4, also changed the name of “Forest Reserves” to “National Forests” in an effort to shed the perception that the forests were closed to use.

Pinchot was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt’s and fellow advocate of the conservation movement. He played an important role in developing the technical field of forestry, shaping national conservation policies, and laying the groundwork for the administrative structure and philosophy of the Forest Service. His combined approach of conservation and the promotion of “multiple uses” of the forests’ resources, rather than strict preservation, was quite popular. By 1904, ranchers in northeast Nevada pursued this concept of land management as a solution to declining range and watershed conditions.

Many books have been written about the early conservation movement in this country and the subsequent establishment of the Forest Service. For detailed information about the agency’s early legislation and development, readers are encouraged to refer to the following:

Boerker, Richard H. D. *Our National Forests*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918.

Dana, Samuel Trask. *Forest and Range Policy: Its Development in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1956.

Robbins, William G. *American Forestry: A History of National, State, and Private Cooperation*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1985.

Steen, Harold, K., editor. *The Origins of the National Forest: A Centennial Symposium*. Durham, NC: Forest History Society, 1992.

Steen, Harold K. *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991.

## **HISTORICAL SETTING**

### **MINING**

The primary activities of nineteenth-century Nevada were mining, logging and ranching. The 1859 discovery of the Comstock Lode, which produced \$300 million of silver in its first twenty years, was the first of several mining booms and led to a flood of people and an increased demand for natural resources.

[This] marked one of the richest silver strikes in North American history, and began a population influx to Northern Nevada and the Truckee Meadows which would rapidly accelerate the demands for the region’s natural resources, particularly lumber and water. . . . The discovery of silver in Northern Nevada marked the beginning of an era of environmental degradation unparalleled in the state’s history, denuding vast expanses of forests, eroding the now-barren hillsides, polluting rivers and streams with sawdust and logging debris, [and] diverting waters vast distances from their natural flow . . .<sup>1</sup>

Timbers were needed to build mineshafts, mills and railways, wood and coal were necessary for ore reduction, and fuel was needed for heating and cooking by the great numbers of people in the industry. In

---

<sup>1</sup> Nevada Division of Water Planning, “Truckee River Chronology,” <http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/truckee/truckee2.htm> and <http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/truckee/truckee3.htm>, (29 February 2000).

the 1860s and 1870s, lumbering operations exploded on the Sierra Front with the establishment of new lumber mills, flume systems, paper and pulp mills, and railroads. Mills at Truckee Meadows, Verdi, and Truckee, California provided millions of board feet to the mines and railroads. The Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company built a 4,000 foot-long tramway at Lake Tahoe in 1880, marking the beginning of severe deforestation of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The operation closed in 1896 after most of the suitable trees were logged.<sup>2</sup> In twenty years of operation, the Comstock mines alone had used two million cords of wood.<sup>3</sup>

Mining also occurred outside the Comstock area and led to the creation of mining camps throughout the state. After the Comstock, the most significant activity in the latter half of the nineteenth century occurred in White Pine County, in and around Ely.<sup>4</sup> While Virginia City held the largest population (11,359) in 1870, there were 7,189 people in White Pine County.<sup>5</sup> Some of the camps there were supplied with lumber from mills on the Snake and Mount Moriah ranges. These mills were located along Williams, Strawberry, Snake and Lexington creeks of the Snake range and in Henry and Williams canyons on the Mount Moriah range.<sup>6</sup>

Southern Nevada also saw mining and logging activity, eventually leading to the establishment of a railroad town at present-day Las Vegas. Timber resources on the Charleston Mountain and Sheep ranges were used to supply mining camps and ranching communities by providing lumber, mining timbers and charcoal for smelters.<sup>7</sup> Kyle, Lee and Clark Canyons were important sources of timber and several sawmills were built to take advantage of the supply.

Settlers, encouraged by the passage of the 1862 Homestead Act and the 1877 Desert Land Act, arrived in droves as mining, logging and railroad operations increased. Migration was facilitated with the connection of the Central Pacific Railroad with the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory Summit, Utah in 1869. As travel became easier, the population of Nevada grew from 14,000 in 1861 to 62,000 in 1880.<sup>8</sup>

In the late 1870s, ore production from the Comstock and White Pine mines decreased. Along with it came a twenty-year depression from 1880 to 1900 and a significant drop in population as miners left to find new treasures. At the turn of the century, a new mining boom began with the discovery of promising ore in Nye and Elko counties.

## **RANCHING**

By the 1860s, ranchers were driving cattle into Nevada to provide food to the mining communities. It was not until the lull in activity, from 1880 to 1900, that ranching and agriculture replaced mining as the state's main economic pursuits. This was particularly true around Winnemucca and Elko in northeast Nevada where the Humboldt River supported such activities.

Cattle ranching was the primary pursuit, but it was not long before sheep were given a good deal of attention. Sometimes called "hooved crickets" because of their grazing habits, the sheep were not popular with the cattle ranchers. Transient sheep, those owned by non-residents, were a particular point of

---

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> 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), 9.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>5</sup> Gary A. Horton, "An Historical Perspective Of The State's Geologic, Geographic, Hydrologic, Resource, Socioeconomic, And Environmental Development," <http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/nv-hist/nevada.htm>, (February 2000).

<sup>6</sup> Harlan D. Unrau, *Basin and Range: A History of Great Basin National Park Nevada*, Historic Resource Study, (n.p.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990), 238.

<sup>7</sup> Kathy Moskowitz, "A History of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, 1998" TMs [photocopy], p. 2, Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>8</sup> Horton, "An Historical Perspective."

contention among the locals. Before long, the number of sheep surpassed that of cattle in Nevada, as demonstrated in the following numbers:<sup>9</sup>

	1870	1880	1890	1900
<b>cattle</b>	31,516	172, 221	210,900	386,249
<b>sheep</b>	11, 018	133,695	273,469	887,110

The decrease in adequate rangeland for cattle ranchers corresponded with an increase in their animosity toward the sheep outfits. 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.<sup>10</sup> Matters did not improve, however, and tensions between cattle ranchers and sheep owners escalated.

Overgrazing continued to be a problem, particularly in the Ruby, Humboldt, and Paradise valleys.<sup>11</sup> In his 1905 report on the proposed Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, Inspector Franklin W. Reed noted the impact of grazing on water resources, stating:

[The settlers] also realize that the overstocking of the range by sheep, which has been going on for the last few years, is causing considerable damage to the protection cover of aspen and chaparral and threatens in time to destroy it entirely with the result that instead of regular run-off and a steady supply of water for their ranches, they will have heavy freshets in early spring and periods of drought along in the summer. Some of the more observant claim to have noticed that the destruction of the protection cover, the thinning out of the aspen thickets by the browsing of the sheep, and the burning of the chaparral by the herders to facilitate the movement of their herds has already advanced far enough to affect the regularity of the run-off.<sup>12</sup>

At the time of Reed's report, between 80,000 and 100,000 sheep grazed on the Ruby Mountains as opposed to approximately 6,000 cattle.<sup>13</sup> An estimated 96,000 transient sheep were kept on the Toiyabe Range in 1906<sup>14</sup> and between 1855 and 1910, Mormon settlers grazed as many as 12,000 sheep on the Charleston Mountain range.<sup>15</sup>

Overgrazing, deforestation and regional water rights were serious concerns at the turn of the century. Populist views espousing the "the greatest good for the greatest number" gained strength after Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901. Roosevelt directed his powers toward resource protection, which included the designation of numerous forest reserves.

## **THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES**

The first forest reserves were withdrawn without proper examinations, thus leading to errors in land areas and boundaries. Starting in 1903, Forest Inspectors went to investigate, record and report on proposed

---

<sup>9</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 11.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 19-20.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 19.

<sup>12</sup> Franklin W. Reed, "The Proposed Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, Nevada, 1905" TMs [photocopy], p. 7, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 11.

<sup>14</sup> Ivan Sack, "Untitled, Oral History Project, University of Nevada Reno, 1978" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>15</sup> Jack J. McNutt, "Charleston Mountain History, 11 September 1940" TMs [photocopy], p. 3, Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

reserves and the interests of the industries and residents involved.<sup>16</sup> The reports prepared by these men provided an understanding of local concerns as well as water, timber and range resources.

The inspectors made recommendations regarding the area of proposed reserves as well as their administration. They included men like Franklin W. Reed who came to Elko to examine land in northeast Nevada and Clyde Leavitt who examined the Monitor and Toiyabe ranges in 1906. W.H.B. Kent, headquartered in Los Angeles, was in charge of examinations in California and western Nevada in 1905 and 1906. He was assisted by numerous men, including R.S. Baldwin at Caliente, W.J. Mosenthal at Carson City, and L. Von Wernsted and R.B. Wilson at Las Vegas.

During the first two years of the Forest Service, from 1905 to 1907, the area of the national forests more than doubled from 63 million acres to 151 million acres. Much of this represented work started under the GLO.<sup>17</sup> In Nevada, these early reserves were small, often encompassing only one of the state's numerous mountain ranges.



Ranger George Thompson surveys the boundaries at the head of Buck Creek (Humboldt NF) in 1907

## **CALIFORNIA FOREST RESERVES**

### **Stanislaus Forest Reserve**

The Carson and Bridgeport ranger districts of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest contain land that was originally part of several early forests, one of which was the Stanislaus Forest Reserve. Located in eastern California, this California forest was one of thirteen created by President Grover Cleveland on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1897. The 691,200-acre reserve was comprised of areas that later became part of the Tahoe, Eldorado, Sierra, Mono and Toiyabe national forests.<sup>18</sup>

An army officer by the name of Allen went to Sonora in 1898 and put together a ranger force of four seasonal employees to fight fires and restrict sheep, which were forbidden on the forest until 1905.<sup>19</sup> The following year, a man named Langenberg acted as Forest Supervisor. There was no supervisor during 1900, but a Mr. Houghet acted in this capacity in 1901. Grant I. Taggart was the first forest supervisor to stay more than a year (1902-05); he was followed by S.N.L. Ellis (1905-07).<sup>20</sup> By 1902, the Stanislaus had four seasonal and two permanent rangers, one of whom also worked on the Tahoe Forest Reserve (see below).<sup>21</sup> The following two years, two more rangers were hired.<sup>22</sup>

The forest was divided into four districts by 1905, two of which were on the eastern slope. These increased to six in 1906, when the first land addition was made.<sup>23</sup> This addition consisted of 500,000 acres, including areas around Lower Twin Lake, Devils Gate Pass, West Walker River Canyon, and

<sup>16</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The Use Book. Regulations and Instructions for the Use of the National Forest Reserves*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1906), 154.

<sup>17</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 33.

<sup>18</sup> Rebecca Conard, Paula Juelke Carr, Susan Lehman, and Pamela Post, "An Evaluation of Historic Administrative Buildings on the Stanislaus National Forest," (Santa Barbara, CA: PHR Associates, December 1989), 2-1.

<sup>19</sup> Conard et. al., 2-1 and 2-3.

<sup>20</sup> Pamela Ann Conners, "History of the Stanislaus," Voices from the Past Series, <http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/stanislaus/heritage/voices/> (January 2000).

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

Ebbets Pass, as well as northern portions of the present-day Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area.<sup>24</sup> Additional land was added on October 26, 1907.<sup>25</sup>

### **Tahoe Forest Reserve**

The Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve was established on April 13, 1899. Grant I. Taggart, the Stanislaus Forest Supervisor, also administered the Tahoe forest beginning in 1902. At that time, the Tahoe consisted of three divisions: the Tallac, Pyramid Peak, and Upper Truckee divisions.<sup>26</sup> By 1904, it consisted of 136,335 acres but on October 3, 1905, the boundary was redrawn and the name changed to the Tahoe Forest Reserve. The new land area included the Dog Valley and Marlette Lake areas that are now part of the Carson District. More land, including the short-lived Yuba National Forest, was added to the Tahoe in 1906.<sup>27</sup>

## **NEVADA FOREST RESERVES**

### **Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve**

The area of forest reserves nearly doubled from 56 million acres to 107 million acres between 1905 and 1906.<sup>28</sup> It was around this time that Nevada received its first forest reserves, with the first being the Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve in the northeast corner of the state. In his 1917 land classification report, Ranger James M. Ryan provided an overview:

The Ruby National Forest was withdrawn March 29, 1904, in response to applications from settlers adjacent to the Ruby Mountains . . . Investigation by forest Examiners confirmed the claims of the petitioners as to the value of the area for Forest purposes, and it was accordingly withdrawn on the above date. The withdrawal was made permanent by the proclamation of May 3, 1906.<sup>29</sup>

The petitioners, led by Ruby Valley rancher and attorney Frank Gedney, had met in response to diminishing grazing resources, which they attributed to the increasing numbers of sheep. Upon Chief Pinchot's advice, he and other ranchers, including E.E. Lutts, F.S. and Billy Gardner, Albert Myers, Billy and Al Griswold, and Jube Wright, submitted a petition for the establishment of a forest reserve.<sup>30</sup> Forest Supervisor Syd Tremewan later recalled:

About two weeks later [after submitting the petition], Mr. Gedney went to his office one morning and found a man standing at the door with a McClellon [sic] saddle in his hand and a pocket site compass fastened to his belt. He introduced himself as Franklin W. Reed and said that he had come to examine the Ruby Mountains for a Forest Reserve.<sup>31</sup>

Instrumental in the creation of the Ruby and Independence forest reserves, Reed would work his way up from Forest Assistant to Forest Inspector. He continued to advance and in 1911 was Associate District

---

<sup>24</sup> Mark Swift, "Mono National Forest Development, n.d." TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Conners, "History of the Stanislaus."

<sup>27</sup> Swift, Mono National Forest Development.

<sup>28</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, "Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation, 1948" TMs, [photocopy]. p. 5, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>29</sup> 1917 Ruby National Forest Land Classification Atlas, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>30</sup> C.S. Tremewan, "History of the Ruby Mountain Division prior to the creation of the Forest Reserve, n.d." TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

Forester in Ogden. He was with the Washington Office in 1917 and by 1924 was District Forester of District 7, with headquarters in Washington, DC. Although Reed eventually resigned from the Forest Service, he continued to practice forestry and served as editor of the *Journal of Forestry* in the 1920s and 1930s.

Reed carried out field inspections on the proposed Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve and submitted a report in 1905. He noted that there were three large sheep owners using the Ruby Mountains for grazing. Two, Chauncey Griswold and John Hilton, were residents but the third, Thomas Keogh, was not. According to Reed, there were bitter feelings against Keogh since he was a non-resident and because stockmen felt he was crowding them off the range. By this time, the Ruby Mountains were overstocked and the range, as well as the watershed, was severely damaged.<sup>32</sup>

Reed recommended the reduction of sheep on the mountains, with the prohibition of transient or nonresident sheep, stating, "The large majority of the citizens, being cattlemen and owners of ranches directly dependent on the water supply from the Ruby Mountains, would welcome the immediate total exclusion of sheep."<sup>33</sup>

While recognizing the problem of range depletion, Reed was conscious of its effect on the watershed, writing "The value of the Ruby Range as a source of water supply is 8 to 10 times its value as summer range for stock. The main object in the creation of the proposed reserve will be to protect the watershed."<sup>34</sup> He noted that these water resources were primarily located north of Harrison Pass and that there was little surface drainage south of the pass.<sup>35</sup>

For administration purposes, Reed recommended a Supervisor with headquarters at one of the small railroad stations near the northern end, preferable Wells or Deeth. He also advised the placement of two rangers with cattle and sheep experience, one on each side of the mountain range.<sup>36</sup> Reed reported that nearly all of the range was accessible by horseback and by wagon roads over Secret, Harrison, and Overland passes.<sup>37</sup>

Opposition to the proposed forest reserve was limited to the few sheep owners. On May 3, 1906, the President created the Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, encompassing the Ruby Mountains and the East Humboldt range. Reed temporarily took charge of the reserve, working with Ranger Clarence N. Woods until he could take over. Woods came to Elko in February 1907 to supervise administration of the forest reserve as well as the newly created Independence Forest Reserve.

Woods was one of the few men to transfer to the Forest Service from the General Land Office. He started with the GLO in 1902 and spent several years in Wyoming before going to Elko. While on the Ruby Mountains, Woods spent most of his time in the field, riding the ranges, consulting rangers, locating and posting forest boundaries, and allotting ranges to the sheep and cattle outfits.<sup>38</sup> After only ten months, he was promoted to Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho.

### **Independence Forest Reserve**

Ranchers near the Independence Mountains, located in northeast Nevada,<sup>39</sup> were aware of what was happening on the Ruby Mountains and began to see the creation of a forest reserve as a solution to their

---

<sup>32</sup> Reed, "The Proposed Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve," 14.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 15.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 18.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 11.

<sup>38</sup> C.N. Woods, "Thirty-seven Years in the Forest Service, 1939" TMs [photocopy], p. 18-19, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>39</sup> This is sometimes referred to as the North Fork or Jack Creek range.

problems. The issue of range rights came to a head when a sheep outfit clashed with Dan Wallace. Although Wallace was a squatter on unsurveyed land, he reportedly had homestead rights, which the sheep owners refused to acknowledge. They often grazed on his land and, during an altercation, Wallace shot a sheepherder in the shoulder. The sheep outfit's owner put a claim on Wallace's cattle and horses to restrict his finances for a court defense, but neighbor Pink Prunty decided to assist Wallace. Prunty approached Syd Tremewan and the two raised money and hired Elko attorney Frank Gedney to defend Wallace.<sup>40</sup>

Wallace was acquitted and the case served to unify the stockmen. They asked Gedney, with his experience on the Ruby Mountains, to draw up a similar petition requesting the creation of a forest reserve. Ninety-six percent of the ranch owners and residents of the area signed the petition.<sup>41</sup>

Franklin Reed carried out the inspection, reporting on the "Proposed North Fork Forest Reserve" in 1906.<sup>42</sup> Noting that most of the lumber had been cut and used in the mining town of Tuscarora, he stated that the forest's highest value was as range. While an estimated 2,000 head of cattle and horses used the area in 1905, over 200,000 sheep reportedly grazed there. Most of the latter were owned by residents of Churchill and Lander counties. Reed recommended that the North Fork Forest Reserve be created immediately. He also recommended an examination of the proposed Bruneau Forest Reserve and the placement of the North Fork under it as a division. One ranger, based at the North Fork post office, could handle administration with the assistance of a guard during the grazing season.<sup>43</sup>

Shortly after Reed submitted his report, Forest Assistant R. B. Wilson wrote one on the Bruneau area, which was proposed as an addition to the forest reserve. The area encompassed the Bull Run and Jarbidge mountain ranges in northern Elko County. Wilson wrote,

The proposed Bruneau Reserve is a grazing reserve with greater difficulties and problems present than is usually the case in like areas. The stretch of country locally known as 'The Bruneau' throughout the State, four-fifths of which is included in the proposed reserve is the newest, best, and largest stretch of summer sheep range in this part of the United States.<sup>44</sup>

As elsewhere, most of the sheep were owned by non-residents or nomadic Basques and created considerable animosity from the cattle owners.<sup>45</sup>

Wilson recommended the creation of the Bruneau Forest Reserve, which would include the proposed North Fork Forest Reserve. He noted that its immediate establishment would allow administration to begin before the 1907 grazing season and that "it is absolutely essential to have this reserve under administration at the same time as the Ruby Forest Reserve, created in May, 1906." In his opinion, Elko was the best location for headquarters because it was situated along the railroad line between the two reserves.<sup>46</sup>

Since nobody in Nevada had experience in administering forest reserves, Wilson wrote that the Forest Service would need to bring in a temporary man with grazing experience until one of the local men proved to be suitable for the job. He had, at that time, someone in mind:

---

<sup>40</sup> C.S. Tremewan, "A Brief History of the Forest Service in Nevada, n.d." TMs [photocopy], p. 6, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> Franklin W. Reed, "The Proposed North Fork Forest Reserve, Nevada, 1906" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 12.

<sup>44</sup> R. B. Wilson, "A Favorable Report Upon Proposed Bruneau Addition to Independence National Forest, Nevada, June 1906" TMs [photocopy], p. 16, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 19.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 29.

The Civil Service examination held last May in Elko provides two very good men. They are C. Sydney Tremewan of Rowland and Louis Sharp from near Elko. Tremewan owns cattle and lives within the proposed Bruneau Addition, being the leading spirit in the agitation for its creation. He is a man of considerable education who should have no trouble with the office work of a supervisor, stands well in the community, is apparently thoroughly honest but is somewhat young for the position yet awhile. Moreover, the fact that he owns cattle and can not see anything good in a sheepman is very much against him. He should receive an appointment and will be very useful as the deputy Ranger in charge of the other three Rangers.<sup>47</sup>

In his 1906 report, Wilson also made recommendations regarding the administrative units and personnel for the proposed Bruneau Forest Reserve. He stated the number of rangers needed was minimal because of easy access, noting that one man could cover the reserve in 4-5 days during the summer. He supported the placement of four rangers during the grazing season, one of whom would be a deputy ranger based at Gold Creek overseeing the other three. The other three would be temporary, as no work was needed on roads or trails, ranger cabins or pastures. They would administer three districts:

- District 1. North Fork Addition with headquarters at the North Fork post office.
- District 2. With its headquarters at Mountain City, this would be the largest district with the most free-use and timber-sale work, grazing, trespass and special privilege business. Therefore, the deputy ranger, whose headquarters would be on the southeast end, would assist the district ranger.
- District 3. Covered the remaining region east of District 2.<sup>48</sup>

Regarding potential rangers, Wilson recommended Sharp, noting, "Sharp is an older man with less education but more experience in handling men. He knows the Ruby Mountain country but not the Bruneau and will make an excellent man for deputy ranger on the former." Wilson recommended a man named Short, who also took the exam, as a guard on the Ruby reserve.<sup>49</sup>

Despite Wilson's report, the Bruneau area was not included when the Independence (rather than "North Fork") Forest Reserve was established on November 5, 1906. As on the Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, Franklin Reed and experienced ranger Clarence N. Woods administered the forest during its first year. Syd Tremewan, inspired to take the ranger exam after hearing Inspector Reed "talk conservation," was hired. In the summer of 1907, he succeeded Woods and, a year later, became Forest Supervisor when the Independence and Ruby reserves were combined to form the Humboldt National Forest.

### **Charleston and Vegas Forest Reserves**

Located near Las Vegas, the present-day Spring Mountains National Recreation Area has a history of numerous administrative changes, most of which occurred in its first ten years. It began when 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. David Barnett supervised administration of the two reserves from 1907 to 1908.

---

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., 32-33.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., 30-31.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid., 33.

## Toquima, Monitor and Toiyabe Forest Reserves

As in other parts of the state, these three forest reserves were established in central Nevada to protect against overgrazing and damage to watersheds. Forest Assistant Herbert O. Stabler captured the local conditions and sentiment when he reported on his examination of the Monitor Range in April of 1906.<sup>50</sup> He foresaw the future development of mining towns in the area and argued that the reserve should be established to protect the watershed from deforestation.<sup>51</sup> Stabler noted that a good deal of wood had been cut to power a water plant that pumped water to Tonopah. Wood was also being cut around Hannapah, a mining town that was in the proposed forest reserve, to power mining operations.<sup>52</sup>

Stabler mentioned a few cattle ranches and one sheep ranch owned by Mr. Potts around the Monitor Range.<sup>53</sup> He indicated that the mountain range was overgrazed and predicted the situation to get worse:

Sheep have been very profitable of recent years owing to the fact that mining camps in the Toquima range have furnished a near-by market for mutton and the drought in Australia has caused wool in this country to sell at a good price. Ranchers, now ranging nothing but cattle, are seriously considering selling out their cattle and buying sheep. Such a step has been postponed because of the good market now available in the mining camps.<sup>54</sup>

Stabler remarked that, while there was no animosity between the local sheep and cattle ranchers, there was friction between them and the transient sheep owners who drove an estimated 60,000 sheep from Elko County to Nye County. Because of this, he recommended that the grazing situation be regulated if the forest reserve was created.<sup>55</sup> Stabler wrote:

Public sentiment throughout this region is strongly in favor of forest reserves. Stockmen favor a reserve because they think it will protect their grazing interests from transient sheep and because they do not want one portion of the mountains robbed of the fuel supply as long as the possibility remains that the wood may be needed to support some mining town in the immediate locality.<sup>56</sup>

Concluding his report, Stabler astutely remarked that the creation of the Toquima Forest Reserve to the west would drive many transient sheep to the Monitor Range if it were not similarly protected.<sup>57</sup>

The examinations and threat of overgrazing led to presidential proclamations establishing the Toiyabe Forest Reserve on March 1, 1907 and the Monitor and Toquima forest reserves on April 15, 1907. Mark G. Woodruff administered the three reserves from Austin until they were consolidated as the Toiyabe National Forest on July 1, 1908.

---

<sup>50</sup> Herbert O. Stabler, "A Favorable Report on the Proposed Monitor Forest Reserve, Nevada, 1906" TMs, Record Group 95, Subgroup Toiyabe National Forest, Alpha Series, 1906-59 (Accn. 95-93-60, Box 7, Folder "LP-Boundaries-General-Toiyabe 1906-1941), National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, California.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 6-7.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 9.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 10.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

# ADMINISTRATION

## ORGANIZATION

Effective administration of the early forest reserves was lacking due to an unclear organizational system and no specific authority by Congress. In 1891, Bernhard Fernow recommended a system of administration, based on Prussian models, that included forest supervisors, rangers on small districts, and centrally directed inspectors. It was not until Congress passed the Organic Act on June 4, 1897 that administration of the forests was specified. The Act defined the Secretary of the Interior's authority in administering the reserves and clarified the purposes of the reserves.

The DOI administered the reserves, first through its General Land Office (1891-1901) and then through Division R, the forestry division (1901-1905). The DOI set up a system of Superintendents who oversaw a state or group of states. They oversaw Supervisors, who were in charge of individual reserves, and Rangers, who were located on districts within the reserves. There were also Forest Inspectors who visited the reserves to deal with certain issues.<sup>58</sup>

The DOI's Division R evolved toward the Prussian model proposed by Fernow and supported by Gifford Pinchot. In the beginning, the system was fairly centralized, with all approvals coming from the Washington Office and with an emphasis on inspections and reports. Starting in 1901, forest supervisors received more responsibility that not only compensated for minimal funding, but also contributed to a sense of proprietorship and an *esprit de corps*.<sup>59</sup> Decentralization also changed the ratio of administrators. In 1898, there were eleven superintendents and a few supervisors. By 1904, there were 5 superintendents and 50 supervisors.<sup>60</sup>

The rangers, who were temporary seasonal employees furloughed during the winter, became permanent employees. As of 1899, all rangers were furloughed by October 15, but by 1904 over 40% were year-round employees. The position of forest guard was created for temporary employees, most of whom were charged with detecting fires during the summer months.<sup>61</sup>

In 1905, the administration of the forests reserves was transferred from the DOI to the USDA, with Gifford Pinchot as Chief. Pinchot set about implementing a more efficient administrative structure. In an effort to decentralize the Forest Service, he reorganized the field staff into three inspection districts in 1906. Headed by Chief Inspectors, these three were known as the Northern District (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and Minnesota), the Southern District (Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska and Oklahoma) and the Western District (Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska).

A year later, in 1907, the three districts were reconfigured into six districts, which were eventually renamed "regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts. District Four included eastern Nevada with R.E. Benedict as Chief Inspector in Salt Lake City. In San Francisco, Chief Inspector Frederick E. Olmsted oversaw Region Five, which covered California and parts of western Nevada.

In Nevada, the logistics of administration were considered when several forest reserves were established in 1906 and 1907. The forest inspectors made recommendations in their reports, often noting the opportunity to administer more than one reserve from one office. In 1906, Forest Assistant R.B. Wilson recommended that the creation of the Bruneau Forest Reserve be timed to correspond with the

---

<sup>58</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple Use Management*, 20-21.

<sup>59</sup> Donn E. Headley, "The Cooperation Imperative: Relationships Between Early Forest Administration and the Southern California Metropolis, 1892-1908," in *The Origins of the National Forest: A Centennial Symposium*, ed. Harold K. Steen. (Durham, NC: Forest History Society, 1992), 222 and Harold K. Steen, *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*, 3d ed. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), 77.

<sup>60</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple Use Management*, 21.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*

administration of the Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, which was to begin in the spring of 1907.<sup>62</sup> He noted that since the two reserves were near each other, they could be administered from Elko. Wilson suggested a temporary supervisor be brought in, since no one in Nevada had experience with forest reserves:

This should be a man of long experience in grazing organization on the forest reserves, one who is both fair and firm and who will make a good impression on the ranchers from the start.<sup>63</sup>

## **FOREST OFFICERS**

In the summer of 1898, the GLO employed the first forest officers, most of whom were political appointees.<sup>64</sup> The typical ranger was a male of northern European extraction with practical experience from working or growing up on a farm or ranch. He carried out his ranger duties as a secondary job while continuing to farm or operate a business. Many were illiterate and relied on fellow rangers to write reports and letters.<sup>65</sup> The ranger was required to provide his own equipment, horse, saddle, food, tent and other items needed for the job. In the winter, the rangers were usually laid off and the forest supervisors were demoted to rangers although they too were sometimes furloughed.<sup>66</sup> As the workload increased, several rangers received upgrades from temporary employees to year-round staff in 1904.<sup>67</sup>

As Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot implemented numerous changes when the reserves were transferred to the USDA in 1905. A major shift occurred in hiring practices. Pinchot viewed the system of political appointees under a corrupt GLO with disdain and set about correcting this by increasing the level of professionalism and dedication. A major shift in policy was the requirement of rangers and supervisors to pass a two-part Civil Service exam. The written portion took two to three hours to complete while the practical portion tested a man's skills in packing a horse, using a compass, elementary surveying, shooting, and cutting a tree. Syd Tremewan, first supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest, recalled having to prove his cooking skills and estimating the number of telephone poles that could be cut from an acre of Nevada pinyon-juniper area.<sup>68</sup> These tests resulted in a more qualified work force and eliminated political appointees.

Pinchot also redesigned *The Forest Reserve Manual of 1902* that had been issued to forest rangers. Designed to fit into a ranger's pocket, the 142-page *Use Book* contained all the regulations and instructions needed by the ranger. It outlined administrative procedures and policies regarding timber and water management, mining, farming, construction, and grazing on the forest reserves.

Pinchot further defined the administrative structure by clarifying certain positions and duties. The 1905 *Use Book* identified the hierarchy of field officers starting with the Forest Inspector, followed by Assistant Forest Inspector, Forest Supervisor, Deputy Forest Supervisor, Forest Assistant, Forest Ranger, Deputy Forest Ranger, Assistant Forest Ranger, and Forest Guard. The manual explained that the Forest Inspectors had, through training and experience, great familiarity with forest reserve business. His duties included providing advice to forest officers, inspecting and reporting on the reserves, and making recommendations to improve their management.

---

<sup>62</sup> Wilson, 29.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Gerald W. Williams, "Administrative Units and Reorganization Efforts," *History Line* (Summer 1994), 19.

<sup>65</sup> Arthur H. Carhart, *Timber in Your Life* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1955), 82.

<sup>66</sup> Ralph Hartley and James Schneck, *Administering the National Forests of Colorado. An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Administrative Properties* (Lincoln, NE: NPS Midwest Archeological Center, 1996), 8.

<sup>67</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple Use Management*, 21.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., 39.

The *Use Book* stated that Forest Supervisors were men promoted from the position of Forest Ranger or Assistant and were to be residents of the state in which the reserve was located. According to a 1907 public guide titled *The Use of the National Forests*:

The Supervisor has direct charge of a National Forest. He runs all the business upon it and is responsible for the work and the efficiency of the force under him. From training and experience he must be thoroughly familiar with western conditions. To do the work he must be sound in body, fit to endure a hard and rough outdoor life. He must be able to handle men well and deal wisely with all kinds of people. The business requires him to have a good working knowledge of timber and lumbering, the live-stock industry, the land laws, and ordinary office work. His position is a very responsible one, for he manages a public estate worth many millions of dollars. At present Supervisors are paid from \$1,500 to \$3,000 a year, and are reimbursed for actual living expenses when on field duty away from their headquarters.<sup>69</sup>

The Forest Assistant was to have “technical qualifications of high order” with formal training in forestry and lumbering. He could be placed on any reserve throughout the country and his primary purpose was to provide technical support.

The Forest Ranger has received much attention in historical accounts of the Forest Service. A certain level of romance and myth has surrounded the early rangers, who were truly field men blazing new trails in the management of the country’s forests. These men were required to be “thoroughly sound and able-bodied, capable of enduring hardships and of performing severe labor under trying conditions.” To discourage slackers and recreation seekers, it was noted “Invalids seeking light out-of-door employment need not apply.” The ranger was also prohibited from holding other jobs.<sup>70</sup>

The Rangers are the men who carry out the work on the ground. They are directly under the Supervisor. They must thoroughly know the country, its conditions, and its people. They live in the Forests, often in localities far from settlement and sources of supply. The Ranger must be able to take care of himself and his horses under very trying conditions; build trails and cabins; ride all day and all night; pack, shoot, and fight fire without losing his head. He must know a good deal about the timber of the country and how to estimate it; he must be familiar with lumbering and the sawmill business, the handling of live stock, mining, and the land laws. All this requires a very vigorous constitution. It means the hardest kind of physical work from beginning to end. It is not a job for those seeking health or light outdoor work. Rangers are now paid from \$900 to \$1,500 a year. They have to furnish and feed their own horses. The Government builds them cabins to live in and fences pastures to keep their stock in.<sup>71</sup>

The hardiness of these rangers is evident in a description of a trip that Clarence Woods, the 1907 Forest Supervisor of the Ruby and Independence forest reserves, took in late 1905. Woods, then on the Teton National Forest, was instructed to investigate a coal company that was reportedly cutting mine props without a permit.

First, he crossed from Jackson over Teton Pass into the Teton Basin where his horses had wintered and brought them back to Jackson. He expected to ride his horse southerly along the Hoback River to Kemmerer, then up Hams Fork to the trespass area. Along the Hoback, he found the snow so deep that he had to ride in the river through much of the canyon. He spent one night in lower Hoback Basin and started out the next day on crusted snow. By the time he reached the upper end of the basin, the crust was too soft

---

<sup>69</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The Use of the National Forests* (n.p.: 1907), 32.

<sup>70</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1906), 148-49.

<sup>71</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use of the National Forests*, 33.

to support his horse. He left the horse on a grassy south slope and walked ten miles to a ranch where he had dinner. He expected the snow would crust over during the night, so he went back for the horse. The crust was still too weak, so he left the horse again and walked eighteen miles to the Horse Creek Ranger Station. He met with Ranger Dick Smith and the two decided to ski the remaining sixty miles to Kemmerer. After several days of travel, they lost the trail. Then they followed a drainage to a ranch where they hired some horses which they ride on to Kemmerer.<sup>72</sup>

After investigating the coal company, Woods returned to Kemmerer.

Then, since he was without transportation, he walked for two and half days to the South Cottonwood Ranger Station, borrowed a horse from the ranger, then returned to Jackson by way of the Hoback Basin where he picked up the horse he had left. He reported at the end that he "reached Jackson, none the worse for the trip."<sup>73</sup>

The early Forest Rangers were often in charge of more than one ranger district. They answered directly to the Forest Supervisor and had authority over Deputy and Assistant Rangers, as well as the Forest Guards.

Upon reporting for work, the new ranger received some equipment such as a marking hatchet to stamp timber, pencils, stationery, and a scale rule. He still had to provide the larger items such as his tent, horse, saddle, feed, and cooking utensils. He also received *The Use Book* to guide his work. In the first few years of the Forest Service, the ranger's work consisted of posting forest boundaries and classifying land by use. Upon Pinchot's orders, supervisors delegated more work to the rangers. This successfully made

the ranger feel responsible for his area and taught the public to go to the ranger rather than the supervisor.



Interested locals take the ranger exam near Elko in 1907.

The position of Forest Guard was created in 1902 to assist with the increased workload during the field season.<sup>74</sup> By 1906, Forest Guards were hired when there were no qualified rangers who had passed the civil service exam or when work was needed for less than six months. The guards had the same powers and duties as assistant forest rangers. Upon passing the civil service exam, the guards could be promoted to rangers when such positions became available.

There was a shortage of qualified men in the early years. In a 1907 recruitment effort, the work was described as ideal "for those who like a hard active life in the open."<sup>75</sup> Although the salaries were low, there was potential for advancement within the Forest Service. Applicants were required to be residents of

<sup>72</sup> Thomas G. Alexander, "Reflections On The Heritage Of Region 4, 1988(?)" TMs [photocopy], Wells and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 21.

<sup>75</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use of the National Forests*, 33.

the state or territory in which the forest was located, be between the ages of 21 and 40, and to pass the civil service exam.<sup>76</sup>

Ranger salaries in 1905 were \$900 per year<sup>77</sup> and rose little over the following years. In 1920, the salary was \$1,100 – the same it had been in 1910.<sup>78</sup> Many could not tolerate the meager pay and, during a fourteen-month period in 1918-19, 460 technical foresters resigned.

Most forest officers developed a sense of proprietorship for their forests, as they had to accomplish great deeds with limited manpower and funds. They examined and mapped millions of acres, built ranger stations, roads and trails, and initiated management policies.<sup>79</sup> They lived on or near the forest and were part of the community. The type of work and decentralization contributed to camaraderie among forest officers and a high level of dedication. Pinchot proudly reported that his staff “used only 7 percent of earned sick leave and 66 percent of their annual leave.”<sup>80</sup> Pinchot knew what he was doing and even required annual ranger meetings to give them “the benefit of each other’s experience, to keep them in touch with the entire work of the reserve, and to promote *esprit de corps* in the service.”<sup>81</sup>

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Although the Forest Service was charged with protecting the forest reserves under the Organic Act of 1897, minimal funding and staff prevented the development of fire management strategies. Forest guards hired during the field season often detected and reported fires while they were performing their other duties. Although Pinchot promoted a policy of fire prevention and suppression, he received little support until 1910 when disastrous fires swept through Montana and Idaho.

## **SNOW SURVEYING**

A certain type of structure on the national forests, the snow survey cabin, is associated with the development of snow surveying by Dr. James Edward Church. A graduate of the University of Michigan, Church began teaching Latin and Greek at the University of Nevada in Reno (UNR) in 1892. He left for two years to get his doctorate in classics from the University of Munich in Bavaria, but returned to UNR where he pursued his love of mountaineering. In 1901, he began to study the water content of the snowpack on the summit of Mt. Rose near Reno, Nevada. Church soon developed a method of measuring snow that allowed him to forecast the likelihood of flood or drought. Although advanced techniques and equipment were developed later, Church’s fundamental precepts established the scientific approach of snow surveys and studies.

On June 29, 1905, Church established one of the first high-altitude meteorological observatories on the Mt. Rose summit (10,778 feet). This marked the beginning of the Mt. Rose Observatory that, through his work, became the Department of Mountain Meteorology and Climatology of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in 1906. By 1907, Dr. Church and his students had built an 8’ x 8’ building on the summit. They constructed the four-bunk building in Reno, disassembled it and arduously packed it up the mountain.

---

<sup>76</sup> Ibid., 34.

<sup>77</sup> Steen, *The U.S. Forest Service*, 82.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid., 142.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid., 85.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., 83-84.

# Chapter Two: 1908-1929, The Progressive Era and the Great War

## HISTORICAL SETTING

This era, from 1908 to 1929, is marked by technological achievements such as the introduction of the Model T Ford (1909), completion of the Panama Canal (1914), the first commercial radio broadcast (1920), and the first feature-length talking movie (1927). The early part of this period is often referred to as the "Progressive Era" for its reformist and social justice movements. It is marked by labor laws, the women's suffrage movement, prohibition, and early civil rights efforts. Other landmarks of this time include tragic events such as the worldwide influenza epidemic, World War I, and the Wall Street crash of 1929.

World War I had an effect on the Forest Service as employees joined the armed forces and fewer people were available for the increasing workload. After April 6, 1917 when the United States officially declared war on Germany, seventeen Region Four employees had enlisted in military service by August 23. A regional newsletter reported:

. . . nine have been commissioned as officers or enlisted in the Forest Regiment; three have applied for admission to and been accepted for the Second Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, California; four have been called into the National Army; and one has enlisted in the Second Idaho Infantry.<sup>82</sup>

Some of the people who joined the war effort in 1917 included Humboldt Supervisor Clarence Favre and Clyde Quinn from the Toiyabe National Forest. Former Toiyabe Supervisor M.S. Benedict was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Tenth Engineering Regiment (Forestry).<sup>83</sup>

Those men who remained with the Forest Service were requested to report alien enemies and terrain intelligence. The Supervisor of the Mono National Forest, William Maule, got even more involved. According to his diary, he met with defense committees about resources that would be needed for national defense. His forest rangers helped notify people to register for the draft and Maule himself was sworn in as a registration official for Douglas County. He administered "emergency grazing" which allowed increased numbers of stock on grazing allotments. An entry in his diary indicates that he searched for spy devices when he traveled through the northeast part of Carson Valley, an "isolated" area where numerous Germans had settled. He looked for wireless stations, noting there were several hay derricks that could be used in this way.<sup>84</sup>

The years immediately following World War I are characterized by increasing affluence fueled by industrial expansion and technological developments. These were manifested in the average American home, which acquired telephones, plastic products, radios, modern bathrooms and electricity. These advances were not lost on the Forest Service. The agency promoted the use of telephones to improve communications, particularly in fire-prone areas, and increasingly provided electricity and modern bathrooms in many of its permanent facilities.

The introduction of the automobile also had a significant impact around the country. With the advent of this convenient conveyance, some forest officers used their personal vehicles to conduct business and were

---

<sup>81</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1906), 151.

<sup>82</sup> "The Intermountain Review Ranger," 1, no. 9 (September 10, 1917), 14.

<sup>83</sup> "The Intermountain Review Ranger," 1, no. 7 (June 10, 1917), 6.

<sup>84</sup> William M. Maule, "Diaries Of William M. Maule, Forest Supervisor, Mono National Forest (Nevada & California) 1909-1938" TMs [photocopy], transcribed by Wynne M. Maule, Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

reimbursed three cents for each mile. In 1913, Supervisor Thomas Collins was the first on the Toiyabe National Forest to use a motorcycle. The first to use an automobile on the forest was Collins' successor, Vernon Metcalf, in 1915. Due to the nature of the work terrain, the Forest Service was slow to officially adopt vehicles as the main mode of transportation. Some surplus vehicles were transferred to the agency after the war, but as of 1921, the Region Four headquarters had no more than two or three trucks while the individual forests still had none.<sup>85</sup> Officials continued to rely on horses to carry out forest business but the automobile eventually altered the way forests were used and managed.

Increased recreational, mineral and timber use led to a boom in road construction in the 1920s. This provided rangers with easier access to larger areas and, consequently, their districts were consolidated or enlarged. The ranger could operate from town, which led to the conversion of year-round ranger stations in rural areas to summer guard stations.

The prosperity of the 1920s came to a sharp end in October 1929 with the stock market crash. This event marked the beginning of the Great Depression and the New Deal era, a significant period in the development of the nation's forests.

## **LAND ADJUSTMENTS**

The years prior to World War I saw numerous changes to the configurations, sizes and numbers of national forests. The large forests on the Sierra Nevada were split into smaller forests to solve the problem of difficult travel over the crest. The east part of the Sierra National Forest was added to the Inyo National Forest, while the Mono National Forest was created from the east part of the Stanislaus in 1908.

As the first Chief Inspector of District Four, R.E. Benedict sought to increase administrative efficiency by placing small forests under a single supervisor and splitting up some of the larger ones.<sup>86</sup> In Nevada, smaller forest reserves were combined into larger national forests with more defined administrative structures and new names. The Toiyabe National Forest was an amalgamation of three forest reserves, while the Charleston and Vegas forest reserves combined as the Moapa National Forest.

Some of these reconfigurations were brought about by the 1911 Weeks Act, which sought to create a national unified fire control policy. This significant act authorized cooperation between the Forest Service and states to protect watersheds, through the purchase of lands along headwaters. This attention to watersheds, as a part of fire protection, resulted in the adjustment of forest boundaries. Many boundaries, which were set along rivers before 1911, were changed to ridgelines or mountaintops, thus allowing a drainage area to be administered as one unit.<sup>87</sup> The Weeks Act also authorized the Forest Service to purchase land in the eastern United States, thus resulting in forest reserves created from land that was previously privately owned.

Land exchanges also contributed to forest reconfigurations, as Richard Boerker explained in 1918:

There has also been a great need for consolidating the National Forest lands where these were interspersed with private or state lands. Congress has recognized this need and from time to time has granted authority to exchange lands with private owners or States where such an exchange would be advantageous to the Government through the resulting consolidation of holdings. Thus by getting the government lands into a more compact body their administration and protection are materially facilitated in many ways.

---

<sup>85</sup> Henry M. Shank, "Forty-Six Years Ago – And Later," in *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990), 183.

<sup>86</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 34.

<sup>87</sup> Gerald W. Williams, 19.

Before any exchange is made it must be ascertained that the land which the Government is to receive has equal value with that relinquished, also that the land is chiefly valuable for the production of timber and the protection of stream flow.<sup>88</sup>

To counteract the argument that the government was holding valuable land, forest lands were examined for agricultural potential. If the lands were judged to be suited for agriculture or unsuited for forest uses, they were eliminated from the forest or opened for homestead entry, per the 1906 Homestead Act. Between 1912 and 1917, over 127 million acres had been examined and classified and 12 million acres were eliminated from the nation's forests.<sup>89</sup> While some work was carried out by crews from the Washington and regional offices, rangers on the Nevada forests conducted field surveys and wrote numerous reports in 1916-18.

Congress passed legislation that supported additions to the national forests. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 broadened the authorization for purchasing forested, cutover or denuded lands within watersheds. The Woodruff-McNary Act of 1928 provided additional funds for land purchases.

## **MONO NATIONAL FOREST**

The Mono National Forest was established on July 1, 1908 from parts of four other forests. Most of the 659,546-acre area came from the Stanislaus National Forest (about 470,000 acres on the Sierra eastern front). Smaller areas came from the Sierra and Inyo national forests in California, established in 1893 and 1907 respectively. The Tahoe National Forest also contributed some of its California area, as well as a small portion in Nevada. At the same time, it received additional land from the Plumas and Stanislaus forests, as well as an area between Mount Rose and Ball's Canyon.<sup>90</sup>

In 1909, the area of the Mono National Forest doubled to 1,358,126 acres when the Sweetwater Mountains, Pine Grove Hills and Excelsior Mountains were added. A few more additions in 1911 resulted in a total of 1,375,440 acres.<sup>91</sup> A 1924 range appraisal noted that the forest boundary encompassed 1,258,000 acres of Government land and 100,000 acres of private land. By that time, 98,626 sheep and 5,874 cattle and horses were grazing on the Mono National Forest.<sup>92</sup>

The Supervisor's Office was originally in Gardnerville, Nevada but in 1918 was moved to Minden. It remained there until 1939 when it was moved to Reno. John C. Wells served as the first Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest from July 1908 until October 1909 when William Maule succeeded him. Raised on a farm near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Maule attended the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in biology. Beginning in 1899, he worked as a student assistant in the USDA Division of Forestry on the Olympic Peninsula near Satsop. After graduating from the School of Forestry at Cornell University in 1902, Maule worked in the Philippines where the forestry program was administered by the Department of the Army. While there, he served as Forestry Inspector from 1902 to 1904 before he was promoted to Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry. In 1906, Maule returned to the United States for a two-month assignment in Washington, DC. He was then assigned to the Sequoia National Forest as a Forest Assistant.

On October 21, 1909, Maule became the Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest, serving in that position until he retired in 1938. The diary he kept during his tenure provides valuable details about the

---

<sup>88</sup> Richard H. D. Boerker, *Our National Forests* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918), 63.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 62.

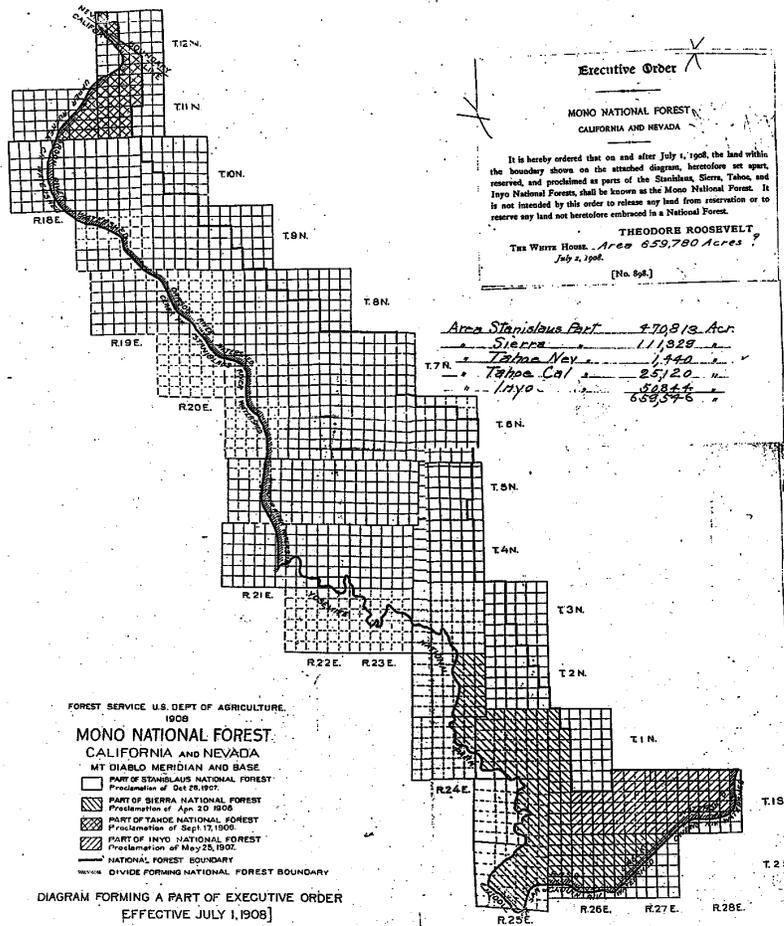
<sup>90</sup> Swift, "Bridgeport and Carson."

<sup>91</sup> Connors, "History of the Stanislaus."

<sup>92</sup> William M. Maule, "Range Appraisal, Mono National Forest, 30 August 1924," Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

early work, development, and officers on the Mono National Forest. According to his accounts, the Mono was divided into four ranger districts:

District	Headquarters
Alpine	Markleeville
Bridgeport	Bridgeport
Mono Lake	Leevining
Sweetwater	Wellington, Nevada



Map that accompanied the 1908 Executive Order creating the Mono National Forest

## MOAPA NATIONAL FOREST (1909-15) AND DIVISION (1915-1929)

The Charleston and Vegas forest reserves consolidated to become the Moapa National Forest on July 1, 1908. Forest Guard Harry E. Matthews was promoted to Forest Ranger in January of that year and was left in charge of the new forest. He served in this capacity until June 30, 1910 when he resigned. Thomas J. Collins succeeded him as Forest Supervisor.

District Forester Sherman recommended the transferal of the Moapa to the Toiyabe National Forest as early as 1912, noting that it could be administered as part of the Manhattan District (Tonopah).<sup>93</sup> That year, Collins began serving as the Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, while maintaining his position on the Moapa. It was not until July 1, 1915, that the Moapa was officially transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest.

After one year with the Toiyabe, the Moapa Division was transferred to the Dixie National Forest on May 10, 1916. The Dixie, created September 25, 1905, had most of its area in Utah and Arizona. In 1918, land on the Sheep Mountain Range and much of the Charleston Mountain Range was eliminated from the Moapa Division.<sup>94</sup> Eventually, the name of the Moapa Division was changed to the Charleston Mountain Division and it would once again become part of the Toiyabe National Forest.

## **TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST**

The Toiyabe, Toquima and Monitor forest reserves, created in 1907, were consolidated as the Toiyabe National Forest on July 1, 1908 as part of a region-wide consolidation effort. The following year, the north ends of the Toiyabe and Shoshone ranges were added, as was the south end of the Paradise Range. Adjustments continued as the Toiyabe National Forest absorbed (1915) and then lost (1916) the Moapa Division. The Toiyabe experienced several boundary and area adjustments throughout the 1920s. By 1923, the forest had four rangers covering average areas of 479,000 acres.<sup>95</sup> The ranger districts were the Kingston, Potts, Reese River, and Manhattan districts.

David L. Barnett was the first Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest. After one year, he was succeeded by M.S. Benedict who remained until 1911. Other early Forest Supervisors included V. Herbert Graff (1911-12), Thomas J. Collins (1912-15, also served as the Moapa Forest Supervisor during this time), Vernon Metcalf (1915-16), Winifred W. Blakeslee (1916-19), James W. McGowan (1919-25), and James E. Gurr (1925-31).

## **HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST**

### ***CREATION OF THE HUMBOLDT, 1908-17***

As part of the national forest adjustment and consolidation effort, several Nevada forest reserves that were created in 1906 and 1907 were merged to form larger national forests. In northeast Nevada, the Ruby and Independence forest reserves were combined on July 1, 1908 to form the Humboldt National Forest with C.S. "Syd" Tremewan as its Forest Supervisor.

As mentioned previously, R.B. Wilson prepared a report on the proposed Bruneau Addition to the Independence Forest Reserve in 1906. Chief Forester Pinchot viewed it as "mainly a grazing proposition" and rejected the addition, in spite of Wilson's recommendations, petitions of ranchers and mine owners, a supporting letter from Nevada Senator Francis Newlands, and other forest officials' views. In 1908, Forest Ranger George C. Thompson prepared a more thorough report, convincing Pinchot that the area had commercial timber and required watershed protection. Pinchot eventually agreed and the Bruneau Addition became part of the Humboldt National Forest in 1909.

---

<sup>93</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest, 1822 to 1969, n.d." TMs [photocopy], Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>95</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Intermountain District Forest Statistics* (n.p.: 1923), 11.

In 1909, Forest Assistant William Winter wrote a report on the proposed Elk Mountain Addition, located along the north and east of the Bruneau Division. Sheep grazing had increased in the area as sheep outfits were denied access to the new forest reserves elsewhere in the state.<sup>96</sup> Residents became concerned about the increased numbers of sheep and desired to protect the drainage basin of the Salmon River and headwaters of Mary's River from overgrazing.

In response to local ranchers' requests, the Elk Mountain Division was added to the Humboldt National Forest on June 19, 1912. At the same time, some areas (Rowland, Diamond A, Charleston District) were eliminated from the forest and, more importantly, the Ruby Mountains were re-designated as a separate National Forest.

Prior to the age of convenience provided by good roads, swift transportation, and extensive communications networks, forest officials' administration tasks were constrained by accessibility. Forests were split up into numerous districts, sometimes within a division. In 1909, there were two ranger districts on the Ruby Mountains Division (Districts 1 and 2) and seven on the Humboldt Division (Districts 3 through 9).

The Humboldt Supervisor's Office was originally located in Elko. Forest Supervisor Tremewan described his first office there as a 12' x 12' room upstairs in the Harrington Building on Railroad Street.<sup>97</sup> In the summer of 1909, he moved his office to the second floor of the Hesson Hardware Company Building on Commercial Street in Elko.<sup>98</sup> Tremewan did not remain in Elko long. In April of 1911, he moved to Gold Creek upon the direction of the District Forester who felt the headquarters should be closer to the forest users.<sup>99</sup> This was also in preparation for the establishment of the Ruby Mountains as a separate forest. Tremewan resigned in 1913 and was replaced by Scipha Bert "Doc" Arthur, a dentist by profession, who came from the District Four office.<sup>100</sup>

In 1916, probably in response to the pending consolidation of the Humboldt, Ruby and Santa Rosa forests, the Supervisor's Office was relocated to Elko, occupying the second floor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Building on Idaho Street.<sup>101</sup>

## **SANTA ROSA NATIONAL FOREST, 1911-17**

The designation of the Santa Rosa range as a national forest was a response to sheep migration to the area in the 1900s. Sheep outfits headed west from the Independence and Bruneau areas after these were established as national forests in 1906 and 1909 respectively. In 1910, 112 locals responded to the situation by submitting a petition for the creation of a forest on the Santa Rosa mountain range. The petition used rather dramatic language in describing the "influx of tramp herders and non-citizen shepherds." The petitioners noted that the "evil is being felt so keenly that it is rapidly decreasing the cattle and horse industry."<sup>102</sup>

That year, Regional Land Examiner Herbert E. Woolley prepared a report on the proposed forest. Because the area was isolated, he recommended it be designated a separate national forest with

---

<sup>96</sup> William Winter, "Report on the Proposed Elk Mountain Addition to the Humboldt National Forest, 1909" TMs [photocopy], p. 7, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>97</sup> Victor O. Goodwin, "The Humboldt Forest -- A Kaleidoscope of Men and Events in the Service of the American People, n.d." TMs [photocopy], p. 4, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>102</sup> "Petition to the Honorable, the U.S. Senators of the State of Nevada, Francis G. Newlands, George S. Nixon, Washington, D.C., 20 January 1910" [photocopy]. Winnemucca Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

headquarters in the town of Paradise. Until the headquarters could be established there, Woolley suggested that the forest be administered as part of the Toiyabe National Forest until June 30, 1911. Once a forest supervisor was set up in Paradise, he stated, two permanent rangers and one or two temporary men during summer would be needed to administer the forest. He recommended that the two permanent men be based at Paradise and National.<sup>103</sup>

In Washington, Chief Forester Graves questioned the legitimacy of the petitioners' intent. He felt they were seeking protection of their own interests, rather than of the watershed. Woolley responded by agreeing that, while that may be true, the Santa Rosa water sources were in "urgent need of protection" and designation of the forest was justified.<sup>104</sup> District Forester Sherman responded bluntly:

Personally I would rather very much not to be bothered with the Santa Rosa Forest and should it be possible to give the people protection within a year or two through the medium of some other law, I would be very glad to see it done. However, I would regret to see injury done in a year or two which it might take twenty years to remedy, particularly when we have it within your own power to prevent this and when cases identical to this have been and are properly covered by legal authority already granted us.<sup>105</sup>

Sherman approved Woolley's recommendation and on April 1, 1911, President Taft created the Santa Rosa National Forest. Winifred W. Blakeslee was its first and only Forest Supervisor, working from Winnemucca until December 1911 when he transferred to Paradise Valley. Blakeslee was an engineer and he used his skills well in posting boundaries. He later served as Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest and worked in the Regional Office as an administrative assistant in the Division of Engineering. He died October 15, 1942 after 34 years of service.

## ***RUBY NATIONAL FOREST, 1912 – 17***

As noted previously, the Ruby Mountains Division of the Humboldt National Forest was separated and established as the Ruby National Forest in 1912. At that time, lands north of Overland Pass were added. James M. Ryan, the only Forest Supervisor of the Ruby National Forest, established his headquarters at Lamoille. In the spring of 1913, he moved his office to a small frame residence on Idaho Street in Elko, living with his family a short distance east of the office.<sup>106</sup> A year later, he moved to Deeth where he rented an office from Charles Lewis, an old Deeth-to-Charleston freighter.<sup>107</sup>

Shortly before the forest merged with the Humboldt National Forest in 1917, Ryan carried out land classification examinations and noted the ranger stations that had been withdrawn: Wiseman, Fort Halleck, Lamoille, Minola, and Harrison Pass. At that time, the forest consisted of 434,880.94 acres (90,950.55 were alienated). It was used by 150 permittees and provided summer range for 35,500 sheep and 16,400 cattle and horses.

---

<sup>103</sup> Herbert E. Woolley, "Favorable Report on the Proposed Santa Rosa National Forest, Nevada, July 1910" TMs, [photocopy], p. 12, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>104</sup> H.E. Woolley to District Forester, 22 September 1910.

<sup>105</sup> District Forester E.A. Sherman to The Forester, 21 October 1910.

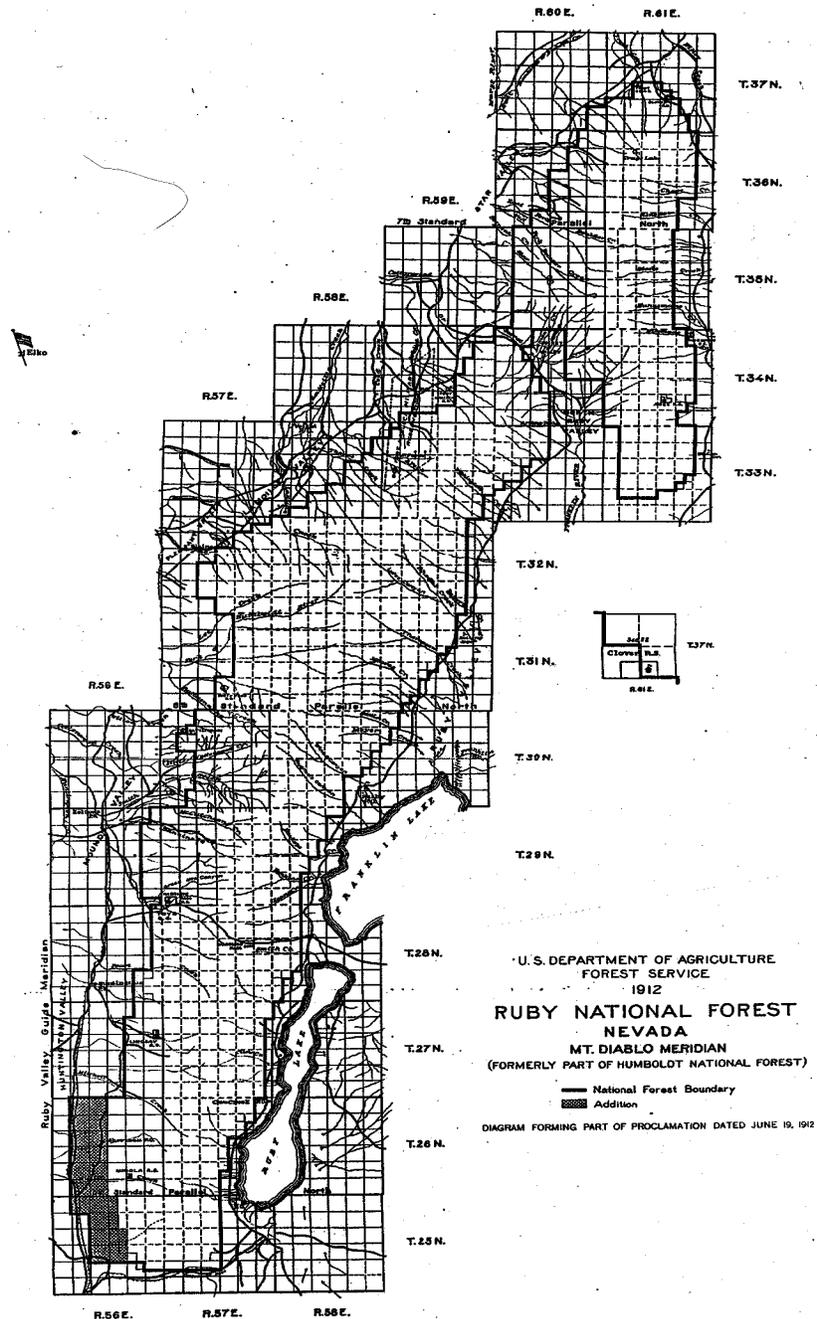
<sup>106</sup> Goodwin, "The Humboldt Forest," 6.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.* and *Nevada State Herald*, 29 May 1914.

## CONSOLIDATION AND ADJUSTMENT, 1917-29

Under an Executive Order signed June 6, 1916, the Humboldt National Forest absorbed the Ruby and Santa Rosa national forests, effective July 1, 1917. James Ryan was offered the Forest Supervisor's position. He turned it down, choosing to stay on as a ranger on the Ruby Mountains Division. The position was filled by the Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, Vernon Metcalf, in July of 1916. Santa Rosa Supervisor Blakeslee transferred to the Toiyabe to replace Metcalf.

The rangers' primary work was the posting of boundaries and classification of lands on the forest, which now consisted of four divisions: the Ruby Mountains, Santa Rosa, Elk Mountain and Humboldt divisions. The classification activities resulted in more eliminations and additions of forest lands. Land around the south end of the Santa Rosa range was eliminated in 1917. Two years later, a two-mile strip between the Elk Mountain addition and Pole Creek that served as a cattle driveway was added, while land from the Ruby Mountains Division was eliminated.



Map of the Ruby National Forest, 1912

With the 1917 consolidation, the Ruby Mountains Division retained its two districts but the three districts of the Santa Rosa Division were combined to form two. In 1919, the old Jarbidge and Pole Creek (including the Elk Mountain Division) districts were merged to form the present Jarbidge district.<sup>108</sup> The Rebel Creek and Paradise districts of the Santa Rosa Division were consolidated in 1922 to form the present Santa

<sup>108</sup> Goodwin, "The Humboldt Forest," 12.

Rosa Ranger District.<sup>109</sup> In 1923, the Humboldt National Forest had eight district rangers, each covering an average of 187,000 acres.<sup>110</sup>

## NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST

As in other parts of the state, overgrazing and conflicts between sheepmen and cattle ranchers arose in east-central Nevada. The situation was recorded in 1906 by Forest Service examiners and later by a Forest Supervisor who wrote, "The area now enclosed within the exterior boundary of the [White Pine] district was fully stocked with sheep and cattle and over run with wild horses at the time the forest was created in 1909."<sup>111</sup>

Under the direction of L. Von Wernstedt, Forest Service examiners inspected lands in east-central Nevada for designation as forest reserves. Von Wernstedt reported on the surveys, which took place in 1906, noting that the agricultural, ranching, and mining activities in the area were on a small scale.<sup>112</sup> He also stated that the ranchers favored the creation of the forest reserves but the sheepmen did not.<sup>113</sup>

Von Wernstedt proposed that the Ely, Steptoe, Osceola, and Snake forest reserves be created, although he noted that there was no "strong argument" or "immediate urgent need" to establish them right away.<sup>114</sup> He recommended that two rangers be based in Ely to administer the forests, one of whom would be an Acting Forest Supervisor, "preferably a Ranger or a man that could be occupied with planting work when not otherwise busy."<sup>115</sup>

The Acting Secretary of the Interior temporarily withdrew land for the proposed Osceola Forest Reserve on September 1, 1906. This withdrawal represented a consolidation of the Osceola and Snake reserves proposed by Von Wernstedt and consisted of 270,720 acres on three divisions.<sup>116</sup> President Roosevelt made the withdrawal permanent on February 20, 1909 when he established the Nevada National Forest (NNF). The new forest encompassed most of the area that Von Wernstedt had recommended earlier for four forest reserves.

In early 1911, the Forest Service completed more surveys of the Nevada National Forest. As a result, areas were eliminated or added and boundaries were adjusted to protect watershed and grazing lands, as well as to provide better fire protection.<sup>117</sup> Another reason was described by Forest Examiner Robert R. Reynolds in a report dated June 20, 1911:

[The adjustments] consist merely in bringing the present boundaries down to the foot of the steep mountain slopes for the purpose of easy administration. While some of the lands thus included are not intrinsically valuable for forest purposes, and would not come in under either rule, yet the reasons for making the additions are perfectly valid and are approved without exception.<sup>118</sup>

---

<sup>109</sup> Ibid., 10a.

<sup>110</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Intermountain District Forest Statistics*, 11.

<sup>111</sup> Foyer Olsen, "History of White Pine Division, 19 March 1941" TMs [photocopy], p. 9, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>112</sup> Unrau, 239.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid.

<sup>114</sup> Ibid.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid., 240.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid., 240-41.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid., 245.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid., 246-47.

These adjustments, which were signed by the President on October 28, 1912, resulted in the doubling of the Mount Moriah Division, eliminations and additions to the Snake, Schell Creek, Ward, and White Pine divisions, and creation of the Quinn Canyon Division, which included the Troy and Quinn ranges.<sup>119</sup> More boundary changes were made official by President Wilson on January 25, 1919 when land was eliminated so that it would be available for homesteading.<sup>120</sup>

In 1916, the 1.2 million-acre Nevada National Forest was administered from Ely by a forest supervisor, a clerk and four rangers. There were four ranger districts on five divisions: the Schell Creek, Mount Moriah, Snake Creek, Quinn Canyon and White Pine divisions.<sup>121</sup> There were still four rangers in 1923, each covering average areas of 304,000 acres.<sup>122</sup>

The main activities on the forest consisted primarily of mining and stock raising, with an estimated 5,255 cattle and 50,280 sheep grazing on the forest in 1915.<sup>123</sup> In addition, stockmen relied on water from the forest to irrigate hay fields. The mining communities of Ruth and Kimberley, as well as others at Hamilton, Taylor, Osceola, and Tungsten, also needed the water for their operations.

The NNF saw recreational use in its early years as many campers and sportsman from the mining communities took advantage of its "ideal camping sites with fishing and hunting."<sup>124</sup> On the Snake Division, recreational users enjoyed the Wheeler Peak area, which included Lehman Caves. The caves, discovered by Absalom Lehman in 1885, were a popular site and were designated a national monument on January 24, 1922. By the mid-1920s, the Forest Service had built a campground several miles above the caves on Lehman Creek.<sup>125</sup>

## **ADMINISTRATION**

### **ORGANIZATION**

As discussed previously, Chief Forester Pinchot divided the Forest Service into six inspection districts in 1907. As administration from Washington proved cumbersome, Pinchot once again directed a re-organization in an effort to decentralize administration. Effective December 1, 1908, the six inspection districts were transformed into field headquarters or "districts" headed by District Foresters.<sup>126</sup> Each headquarters was organized in a manner similar to the Washington Office with a law office, operations division (which included engineering), grazing division, products division and silviculture division.<sup>127</sup> This move toward decentralization gave Forest Supervisors more freedom in making decisions. It also led to changing duties and more paperwork for the field staff.<sup>128</sup>

The various forests that now form the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest were in Districts Four and Five. The Intermountain District, or District Four, included Utah and parts of Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada. With the creation of District Four in 1908, the headquarters was moved from Salt Lake City to Ogden, which was designated the supply center for all six districts because it was a starting point for the

---

<sup>119</sup> Larson, 1917.

<sup>120</sup> Unrau, 247.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, 248.

<sup>122</sup> Intermountain District Forest Statistics, 11.

<sup>123</sup> George C. Larson, "History of the Nevada National Forest, 1917" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>125</sup> Unrau, 275.

<sup>126</sup> Additional districts were created in 1914 (Eastern District), 1921 (Alaska District) and 1929 (North Central District). In 1934, the Eastern Region was divided into two regions.

<sup>127</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 34.

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, 37.

railway shipments heading east, west and north. Prior to that time, all supplies were sent from the Washington Office, resulting in long delays.<sup>129</sup>

Clyde Leavitt was the first District Forester for the new District Four, serving from 1908 to 1910. He was followed by Edward A. Sherman (1910-15), Leon F. Kneipp (1915-20), and Richard H. Rutledge (1920-38). In District Five, which encompassed California and western Nevada, Frederick E. Olmsted's title was changed from Chief Inspector to District Forester with the 1908 re-organization. He continued to operate from San Francisco, as did his successors: Coert DuBois (1911-19), Paul G. Redington (1919-26), and Stuart B. Show (1926-46).

## **FOREST OFFICERS**

At the forest level, a forest supervisor was often assisted by a deputy forest supervisor, an assistant or an examiner, and a clerk, all of whom were permanent civil servants. The assistant, who could be promoted to examiner, was a technical person who mapped forest areas, surveyed forest boundaries, carried out planting work, and managed timber applications and sales.<sup>130</sup> Like the rangers, he also needed practical experience in riding, construction, surveying, and cooking.<sup>131</sup>

The forest ranger oversaw work on the smallest administrative unit, the ranger district. Ranger districts were created around 1908 and were organized around grazing units.<sup>132</sup> The number of days the ranger spent carrying out his duties, which was done on horseback, depended on the size of his district. By 1915, the average size of a district was 60,000 acres although they could be larger when permitted by good travel and communication.<sup>133</sup> As noted in a 1928 manual:

The district ranger is primarily a field man rather than an office worker. Since the district ranger is in charge of from 50,000 to over 300,000 acres and his job is primarily a field job, it is evident that his work calls for much travel, and that he must expect to spend much time away from home.<sup>134</sup>

The 1915 *Use Book* stated "The most successful rangers are usually those who have been brought up in timber work or on ranches or farms, and who are thoroughly familiar, through long residence, with the region in which they are employed."<sup>135</sup>



Rangers Matthews and Humes, Gold Creek, Humboldt National Forest, 1919

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, 34.

<sup>130</sup> Boerker, 34 and US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The Use Book. A Manual for Users of the National Forests* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1915), 14.

<sup>131</sup> Boerker, 35.

<sup>132</sup> Gerald W. Williams, 19.

<sup>133</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1915), 15.

<sup>134</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The National Forest Manual: Regulations and Instructions* (n.p.: July 1928), 4-A.

<sup>135</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1915), 15.

Rangers were still required to pass Civil Service exams. On September 30, 1914, the *Humboldt Star* announced exams for Assistant Forest Ranger were to be given at the forest headquarters in Paradise Valley, Gold Creek, Ely, Deeth and Austin. Candidates were still required to be between 21 and 40 years of age and that "practical experience rather than book learning is the first requirement." The applicants, according to the newspaper announcement, should be able to make maps and write intelligibly. Those who were hired would receive an annual salary of \$1100. If hired on a permanent basis, rangers would be provided headquarters (cabin, barn and shed) with some agricultural land to raise food for their families and domestic animals. The ranger exams were discontinued after 1929.<sup>136</sup>

The language in the 1928 *Forest Manual* was a bit more refined than the 1906 *Use Book*. Instead of declaring, "invalids need not apply," the manual directed rangers to be "young, of rugged physique, and in good mental and physical health." They needed a certain amount of schooling, preferably a high school education, and training, either under another district ranger or in a Forest Service training camp. The manual emphasized technical training, which could be acquired while working as a guard or assistant ranger between school terms. Among his various duties, the district ranger also served as a part-time builder who was "skilled in the use of the tools and equipment of a woodsman."<sup>137</sup> When he was not carrying out administrative tasks, he was expected to construct improvements and/or "personally supervise improvement work and other crews."<sup>138</sup>

The 1928 *Forest Manual* described the recommended life of a district ranger beyond his work duties:

The district ranger should by all means consider himself a part of the community in which he is located and take part in community affairs to the fullest extent compatible with his duties and the legal and departmental limitations on political activity. He should be content to raise his family in the village or isolated locality where the headquarters of district rangers are often necessarily located.

As a rule the district ranger's prestige, and therefore his usefulness, increases with the length of stay in, and consequent firmer establishment of himself as part of the community. For this reason frequent transfers are not desirable. On the other hand, transfers may become advisable for several reasons: (1) To a more responsible position or more important district, or a district where a man with certain qualifications is needed; (3) to get a man out of a rut, or prevent his getting into one; (3) to broaden a man's training, for advancement. By successful service on a less desirable ranger district a man acquires a right to be considered for vacancies on more desirable districts.<sup>139</sup>

The manual did not mention some of the social hardships that the ranger experienced. He and his wife, who was often expected to be an unpaid Forest Service employee, typically experienced challenges from living in isolation. As a result, some couples divorced or transferred to a less remote location.<sup>140</sup> Rangers' children developed initiative in creating their own entertainment, but they also suffered from a lack of social skills.<sup>141</sup>

An unsung hero of the Forest Service was the ranger's wife. Although unpaid, these women were expected to carry out many support duties. Many served as camp cooks, clerks, and telephone operators. After a fire destroyed the Hankins-Gregory store in Jiggs, Nevada, the wife of Ranger Jack Mink acted as

---

<sup>136</sup> Charles D. Simpson and E.R. Jackman, *Blazing Forest Trails* (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1967), 32.

<sup>137</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The National Forest Manual* (1928), 5-A.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, 4-A.

<sup>140</sup> R. T. King, *The Free Life of a Ranger. Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965* (Reno: University of Nevada Oral History Program, 1991), 193.

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, 201.

postmistress at the Jiggs Ranger Station.<sup>142</sup> Ranger Basil Crane, of the Potts District in central Nevada, was gone nearly three weeks out of every month. When his wife did not accompany him, she carried out unpaid Forest Service work. During the Depression, her duties included picking up the WPA crews in town – a chore she didn't care for since the men were usually scattered throughout the town's thirteen bars.<sup>143</sup> Some wives served in the capacity of a deputy or assistant ranger, by preparing reports, inspecting the forests, and fighting fires. A wife who did not perform these unofficial duties adequately was seen as holding back her husband and even hurting his career.<sup>144</sup>

Some progress was made with the employment of the first female in 1913. Hallie Morse Daggett worked as a fire lookout on the California forests. More women were hired in this capacity in response to a labor shortage during World War I and the suffrage movement that led to a woman's right to vote in 1920. The latter contributed to the Forest Service's decision to open ranger examinations to women in 1921. This action was reported in a Region Four bulletin that stated:

Doubtless the reason for the Civil Service Commission throwing down the bars was the recent enfranchisement of the women of the country. They may also have reasoned that having women lookouts we might also use women Rangers.<sup>145</sup>

In addition to receiving help from their wives, the rangers were assisted during the field season by temporary employees such as guards, field assistants or laborers, who were not classified as civil servants. More of these seasonal employees were hired as fire control became a priority after 1910.<sup>146</sup> In 1917, there were around 1100 rangers assisted by over 900 forest guards and assistant rangers.<sup>147</sup> These men were typically local residents who held other jobs during the rest of the year.<sup>148</sup>



Mono Forest Supervisor William Maule, Ranger Henry Atcheson (Bridgeport), Hans Jepson (Clerk), Ranger Wallace Green (Leevining), Ranger William Clark (Markleeville), and Furman Prudenciado (Janitor), 1920. Photo from Wynne Maule.

<sup>142</sup> Edna B. Patterson, Louise A. Ulph, and Victor Goodwin, *Nevada's Northeast Frontier* (Sparks, NV: Western Printing and Publishing Company, 1969), 477.

<sup>143</sup> Basil K. Crane, "Dust from an Alkali Flat, 1981" TMs [photocopy], p. 30, Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>144</sup> Lee F. Pendergrass, "Dispelling Myths: Women's Contributions to the Forest Service in California," *Forest & Conservation History* 34, no. 1 (January 1990), 18.

<sup>145</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, District Four, *Alumni Bulletin* (April 1921), 24, original located at the Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>146</sup> James B. Adams, "Use of Telephone on the National Forests," speech delivered before the Telephone Society of New York on 16 February 1915, transcript, p. 24, Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>147</sup> Boerker, 36-37.

<sup>148</sup> Adams, 24.

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Fire management was given little attention until after the severe fire season of 1910 that killed 85 people and burned three million acres in Idaho and Montana. The Weeks Act was passed in 1911, authorizing and funding federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection. That same year, California's District Forester Coert DuBois developed a fire plan with the Stanislaus National Forest as a model. His plan included a network of lookout points on mountaintops. He expanded his plan in a 1914 document titled, "Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests," which served as a basis for fire control in California.

Fire research and management became more scientific and many of DuBois' ideas were implemented outside of California. Nationally, lookout networks were established, often with lookout cabs and towers built at key points. Forest rangers and guards constructed telephone lines that linked the lookouts with the ranger stations. They also placed caches of fire tools around the forests and reached agreements with local ranchers, companies, mines and settlers to help fight fires.<sup>149</sup>

Advances were made in the 1920s. In 1921, a central dispatch system was set up on the Weiser National Forest to facilitate a quick response to reported fires. The Clarke-McNary Act was passed in 1924 to supplement the Weeks Act by expanding federal assistance to state forestry programs. More state forestry programs were established and research stations experimented with fire suppression and detection techniques. The 1920s also saw the adoption of standard firefighting techniques in Region Four with the publication of a fire control manual.<sup>150</sup>

## **SNOW SURVEYING**

By 1911, Dr. J.E. Church had refined his technique for predicting summer water supplies by measuring the water content of snow. He knew that this information was crucial in an arid state such as Nevada, particularly for agricultural pursuits. Church described his innovative measuring instruments, sampling techniques, and a snow course survey system in a 1926 report:

The basic principle of snow surveying is the determining of the relative water content of the snow cover at the beginning of the spring run-off. This can be done with certainty only by ascertaining the water content of the snow rather than its depth or the seasonal precipitation measured storm by storm.

The snow sampler, which records the water content of the snow directly on a dial by weighing, can be driven to a depth of twenty feet or more, and has penetrated the deepest snow yet found in the snow study of the Sierra. A specially adapted toothed cutter makes it possible to cut thru [sic] thin crusts of ice and penetrate the upper layers of congealed snow on glaciers.

Since the snow falls more or less uniformly over wide area, it is necessary only to maintain a few snow courses in each basin or group of closely situated basins. These courses consist of 20 to 40 measurements, usually 50 feet apart, maintained unchanged in the same place from year to year. The average water content of several annual

---

<sup>149</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 66.

<sup>150</sup> Ibid.

measurements made as the mean from which to estimate the seasonal percentage for the current year.<sup>151</sup>

Through Church's efforts and the cooperation of numerous state and federal agencies, snow surveying spread throughout the Sierra Nevada and the Great Basin in the 1920s. By that time numerous power companies and water control entities in Washington, Idaho, New York, Canada, Norway and Switzerland had also adopted Church's innovative techniques to manage their hydrological resources.

The international significance of Church's work is indisputable and a 1944 newspaper article described him as the "world's leading snow scientist and inventor of the principal snow survey and forecasting system used in almost every nation of the world."<sup>152</sup> Not only did Church serve as Chairman of the International Commission on Snow and Ice, but he was also invited by the governments of India and Argentina to set up snow surveys in those countries.<sup>153</sup>

Before he became so well known, Church's work focused on the watersheds of Nevada. In 1926, he wrote that some of the basins where snow surveys were first carried out included the Lake Tahoe, Carson, and Mokelumne basins.<sup>154</sup> That year, the Forest Service issued a permit to Church for construction of a snow survey cabin, on the condition that the agency's ranger could use it for administrative purposes. The log structure, known as the Buckeye Snow Cabin, still stands in the Hoover Wilderness Area on the Bridgeport Ranger District.

Eventually, many forest rangers carried out snow surveys on the national forests, using skis or snowshoes. Records indicate that the earliest measurements on the Humboldt National Forest were taken during the winter of 1918-19 at three stations: Gold Creek, Harrison Pass, and Martin Creek. Two more courses were added in 1920-21 at North Fork and Lower Jack Creek, followed by two more in Lamoille Canyon the following year.<sup>155</sup>

## EXPERIMENT STATIONS

In the early 1900s, there was considerable concern about the watershed, range and forest management in the West. Realizing that research was necessary to form a scientific basis of land stewardship, the Forest Service set up several forest experiment stations. The first was established in 1908 on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona. Other stations were soon created in Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, and Utah.<sup>156</sup>

The Utah Experiment Station was established in 1912 in response to serious flooding originating in the Wasatch Mountains. Charged with a mission to carry out research on watershed management, the station was established a few miles east of Ephraim on the Manti National Forest. The Utah Experiment Station site was quickly cleared and buildings were constructed to accommodate the researchers. In 1918, its

---

<sup>151</sup> J.E. Church, "Nevada Cooperative Snow Surveys, 3 January 1926" TMs [photocopy], p. 2, Carson City and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>152</sup> "Snow Scientist Tells Philosophy," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 11 May 1944.

<sup>153</sup> Harold E. Klieforth, "James Edward Church: Snowman of Nevada, n.d." TMs [photocopy], p. 6-7, Carson City and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>154</sup> Church, "Nevada Cooperative Snow Surveys," 3.

<sup>155</sup> "M – STUDIES – Snow Surveys," closed files located in Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>156</sup> US Department of Agriculture, "Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation," 8.

name was changed to the Great Basin Experiment Station<sup>157</sup> to avoid confusion with the experiment station at the Utah Agricultural College (Logan).<sup>158</sup>

Researchers quickly learned that the flooding was tied to grazing and range management, and research was defined accordingly. In 1928, Regional Forester Rutledge reported, "Range management research is confined largely to three stations of the Forest Service, - the Great Basin Experiment Station in the intermountain region, a smaller station each in New Mexico and Arizona . . ." <sup>159</sup> Rutledge described the operation of the Great Basin Experiment Station and its sub-stations:

In the Forest Service a forest experiment station has gradually come to mean a group of technical men with the necessary clerical and non-technical assistants working on the problems of the management of forest lands for an entire region. This technical force has a convenient central headquarters from which all parts of the region may be reached with the greatest possible facility. At this headquarters there is or will be located such permanent laboratories as are needed. Certain phases of the work is done at suitable substations where a large number of individual sample plots and investigative projects may be concentrated in one place.

This class of work will require the permanent residence of a non-technical force and housing facilities for a technical force, as well as necessary field laboratory, nursery, and such other equipment as are needed.<sup>160</sup>

In 1928, the McSweeney-McNary Forestry Research Act was passed, authorizing the establishment of *regional* experiment stations. Although the other regions had already set up their stations, it was two years before Region Four's Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was created.

---

<sup>157</sup> The Great Basin Research Station was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995 and is now known as the Great Basin Environmental Education Center.

<sup>158</sup> Wendell M. Keck, *Great Basin Station – Sixty Years of Progress in Range and Watershed Research*, USDA Forest Service Research Paper INT-118 (Ogden, Utah: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, February 1972), 1.

<sup>159</sup> R.H. Rutledge, "Forest Research," lecture given at the Idaho Forest School, 1928, transcript, p. 8, located at the Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.*, 10-11.

# Chapter Three: 1930-1942, The New Deal Era

## HISTORICAL SETTING

This period is marked by the tremendous effect of the Great Depression on the nation. Although the Wall Street crash of 1929 was not felt immediately in non-industrial states of the West,<sup>161</sup> it was not long before people suffered as unemployment rates rose. Under his New Deal administration, President Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented numerous relief programs. Federal agencies, including the Forest Service, were charged with administering these programs, most notably the Civilian Conservation Corps. This resulted in increased funding and larger labor pools that allowed the Forest Service to construct numerous improvements and carry out a significant amount of conservation work.

## CHANGES TO THE FORESTS

During this time, the areas of the national forests increased, with much of the land acquired by purchase. President Roosevelt saw public lands as a critical factor in the success of his relief employment programs and sought authorization to acquire more.<sup>162</sup> During the first three years of the New Deal, forest purchase appropriations were 76% more than appropriations between 1911 and 1932.<sup>163</sup>

Most of the Nevada forests were expanded according to provisions of the Weeks Act and other land acquisition acts with the consent of the State. In 1937, 1939 and 1947, the Nevada legislature authorized Federal purchases of lands such as the critical watersheds along the Sierra Front above Reno, Verdi, Carson City and Minden that were overgrazed and deforested. Some Nevada congressmen and the livestock industry opposed these acquisitions, but much of the public – especially supporters of watershed rehabilitation – was in favor.<sup>164</sup>

## MONO AND TOIYABE NATIONAL FORESTS

The Toiyabe National Forest experienced a significant event when it was eliminated on July 1, 1932 and its lands were transferred to the Nevada National Forest. Chet Olsen, the Toiyabe's Forest Supervisor at Austin, moved to Ely, which served as headquarters for the consolidated forest.<sup>165</sup> This apparently proved to be an undesirable arrangement. Six years later, in 1938, the Toiyabe National Forest was re-established with Alexander McQueen as Forest Supervisor at Reno. The Kingston, Reese River, and Potts districts reverted to the Toiyabe, which also gained the Santa Rosa District from the Humboldt National Forest.

The Hoover Wild Area was established in 1931,<sup>166</sup> but there were few other changes to the Mono National Forest in the 1930s. After nearly 30 years as Forest Supervisor, William Maule retired in 1938. His successor, D.M. "Kelly" Traugh, moved his office from Minden to Reno where efforts were made to place

---

<sup>161</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 17.

<sup>162</sup> Ibid.

<sup>163</sup> Ibid.

<sup>164</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 134-35.

<sup>165</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>166</sup> The only other wilderness area designated before the Wilderness Act of 1964 was the Jarbidge Wild Area on the Humboldt National Forest in 1958. Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 113.

him in the same building as Toiyabe Supervisor McQueen with the idea of eventually consolidating the two forests. This did not occur immediately. In 1939, the Mono Supervisor's Office was located in the First National Bank Building at Second and Virginia streets. The following year, the two supervisors moved into the H.E. Saviers Building at 216 W. Second Street.<sup>167</sup>

As usual, the configuration of the forests continued to fluctuate. On April 1, 1940, lands from the Tahoe National Forest in Nevada and California were transferred to the Mono National Forest. This action led to the creation of the Carson Ranger District from the northern part of the Alpine District and the Tahoe's Truckee Ranger District. As described in one newspaper account, the transferred area included "the Dog Valley fireman station, State Line Peak lookout station, the country west of Verdi, and the area of the Casey logging operations."<sup>168</sup> One reason for the transfer is that Nevada stockmen were the primary grazers of the ranges there.<sup>169</sup>

### **HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST**

During this period, the Supervisor's Office of the Humboldt National Forest remained in Elko. Forest Supervisors were Alexander McQueen (1923-38) and Alfred R. Torgerson (1938-57). The forest was split into five ranger districts with the following locations as headquarters:

<b>District</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
Independence	Mountain City
Gold Creek	Gold Creek
Jarbidge	Jarbidge
Ruby	Lamoille
Paradise	Paradise Valley <sup>170</sup>

The Paradise District, commonly known as the Santa Rosa Division, was transferred to the newly re-established Toiyabe National Forest in 1938. There were no other significant changes to the Humboldt National Forest during this period.

### **NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST**

As mentioned previously, the Nevada National Forest absorbed the Toiyabe National Forest in 1932. The Supervisor's Office remained in Ely and it was administered as seven districts:

<b>District</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
Baker	Baker
Currant	Ely
Spring Valley	Aurum
Manhattan	Manhattan
Potts	Potts
Reese River	Reese River
Kingston	Austin <sup>171</sup>

<sup>167</sup> "Forest Offices in New Building," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 29 April 1940.

<sup>168</sup> "Mono Forest Area Boosted," *Nevada State Journal*, 27 March 1940.

<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>170</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Directory Forest Service* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1933).

<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.*

In 1933, the Manhattan District Ranger position was vacant and records indicate the district may have been absorbed by the Reese River Ranger District by 1934. The Currant and Spring Valley districts were re-organized or renamed as the White Pine and Ely districts (date unknown). Another district was added on July 1, 1937 when the Charleston Mountain Division was transferred from the Dixie National Forest. This was in response to locals who wanted the area to be administered from Nevada rather than Utah.<sup>172</sup>

There were several Forest Supervisors during this period. Chet Olsen served from 1932 to 1934 when he was replaced by George C. Larson. Larson left in 1938 and Alexander McQueen acted as Forest Supervisor for a few months until Alonzo E. Briggs arrived. Briggs remained until 1945.

During this era, the Forest Service sought to increase watershed protection by purchasing additional land for the Nevada National Forest. In 1941, former Forest Supervisor Olsen reported:

Starting in 1938 a land acquisition program was initiated to acquire the Adams-McGill Company lands on the White Pine Division. These lands covered a total acreage of 5,670 acres and were so located that they largely controlled the water on a large portion of the district. The strategic location of these lands surrounded by Government lands, made it evident that they should be purchased and controlled by the Forest Service for protection and management.<sup>173</sup>

## **ADMINISTRATION**

In 1930, the District Headquarters were renamed Regional Offices, partly to avoid confusion with the smaller administrative units known as Ranger Districts. District Foresters became Regional Foresters and, by 1934, they were supervising ten regions across the country.<sup>174</sup>

The Great Depression and subsequent relief programs affected the roles and duties of forest personnel. As emergency funds and labor became available, rangers were relieved from construction work and could direct their attentions to forest planning, protection and management. Some forest officials became involved with the relief work crews as foremen, supervisors and liaison officers. More emphasis was placed on technical ability as a condition of employment. A forestry or range management degree was required and technical skills were valued over practical experience and general skills.

Some Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) men became enamored with working on the forests and joined the Forest Service. Basil Crane, a Toiyabe ranger, served in the CCC at Paris, Idaho before attending Utah State Agricultural College where he earned his forestry degree. He began working in 1938 at the Potts Ranger Station, later going to the Reese River Ranger Station and Tonopah.<sup>175</sup>

---

<sup>172</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>173</sup> Olsen, 10.

<sup>174</sup> There are now nine regions. There is no longer a Region 7; it was eliminated and divided between Regions 8 and 9 in 1965-66.

<sup>175</sup> Crane, 1.

# THE DEPRESSION AND RELIEF PROGRAMS

## THE BEGINNING

As the Great Depression developed, fear and panic gripped the nation. Lines at soup kitchens grew, as did the number of homeless and unemployed. Work was desperately needed and the population clamored for relief from its desperate situation.

Presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt cared deeply for the land and was a staunch supporter of conservation. As New York governor, he set up a relief program of tree-planting work by 10,000 unemployed people in 1932. He envisioned a similar program on a much larger scale to combat the unemployment situation in the nation, including other relief programs as part of his campaign platform. Within days of being elected, Roosevelt set about implementing them. One program addressed conservation work and came to be known as the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The concept of “soil soldiers” or a peacetime army of conservation workers was not new. It was previously implemented in some northern European countries and examined in an essay titled “Moral Equivalent to War” by Harvard professor William James. In response to high unemployment and a severe fire season, the State of California implemented a work corps program in late 1931, giving its management to the Forest Service.<sup>176</sup>

Roosevelt was responsible for implementing a nationwide program. Chief Forester Robert Stuart and some presidential cabinet members helped draft the bill that Roosevelt signed on April 5, 1933. The law created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) with Robert Fechner as director. Although it was not officially named the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) until June 28, 1937, the program was referred to as such in its early years. Other relief programs followed and included the Works Progress Administration, created in 1935.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE CCC

Administering the CCC was a complex affair involving multiple agencies. The Department of Labor was responsible for recruitment while the War Department was given the duty of training the CCC enrollees. There were nine corps areas, each commanded by a one- or two-star general. (The nearest corps headquarters to Nevada were located in San Francisco and Denver.) The corps areas were divided into districts, with headquarters at certain army posts. The individual camps were commanded by an army officer, who was typically a captain or first lieutenant, assisted by junior officers and some camp enrollee leaders. At first, the officers were from the regular army, but reserve officers eventually replaced them. According to one enrollee, the reserve officers “saved the day” because they were glad to have the steady work and did not try to run things in the army way.<sup>177</sup>

The CCC men carried out conservation work under the guidance and supervision of the USDA and DOI. The agencies within these departments chose work projects based on suitability of character and location. Camp locations were chosen and assigned a number that indicated the type of camp and the sequence of establishment. For example, S-51 was on a state forest, F or NF-4 on a National Forest, P-68 on private land, E-3 an Erosion Camp, NP-6 a National Park and SP-18 a state park. Each CCC company had a numbering system that referred to the corps area and the order of formation. For example, Company 973, which was stationed in Lamoille Canyon, came from Corps Area 9 and was the 73<sup>rd</sup> company formed.

---

<sup>176</sup> Alison T. Otis, 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), 5.

<sup>177</sup> Simpson and Jackman, 268.

The agencies administered the camps in different ways. The Forest Service generally split each camp, which was led by a superintendent, into two platoons of 95 or 96 men. These, in turn, were divided into three sections, each of which was under the guidance of a foreman. The sections were further split into subsections that were made up of squads of six or seven and were under the charge of camp enrollees.<sup>178</sup>

Many of the foremen were Local Experienced Men (LEM). The requirement that these men be locals reinforced Roosevelt's intent to stimulate the local economy as well as involve the community. The LEM contributed significantly to the success of the CCC, as noted by one author:

[They] played a significant role in building construction projects, where knowledge of a variety of trades was essential. The success of many of these projects was, to a great extent, due to the experience and oversight of the LEMs.<sup>179</sup>

## **ENROLLMENT**

Young, unemployed, single men were allowed to enlist in the CCC for six-month periods and the response was immediate. On April 17, 1933, the first camp was set up near Luray, Virginia on the George Washington National Forest. Within a few more days, 50 camps on the national forests in the eastern and southern United States were approved.<sup>180</sup> Eventually, there were camps in every state, as well as in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By July 1, 1933, there were 1,265,000 enrollees including 15,000 Native Americans. Later, 25,000 war veterans were added.<sup>181</sup>

Despite concerns from labor unions and cries from the Socialist and Communist parties that the scheme was fascist, the CCC proved to be very popular. Within its first three months, the program was recognized as the country's largest peacetime government labor force ever. During the second enrollment period, many men reenlisted and the number of new enrollees was overwhelming. There were over 300,000 men in 1,500 camps on the forests and parks by July of 1937.

The President issued an executive order in July of 1934 that allowed a larger enrollment of 350,000 men, 50,000 of whom would be from drought areas. In that year, Army Reserve officers replaced most of the regular army officers administering the camps. By the end of this two-year period, the program was popular enough to warrant its continuation. This was authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act (ERA) of 1935. After becoming law on April 8, the ERA allowed the continued operation of camps until March 31, 1937 and provided funding for fifteen months. Roosevelt once again expanded the CCC program by extending the maximum age limit to 25 and accepting 600,000 enrollees.

The enrollees had to be single, unemployed American citizens. Many were from the inner city and, according to some, the CCC probably helped them from going to jail. One commander searched his company once a week and often confiscated razors, knives, guns and other weapons.<sup>182</sup> The men were provided with food, housing, and clothing. They also received \$30 per month, most of which was automatically sent to the man's family.

Remedial education raised the literacy rate of thousands of CCC men. While some received a high school education, a few pursued college degrees. Vocational training was the emphasis and opportunities in areas such as carpentry, masonry, landscaping, road building, mechanics, and typing were offered. The

---

<sup>178</sup> John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967), 87.

<sup>179</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 20.

<sup>180</sup> Otis, et.al, 8.

<sup>181</sup> Ovid Butler, ed., *American Conservation in Picture and Story* (Washington, DC: The American Forestry Association, 1935), 131.

<sup>182</sup> Simpson and Jackman, 277.

education of the CCC men went beyond practical schooling and technical training. The program sought to build pride and to reward men for taking on responsibility. It also focused on developing a good work attitude and maintaining general fitness. The goal was to provide the enrollee with the skills and disposition to earn a living after leaving the CCC.

An unfortunate side to the CCC program was the treatment of African-Americans. Although the law forbade discrimination in camp enrollment, it was routinely practiced in the North and South. In a manner reflective of the time, CCC officials in Georgia went as far as stating that "it is vitally important that Negroes remain in the counties for chopping cotton and for planting other produce."<sup>183</sup> In response to pressure from the federal government, Georgia's officials agreed to obey the law, but soon returned to their discriminatory practices.

States were given the mandate to enroll a certain number of African-Americans but were not required to integrate the enrollees. This led to a number of segregated camps except in areas where there were too few African-Americans to form a camp. In those cases, the men were allowed to be part of the white camps. It is not surprising that many white communities exhibited their prejudices by protesting against the location of African-American camps in their areas.

## **THE CAMPS**

The enrollees were assigned to a main camp, but in the latter half of 1933, a decision was made to establish small sub-camps set apart from the main site. Also known as "spike," "side," or "stub" camps, these allowed peripheral work to be carried out at long distances away from the main camps. These spike camps quickly proved an efficient way to accomplish work.

In addition to conservation work, there was a social aspect to camp life. There were opportunities for the men to participate in religious services, plays, dances, choirs, and sports activities. Lamoille Camp F-1 participated in the Elko County Fair and traded entertainment with local groups. The Humboldt County High School band played at the camp and, in exchange, was treated to a movie and banquet prepared by the CCC men.

Most CCC camps published newsletters, giving them imaginative names such as *Reno Stooge* and *Saga of the Sage*. *Happy Days*, the authorized weekly newspaper of the CCC, was published in Washington, DC. The writers often discussed their work with humor as reflected in this poem by a Rhode Island enrollee:

### **STUMPS**

*I hope that I shall never see,  
A stump outside the CCC;  
A stump whose wire roots are found  
Deep in the earth's tenacious ground.  
A stump at which I slave away,  
All during a torrid summer day,  
Stumps are dug by guys like me  
And others in the CCC.*

---

<sup>183</sup> Leslie Alexander Lacy, *The Soil Soldiers. The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression* (Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1976), 74.

Camp life was not always easy and the men sometimes endured hardships. In the winter of 1936-37, the CCC men at Reese River Camp F-7 experienced severe weather, although Camp Advisor Paul Murdock painted a rosy picture of the situation:

Completely blocked with snow since December 24<sup>th</sup>, with all available coal used up and the nearest railroad being 180 miles away this company has struggled thru [sic] without a serious illness of any kind not anyone suffering for want of food or warmth. The answer to it all is that every member of Company 2512 has carried sage-brush and small willows to keep the kitchen fires burning and to provide fuel for their barracks during the colder part of the day. With the thermometer reading 43 below zero at times we have managed to fight off old king winter real well. . . . All in all we have had a real experience which the boys can never forget when they return to their homes in Ohio and Kentucky.<sup>184</sup>

## CCC AND THE FOREST SERVICE

The extent of projects administered by the Department of Agriculture, particularly the Forest Service, was extensive. The Forest Service administered about half of all CCC camps, most of which worked on national, state or private forests.<sup>185</sup> The agency also supervised projects for other agencies such as the Navy Department and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

For work on the national forests, the Forest Service procured and distributed tools and equipment.<sup>186</sup> The agency also provided project superintendents who were typically experienced Forest Service men.<sup>187</sup> Under them, the CCC men carried out a variety of work,

including forest improvement and protection, soil erosion prevention, and wildlife protection. They were responsible for half of the forest planting carried out in American history and contributed greatly to fire protection. They also established tree nurseries, thinned forests, and battled moths, beetles, grasshoppers, weevils, blister rust and Dutch elm disease.<sup>188</sup>



CCC crew constructing the Duck Creek-Steptoe Road on the Nevada National Forest (now the Ely District) in 1933

<sup>184</sup> Report by Adviser Paul B. Murdock, receipt stamped 20 February 1937, [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>185</sup> Salmond, 121.

<sup>186</sup> Charles Price Harper, *The Administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps* (Clarksburg, WV: Clarksburg Publishing Company, 1939), 24-25.

<sup>187</sup> Simpson and Jackman, 274.

<sup>188</sup> Salmond, 122-23.

By April of 1937, there were 38 CCC camps on Region Four's 23 national forests. This was half the total number of CCC camps carrying out work for the numerous agencies in the Intermountain Region.<sup>189</sup> Regional Forester Rutledge expressed the significance of the CCC to his region in a 1937 radio address:

This country is primarily one of agriculture and stock raising. Both of these industries depend upon irrigation and the necessary water supply for their perpetuity. Assured and constant water supplies mean watersheds that are protected and maintained in good condition. Where watersheds have been abused and floods have resulted, the CCC have stepped in and are applying the necessary remedies. We have as an example the work in Davis County and the Willard Canyon areas in Utah. The stockman benefits further because of the many betterments that are being made on his range allotment. So the tie or close relationship between the farmer and stockman, or agriculture in general, with Forest Service work and that of our CCC camps is natural, distinct and important.

But this is not the whole story – the man in the city, the camper, the fisherman, the hunter, and others, all are influenced by this work. Recreation improvements, fish planting, road and trail construction, tree planting, and the one hundred or more important activities improve the National Forests and make them more usable and valuable as public properties.<sup>190</sup>

Of particular significance was the CCC's construction of numerous forest improvements such as ranger stations, warehouses, garages, overnight cabins, shelters, shops, campgrounds, roads and trails. Region Four, which suffered from declining receipts from timber sales and grazing permits, benefited more than other regions from the CCC funding and labor. Thanks to its small population and influential politicians, Nevada ranked higher than any other state in these expenditures at \$213 per capita.<sup>191</sup>

## NEVADA CAMPS

Nevada Senators Key Pittman and Patrick McCarran, along with Congressman James Scrugham, prepared a proposal for Congress requesting the placement of CCC camps throughout Nevada.<sup>192</sup> It was approved and Cecil W. Creel, secretary of the Nevada Relief Committee, was appointed as director of the reforestation work. Creel was instrumental in the establishment of CCC camps throughout the state.<sup>193</sup>

By August of 1933, Nevada had four camps containing 800 men.<sup>194</sup> Two of the camps were on the Humboldt National Forest, while one each was on the Nevada and Dixie forests.<sup>195</sup> Although known as Roosevelt's "tree army," the nickname was a misnomer as there was little timber work in the state. Most of the projects requiring CCC assistance were related to grazing and watershed improvements, construction of Forest Service buildings, and insect/animal control. During the severe winter of 1936-37, the CCC cleared many miles of snowbound roads in Nevada, saving thousands of sheep and cattle.<sup>196</sup>

---

<sup>189</sup> R.H. Rutledge, "Radio Talk by R.H. Rutledge over K.S.L., April 2, 1937, 10:15 P.M. On Occasion of Fourth Anniversary Observance" TMs [photocopy], p. 2, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>190</sup> Rutledge, "Radio Talk," 12-13.

<sup>191</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 104 and Russell R. Elliot, *History of Nevada*, 2d ed. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987), 297.

<sup>192</sup> Diana L. Neff, "Civilian Conservation Corps. Elko County: 1933-1942," *Northeastern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly* (Winter 1984), 17.

<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*, 18.

<sup>194</sup> Stan Cohen, *The Tree Army. A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942* (Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1980), 19.

<sup>195</sup> Otis, et.al., 35.

<sup>196</sup> "Forest Service Aids Livestock Industry in Winter Months," *The Ely Record*, 2 April 1937.

The impact on Nevada was significant with CCC expenditures of nearly \$32 million and over 30,700 enrollees in an average of 18 camps a year.<sup>197</sup> Over seven thousand Nevadans were employed, including 3,761 junior and veteran enrollees, 970 Native Americans, and 2,328 camp officers and work supervisors.<sup>198</sup> Of the 54 CCC camps established in Nevada, most were administered by the Division of Grazing (now the BLM), but the Forest Service was responsible for the following seven. The companies that are known to have occupied the camps are included in the list.<sup>199</sup>

Camp No.	Name	Post Office	Company	Dates
F-1	Lamoille	Lamoille Elko	973	5/22/33-11/13/33
			973	4/25/34-11/11/34
			973	5/10/35-10/31/35
			2512	6/3/36-10/31/36
			1212	5/10/40-7/18/40
			6433	7/19/40-10/24/40
F-2	Paradise (Site #1)	Paradise Valley	1348*	5/27/33-10/26/33
F-3	Berry Creek	McGill	1915	5/29/33-11/6/33
F-4	Charleston Mtn.	Las Vegas	974	5/10/33-10/14/33
			538	4/24/34-10/31/34
			2537	4/24/36-11/11/36
			2537	6/5/37-10/31/37
			5441	5/10/38-10/16/38
			5441	5/5/39-10/7/39
			1530	5/10/40-10/25/40
			1530	5/10/41-10/31/41
F-5	Paradise (Site #2)	Paradise Valley	973	11/12/34-5/9/35
			230	7/24/35-1/16/36
			4706	1/17/36-10/12/37
			1212	10/13/37-5/9/40
			6433	10/25/40-6/13/41
F-6	Galena Creek	Galena		est. 1935
F-7	Reese River	Austin	2512	9/12/35-6/2/36
			2512	11/1/36-5/31/37
			6433	6/14/41-5/31/42

\*Company 1348 was transferred to Camp Hawthorne M-1 and re-named Company 1915.

Although exhaustive research is needed to identify the work of the main camps and each spike camp, the following information provides an overview of the CCC camps and work on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

<sup>197</sup> Cohen, 151-52.

<sup>198</sup> Perry H. Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942* (Montpelier, Vermont: Perry H. Merrill, 1981), 153.

<sup>199</sup> Don Hobart, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: A Brief Overview, 1933(?) TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.



CCC Camp F-1, Lamoille Canyon, Ruby Mountains

### Camp F-1, Lamoille Canyon

The Lamoille Canyon camp was established near Elko in May of 1933 with a company of Nevada men who were eventually replaced by companies from New York, Alabama and Tennessee. In 1936 or 1937, the camp was turned over to the Division of Grazing. After a year, it was again assigned to the Forest Service.

The work of Camp F-1 was varied. The enrollees cut about 75,000 fence posts, built the Lamoille

Canyon Road, built log dams in Lamoille Creek to improve fishing and did much fire suppression work. They also developed the following administrative sites and campgrounds:

- Clover Experiment Station
- Lamoille Ranger Station
- Thomas Canyon Campground
- Terraces Campground (?)

### Camps F-2 and F-5, Paradise Valley

Little is known about Camp F-2, the first CCC camp in Paradise Valley north of Winnemucca. Company 1348 occupied it from May until October of 1933 when it transferred to Camp Hawthorne M-1 as Company 1915. In November of 1934, Camp F-5 was established at Paradise Valley with the arrival of Company 973. When the second group of men, Company 230, was transferred back to the Second Corps Area in early 1936, the Forest Service staff expressed sorrow at their departure. The staff was soon consoled by the arrival of Company 4706 of whose members were also of a "high calibre" and even "more mature."<sup>200</sup>

In October of 1937, the makeup of Company 4706 changed as the Kansas men who re-enrolled for the tenth period were sent to another company. It was replaced with 160 men of Company 1212, which arrived from Morristown, New Jersey. Company 1212 remained in Paradise Valley from October 1937 until May 1940. The base camp of Camp F-5 was in Paradise Valley, but numerous spike camps were set up at Martin Creek, Canyon Creek, Lamoille Canyon, Reno and Elko.

Some of the foremen included C.A. Nelson, Dan Hickey, Virgil Pasquale, M. Murphy, S. Worthington, C. Keller, and Wilbur Timmons. Timmons, a native of Indiana who was paid \$2,000 a year, recalled that Camp F-5 operated year round. During the winter, they worked at lower elevations, building a dam on the Little Humboldt and Martin Creek one year. They also built a phone line to a cabin at Hinkey Summit, a trail at Lamoille to Liberty Lake, and boundary fences.<sup>201</sup>

Timmons noticed differences in the enrollees. According to him, the Kansans were good workers, had grown up on farms and were better educated, whereas the New Yorkers didn't know how to drive and

<sup>200</sup> *Humboldt Hummer*, 13 February 1936.

<sup>201</sup> Wilbur Timmons, telephone interview by Fred Frampton, 1 August 1990, notes, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service., 1990.

many had never been in a truck. He noted that some had never been to school and could not understand certain things but they went away as better, hard-working men.<sup>202</sup>

In addition to fighting fires, the men of Camp F-5 battled Mormon crickets and built reservoirs, trails, and drift fences. They cleared roads of snow even in 1937 when the camp was under quarantine for scarlet fever and measles. The Camp F-7 enrollees were also responsible for the following construction projects:

- Hinkey Summit Road
- Paradise Valley Ranger Station
- Terraces Guard Station (on the Ruby Ranger District)
- Forest Supervisor's compound in Elko
- Forest Service warehouse in Reno
- Lamance Powder House
- Lamance Experiment Station
- Martin Creek Ranger Station
- Paradise Valley Ranger Station
- Entrance portal for the Santa Rosa Ranger District

The CCC knew the significance of their work and, after much of the Paradise Valley Ranger Station was completed, a Forest Service publication noted:

It is hoped that with the completion of this project the beauty of the Paradise Ranger Station Grounds and building will mark it as a garden spot of this valley, and long remain as one of the accomplishments of the C.C.C.<sup>203</sup>



CCC Camp F-3, Berry Creek, Schell Creek Range

### **Camp F-3, Berry Creek**

Berry Creek Camp F-3, located near Ely, reportedly operated only in 1933 and built the Berry Creek Ranger Station. However, the amount of work carried out on the Nevada National Forest suggests that the camp either existed beyond that time and/or spike camps from other main camps carried out later work on the forest. For example, some documents state that spike camps from Lamoille Camp F-1 worked on Ward Mountain. A transient relief camp based at Lehman Creek worked with a CCC stub camp to

---

<sup>202</sup> Ibid.

<sup>203</sup> *Humboldt Hummer*, 13 February 1936.

complete work on the Snake and Mt. Moriah ranges.<sup>204</sup> Recreational and administrative projects were constructed by either the Berry Creek Camp or these various work crews. The projects included:

- Ely Supervisor's Office
- Ellison Ranger Station
- Baker Ranger Station
- Currant Creek Campground
- White River Campground
- Cleve Creek Campground
- Roads to campgrounds at Ward Mountain, East Creek, Cleve Creek and Lehman Creek
- A trail to the Wheeler Peak summit

#### **Camp F-4, Kyle Canyon**

In 1933, Camp F-4 was established near Las Vegas at Mt. Charleston. The camp, located adjacent to the present-day Kyle Ranger Station, operated from this location during the summers until 1942. During the winters, the camp moved to lower elevations. The camp structures included tents for sleeping quarters and a building that served as a mess hall and bathhouse.<sup>205</sup>

The men of Camp F-4 constructed trails, firebreaks, snow recreation facilities, campgrounds, and administrative structures. Although the WPA also carried out work on the Charleston Mountain Division, it is believed that the CCC was responsible for the following projects:<sup>206</sup>

- Kyle Canyon Ranger Station
- Deer Creek Road
- Kyle Canyon water system
- Kyle Canyon Campground (where the Cathedral Rock Picnic Area now stands; the current Kyle Campground was built in 1970)
- Fletcher View Canyon
- Deer Creek Camp (now the Mahogany Grove Group Picnic Area)
- Fox Canyon Trailer Campground (now the Foxtail Snow Play Area)

#### **Camp F-6, Galena Creek**

The Galena Creek camp was established in 1935 as a transient relief camp, providing quarters for 285 men who were on the relief rolls. It was transferred to the WPA and put under the direction of the Tahoe National Forest in 1936. In February of 1939, it was transferred to the Mono National Forest.<sup>207</sup> Although one historian has identified Galena Creek as a CCC camp, this has not been verified.

Located south of Reno, the camp was relatively small; there were 38 men there in March of 1940.<sup>208</sup> That year, the men worked on the Incline-Glenbrook telephone line, which was part of a fire detection system around Lake Tahoe.

The Galena Creek camp closed on January 1, 1941 due to a lack of funds. State representatives fought to re-open it, but it is not clear if they succeeded.<sup>209</sup> The crew was transferred to the Reno CCC warehouse where "eight or nine of the former twelve men employed at Galena creek" made hundreds of signs.<sup>210</sup> A

---

<sup>204</sup> Unrau, 276.

<sup>205</sup> Jerry Coffman, interview by Richa Wilson and Larry Benham, 29 October 1999, Indian Springs, Nevada, transcript and tape recording, Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>206</sup> Moskowitz, "History of the Spring Mountains," 13-14.

<sup>207</sup> "Galena Camp Five Years Old," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 21 March 1940.

<sup>208</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>209</sup> "Galena Camp Funds Sought," *Nevada State Journal*, 12 February 1941.

<sup>210</sup> "CCC Boys Make Mono Forest Signs," *Bridgeport Chronicle-Union*, 16 January 1941.

couple of months later, Camp Idlewild, a CCC camp run by the Division of Grazing, occupied the buildings at the Galena Creek camp after their barracks were destroyed by fire.<sup>211</sup> Work attributed to the Galena Creek camp included the following:

- Markleeville Lookout
- Incline-Glenbrook telephone line
- Trail and road maintenance
- Check dams in Dog Valley
- Planting of range land
- Thinning timber
- Maintenance of the Galena Creek Public Camp
- Salvaging bricks from the Floriston paper mill for construction of the Carson Ranger Station

### **Camp F-7, Reese River**

Reese River Camp F-7, located southwest of Austin, was not established until September of 1935. It was placed just north of the Reese River Ranger Station in the present-day pasture. Company 2512 occupied the camp during the winters of 1935-36 and 1936-37. In the summer of 1936, the company moved to Lamoille Camp F-1 to carry out work in the higher elevations. Company 6433, which had previously been at Lamoille Camp F-1 (summer 1940) and Paradise Valley Camp F-5 (winter and spring 1941), was the last to occupy the Reese River camp from June 1941 until May 1942. In 1938, there were plans to move a Native American CCC camp from Pyramid Lake to Reese River. Although this has not been confirmed, this may have occurred since it is unlikely that the camp remained vacant from 1937 to 1942.



This 1945 aerial view shows the barracks and other structures of CCC Camp F-7.

While stationed at Reese River, the CCC men completed the Kingston Guard Station. They also constructed several buildings at the Reese River Ranger Station and built the Big Creek Road.<sup>212</sup>

## **CALIFORNIA CCC CAMPS**

The impact of the various relief and job programs in California was significant. These programs reduced the state's 1933 forestry budget by 45% and provided much-needed assistance in fire protection and

<sup>211</sup> "Grazing Service CCC Men Temporarily at Galena Creek," *Carson City Daily Appeal*, 1 March 1941.

<sup>212</sup> John J. Kincheloe, "Austin Ranger District, n.d." TMs [photocopy], p. 4, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

suppression.<sup>213</sup> By August of 1933, California had 33,600 men in 168 CCC camps, 129 of which were on national forests.<sup>214</sup> During the life of the CCC, there were about 100 camps on average and a total of 166,832 men, mostly Californians.<sup>215</sup>

Forest Supervisor Maule got personally involved with the organization, locations and projects of the CCC camps on the Mono National Forest. Within days after the CCC was created, Maule met with Creel at the University of Nevada Reno, conferred with his rangers about potential sites and work, procured materials, arranged to rent trucks, and interviewed local men for the foremen positions. He worked with the camp superintendents to establish the first camps such as those at Piute Flat on the Bridgeport District and Silverlake on the Mono Lake District.

The first year saw the establishment of 128 CCC camps on the 19 forests in Region Five. The following summer, this number had dropped to 37 camps on 15 forests.<sup>216</sup> The Mono National Forest lost its camps and it was not until the fall of 1939, that it received another CCC camp.

### **Camp F-396, Coleville**

When Camp Coleville, also known as Camp Antelope, was constructed in the fall of 1939,<sup>217</sup> it was “the first time since 1933 that the Mono forest has had a CCC camp under its jurisdiction.”<sup>218</sup> Shortly after the camp’s completion in October, 142 men in Company 239 arrived from Sonora, California. New men replaced the members of Company 239 every six months and, in March of 1940, a local newspaper reported, “Forest officials said despite an eastern background, CCC men from the main Coleville CCC camp are proving highly satisfactory.”<sup>219</sup> Company 239 was replaced in the fall of 1941 by Company 6461. In the summer of 1942, Camp Antelope was one of the last in California to close. It was re-opened two weeks later as a Civilian Public Service camp.

In Region Five, the CCC men carried out a significant amount of fire prevention work. They constructed lookout towers, fire breaks, telephone lines, fire lines, roads and trails to protect the timber against the ravages of fire.<sup>220</sup> The men of Camp Antelope completed similar work, often from spike camps. They also built the following improvements:

- Carson Ranger Station (CCC began work but were interrupted by World War II)
- Wellington Ranger Station
- Markleeville Lookout
- Chris Flat Campground reconstruction
- Weighing scales and loading corrals near Wheeler Ranger Station
- Virginia Creek Road maintenance and bridge construction
- Hot Creek Corral, 15 miles north of Bridgeport (in cooperation with the Little Walker Cattlemen’s Association)
- Carson City-Glenbrook telephone line
- Planted 5000 Jeffrey pine trees in the Clear Creek area

---

<sup>213</sup> William G. Robbins, *American Forestry: A History of National, State, & Private Cooperation* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1985), 144.

<sup>214</sup> Cohen, 19.

<sup>215</sup> Conard et.al., 2-7.

<sup>216</sup> Otis, et.al., 41.

<sup>217</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>218</sup> "Mono Forest CCC Camp is Near Completion," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 12 September 1939.

<sup>219</sup> "Forest Dept. To Oversee Projects During Summer," *Bridgeport Chronicle-Union*, 28 March 1940.

<sup>220</sup> Otis, et.al., 42.

## **FINAL YEARS OF THE CCC**

In its early years, there were efforts to make the CCC a permanent agency. Ovid Butler, secretary of the American Forestry Association, called for it in 1933 and two years later, the Forest Service drafted a bill in support of this move. The Forest Service proposed that the structure stay the same but that its conservation aspects should be further emphasized. The War Department agreed and the president drafted a bill to make the CCC permanent. In 1937, the bill received initial approval but in its final vote, Congress decided that the CCC would not become permanent and authorized its continuation for another two years. Although the CCC was popular, there was concern about its potential military use and as an extension of the president's power.

The final years of the CCC were signaled by Fechner's death in 1939, loss of enthusiasm among the agencies, the possibility of war and a smaller budget for 1940-41. Desertion was becoming a problem with one in five enrollees leaving the corps illegally in 1939.<sup>221</sup> An inquiry found that this was partly due to the increasing availability of better jobs in the work force. The later enrollees were also younger, inexperienced and physically less developed.

More Americans supported the idea of military training in the CCC camps as the possibility of war loomed. Not surprisingly, the Army liked the idea but the CCC officials were against it, stating it would be a mistake to have a corps that was part civilian and part military. Discussions continued and a compromise was reached. By September of 1940, a plan was implemented to provide general defense training in areas such as signal communications, radio operation, first aid and cooking. Some CCC companies were assigned to construct defense projects on military reservations. This pseudo-military training remained in place until the CCC was dissolved.

As the nation's economy improved, the public's desire to move away from the age of welfare contributed to the demise of the CCC's image. CCC officials recognized this and sought to revise the program's image as a relief organization, but such perceptions were too deeply ingrained. Desertion rates rose, as did unrest in some of the camps. Scandals such as a 1939 series of riots in several Pennsylvania camps contributed to waning support. Higher employment rates and expansion of the armed forces slowly replaced the need for the CCC. The Forest Service recognized the changing climate of relief work on the eve of the World War Two:

The advent of the CCC and ERA was accompanied by a heavy cut in the Forest Service regular appropriations for essential construction and maintenance works and CCC and ERA funds are now being cut down without being replaced. Means should be made available so the Forest Service can, through essential work projects, provide at least part-time employment to people who must look to it for a means of livelihood. Forest guards, to whom the Forest Service owes a longer period of employment than the usual three months, men for construction and maintenance in road work and other projects, etc., are included here.<sup>222</sup>

On June 30, 1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps was eliminated after nine years of existence. By this time, over half of the 2.5 million enrollees had worked on national, state, and private forests under the Forest Service's supervision.<sup>223</sup> Many of these men learned to work, received an education and traveled to new parts of the country. Their skills in cooperation, supervision and discipline prepared many for military service during World War II.

---

<sup>221</sup> Lacy.

<sup>222</sup> "A Forest Program. Background Information for Nevada, 1941(?)" TMs, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>223</sup> Robbins, 141.

The enrollees weren't the only ones to benefit from the CCC program. The Forest Service received a large labor pool that allowed construction of much-needed facilities. The new buildings provided a cohesive and professional image, while the new or improved roads and trails afforded better access to the forests and its resources. The significance of the CCC to the entire nation was recognized by one author who wrote:

Despite its shortcomings, the CCC was of the profoundest importance. It was important because of its effect on the nation's national resources and the health of its enrollees, and it is important to the story of reform in the United States. It marked the first attempt by the federal government to provide some specific solution for the problems of youth in an increasingly urban society. In its makeshift, loose way it was a pathfinder, the precursor of more sophisticated programs and ideas.<sup>224</sup>

## **THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION**

Another well-known relief program was the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA started out as the Works Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA or ERA), which was created on May 12, 1933 to support city and state work relief projects. The Works Division was responsible for initiating federal projects and supplementing state and local projects.<sup>225</sup> In 1935, it became the Works Progress Administration, administered nationally by Harry Hopkins and in Nevada by Cecil Creel.

The WPA became the largest employer in Nevada,<sup>226</sup> providing numerous jobs to artists, actors, writers, historians, and musicians. Between 1934 and 1941, there was an average of 2,113,000 WPA enrollees per year. The majority of WPA funds (78%) paid for public construction and conservation, with the remainder going toward community projects.<sup>227</sup>

The WPA is credited with several improvements on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. In 1935, the WPA took over the Harris Springs Transient Camp, which had been established by the ERA a year earlier in Kyle Canyon on the Charleston Mountain Division. Perhaps the most exciting event for the men was President Roosevelt's visit in 1935. In addition to touring the CCC Camp and the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station, Roosevelt's caravan drove the incomplete Harris Springs Road. Upon reaching the work crew, the President asked the foreman about the road's destination. The excited foremen replied that he did not know, and Roosevelt promptly ordered a halt to construction since he did not want to waste taxpayer's money.<sup>228</sup>

The WPA crew built and occupied a camp in nearby Lee Canyon in early 1936. Originally known as Camp Pittman, it soon became a children's camp. It still operates as a children's camp under the name of Camp Lee Canyon. The WPA crew also built the Lee Canyon Guard Station and constructed the Scout Canyon Road, all on the Charleston Mountain Division.

Elsewhere in Nevada, WPA crews worked on the Lamoille Ranger Station and the Supervisor's Office of the Nevada National Forest in Ely. In White Pine County, the Forest Service and the WPA cooperated to build a 2½-mile road from the highway at Murray Summit to the White Pine Ski Area and a 60-car parking lot. They also built the ski lift and a log building to house its engine. In western Nevada, the WPA built a

---

<sup>224</sup> Salmond, 221-22.

<sup>225</sup> Karen Kumiega, "Markleeville Guard Station Narrative Report and Evaluation, Heritage Resource Report TY-98-1258, 4 September 1998" TMs, p. 3, Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>226</sup> Elliot, 298.

<sup>227</sup> Arthur S. Link and William B. Catton, *The Age of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1921-1945*, vol. 2, *American Epoch. A History of the United States Since 1900*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1973), 151.

<sup>228</sup> Coffman.

stone ski hut on Mt. Rose.<sup>229</sup> Finally, several people worked in administrative positions for the Forest Service under the WPA program.<sup>230</sup>

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT**

CCC crews contributed significantly to fire detection and suppression efforts. In addition to building 3,470 fire towers and houses, and miles of roads, trails and fire breaks, the CCC men laid 65,000 miles of telephone line to support communications.<sup>231</sup> They were on the front lines of fighting fires, sometimes with tragic results. On July 28, 1939, five CCC men from Camp F-5 were killed while fighting a fire on the west slope of the Santa Rosa range. They were caught when the wind suddenly changed direction and changed the fire's course. The victims were Kansan Ernest R. Tippin and four New Yorkers: George J. Kennedy, Walter James, Frank W. Barker and Frank J. Vitale. A memorial to the men was erected at the rest stop two miles south of Orovada off Highway 95. It was donated and erected by the enrollees, officers, and foremen of the Region Four Forest Service camps.

CCC crews and funding provided much-needed infrastructure in the Forest Service fire management program. The roads, trails, lookouts, telephone lines and other improvements contributed to a system that quickly proved its worth. As World War II approached, officials began to recognize the value of this system as a defense measure against enemy aircraft and incendiary devices.

In the late 1930s and 1940s, the idea of smokejumping was discussed. The goal was to drop firefighters with parachutes to be close to the fire. The first smokejumpers successfully went into action in July 1, 1940 on the Nez Perce National Forest.<sup>232</sup> Other advances during this period included formal training programs and fuel mapping, which classified forest fuels. These supported the national goals, developed by Region Five Forester Stuart B. Show, of controlling any fire by 10:00 a.m. of the day after it was detected.<sup>233</sup>

## **SNOW SURVEYING**

Dr. J.E. Church worked with UNR, the Nevada State Engineer and several agencies to create a cooperative program of snow surveying and water forecasting. A drought in 1933-34 emphasized the need for a regional, coordinated effort and, in 1935, the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Engineer was assigned the task.<sup>234</sup> Four years later, the USDA's Soil Conservation Service (SCS) took over the Snow Survey Program, retaining it as a cooperative effort between Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as private entities and individuals.<sup>235</sup>

The USDA's involvement led to an expanded network of snow survey courses and sites on the national forests. In northeast Nevada, the Forest Service began taking measurements in the winter of 1931-32 at the Tremewan and Ryan ranches (both owned by former forest supervisors), Gold Creek Ranger Station, and Martin Creek Ranger Station. On the Santa Rosa Division, Ranger Travis and a man named Shaver established several snow courses in 1932. These were referred to as the Granite Peak, Lamance Creek,

---

<sup>229</sup> *Reno Gazette*, 29 October 1937.

<sup>230</sup> *Humboldt Hummer*, various issues.

<sup>231</sup> Lacy, 122-23.

<sup>232</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 120.

<sup>233</sup> *Ibid.*, 121.

<sup>234</sup> David E. Johnson, "Keeping Track of the Snow," in *Our American Land. The 1987 Yearbook of Agriculture*, ed. William Whyte (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987), 226.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*

Martin Creek, Upper Buckskin and Lower Buckskin snow courses.<sup>236</sup> By March of 1935, Ranger L.E. McKenzie had carried out a significant amount of work in the Ruby Mountains, laying out or extending courses at the head of Trout Creek, in Lamoille Canyon, and north of Harrison Pass. There were 30 courses in northeastern Nevada by 1938.

Elsewhere, courses were established on the Nevada National Forest with measurements taken at Murray Summit, Kyle Canyon, Rainbow Canyon and Lee Canyon. In the Sierra Nevada, surveyors traveled the Upper Truckee, Echo Summit, Independence Lake, Sage Hen Creek, Carson Pass, Buckeye Forks and Sonora Pass survey courses, to name a few.

There were hazards in carrying out this type of work. Jarbidge District Ranger Karl Wilkinson was killed in 1941 while conducting a snow survey. Wilkinson, his dog, and a miner named Dale Rodies set out on the morning of February 28 to measure snow on the Jarbidge District at the Bear Creek, Coon Creek and Mary's River snow courses. Their first day's destination was the Coon Creek snow cabin. As the weather deteriorated, the men chose to follow the road that came over the summit from Charleston as this would be quicker than going down the slope by the trees. This route required three traverses across avalanche-prone areas. The first two were crossed safely, but at the third site, Wilkinson and his dog were swept away by an avalanche.

Rodies was also caught up in the snow, thrown against a tree and knocked unconscious. After regaining consciousness, he dug himself out and eventually located Wilkinson, who had been killed instantly. Rodies was able to ski to Jarbidge despite his severe injuries, the darkness, and the steepness of the terrain. Rodies was taken to a Twin Falls hospital and several men went to search for Wilkinson's body.<sup>237</sup>

The death of Wilkinson and the severity of Rodies' injuries led to several changes in the cooperative snow survey program. Dr. Church showed his concern and involvement in several letters that addressed Rodies and issues of safety. Two months after the accident, Church wrote:

A wide spread effort is being made by snow survey organizations and the National Ski Association of America to inaugurate instruction regarding avalanche perils and lay down rules for detecting and by-passing avalanche areas. Snow motor sleds are being investigated by the Forest Service to obtain some means of rapid transportation over soft snow. More shelter cabins will be built for protection of those who may suffer injuries in skiing.<sup>238</sup>

Church discussed further safety measures in a letter to Forest Supervisor McQueen:

Since toboggans, web snowshoes, and other safety apparatus must be procured and in many cases three men instead of two sent out on snow surveys, it will be necessary to husband present funds until more can be procured.<sup>239</sup>

The objective of providing adequate shelter along safer snow courses led to the re-routing of existing courses and construction of detour routes. The Forest Service received funds from the Experiment Station to move the snow survey cabins near Coon Creek and to build a cabin in the Reese River Basin. In addition, a CCC cabin was moved to Buckskin Mountain on the Santa Rosa range to accommodate snow surveyors and plans were made to build a snow survey cabin on the Little Truckee River.<sup>240</sup>

---

<sup>236</sup> "2510 Watershed Surveys and Plans," open files, Winnemucca Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>237</sup> "Details in Story of Slide Which Took Life of Ranger Related by Range Economist," *Elko Daily Free Press*, 3 March 1941, 1.

<sup>238</sup> J.E. Church, Advisor of Nevada Cooperative Snow Surveys to Henry R. Lee, Auditor of Nevada Industrial Commission, 14 May 1941.

<sup>239</sup> J.E. Church to Forest Supervisor Alexander McQueen, 5 September 1941.

<sup>240</sup> J.E. Church to Forest Supervisor Alexander McQueen, 5 September 1941.

## **EXPERIMENT STATIONS**

The McSweeney-McNary Forestry Research Act of 1928 authorized the establishment of regional experiment stations. However, it was not until July 1, 1930 that Region Four created its Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (IF&RES). At that time, the smaller Great Basin Experiment Station was designated as a branch of the regional station.<sup>241</sup> The IF&RES was significant to the development of professional range management in Region Four. In addition, the work of the researchers influenced grazing policies of other regions.

The IF&RES established small sub-stations to carry out experiments. At least two of these were developed in Nevada: the Lamance Experiment Station on the Santa Rosa Ranger District and the Clover Experiment Station on the Ruby Mountains Ranger District. These stations consisted of a dwelling and a garage constructed by CCC crews.

---

<sup>241</sup> Keck, 1.

# Chapter Four: 1943-1950, World War II and the Post-War Era

## HISTORICAL SETTING

This period, dominated by World War II, is characterized by national defense activities followed by the initial stages of economic prosperity and stability. These national trends were evident within the Forest Service. As the United States became more entrenched in the war effort, the agency inventoried its resources as they pertained to national defense. Forest officials prepared for the war by appointing a full-time defense coordinator in each regional office, providing advice and assistance to the forest products industry, permitting emergency grazing, and developing fire protection schemes to protect against enemy incendiary devices. In an effort to conserve resources, Region Four promoted such measures as reusing carbon paper more often and a “share-a-ride” program.<sup>242</sup>

Development on the national forests, particularly of range and administrative improvements, came to a halt with a couple of exceptions. Timber was logged extensively to support the war effort and an expanded system of roads was constructed to facilitate extraction of minerals such as chrome and tungsten for the war effort.

Many forest personnel contributed directly by joining the armed forces and participating in defense activities. Forest Service engineers, as well as many former CCC enrollees, “were a bulwark of the Seabees and other construction activities of the Defense Department.”<sup>243</sup> With nearly 2,000 Forest Service personnel joining the armed forces,<sup>244</sup> the agency suffered from a lack of qualified employees and the remaining staff felt the pressure of fulfilling additional duties. Conscientious Objectors serving in Civilian Public Service camps alleviated the strain.

After the war, economic growth and prosperity led to a growing demand for materials and goods, thus requiring increased logging, mining and grazing. Stewardship of the land was replaced with commodity production, which meant increased extraction of forest resources. In some areas, funds and labor were channeled to restoring areas, particularly timbered lands, which were subject to destructive practices during the war. The backlog of other work, such as maintenance and construction of improvements, also began to receive attention.

Recreation resources gained importance as Americans enjoyed economic prosperity and more leisure time. The increased availability of gas and affordability of cars facilitated travel and the national forests and parks experienced more use. This set the stage for specialized recreation jobs and comprehensive recreation plans developed in the 1950s.

## CHANGES TO THE FORESTS

There were few changes on the Nevada, Toiyabe and Humboldt national forests during this period. Although the years after 1950 are not within the scope of this context statement, information from that time is included to give the reader a better understanding of present configurations. The current configuration of

---

<sup>242</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 131.

<sup>243</sup> J.J. Byrne, “Brief History of Engineering in the Forest Service,” in *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990), 5.

<sup>244</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 131.

the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest came about when the Humboldt and Toiyabe forests merged in 1994.

## ***TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST***

After suffering a stroke, Supervisor McQueen retired from the Toiyabe National Forest on December 31, 1943. By that time, preparations were being made to eliminate the Mono National Forest, which was in the Forest Service's Region Five (based in San Francisco). One historian explained:

Even though Reno was much closer to San Francisco than to Ogden, the Service decided to consolidate its operations under Region 4 rather than Region 5 for a number of reasons. Most of Nevada was already in Region 4. In addition, although, as the disputes over continued Federal regulation of grazing indicated, Nevadans tended to be antigovernment, ties within the livestock communities in Utah and Nevada were quite loose. . . . Furthermore, the personality and experience of Alexander McQueen, Toiyabe National Forest supervisor, helped considerably. He had worked in Nevada for 20 years, serving on all three forests. By contrast, his Mono Forest counterpart, D.M. Traugh, had been transferred from California to Reno only in 1938.<sup>245</sup>

In 1944, the two forests were administratively combined as the Mono-Toiyabe National Forest. The Mono Lake Ranger District of the Mono National Forest was transferred to the Inyo National Forest, but the Alpine, Sweetwater, and Bridgeport districts remained. Region Five was apparently not very happy about losing the Mono National Forest. A former Toiyabe Forest Supervisor later wrote, "You might say there was still some friction between the California Region [Region Five] and the Intermountain Region [Region Four] because of their issue regarding the Toiyabe and Mono National Forests, in which the Intermountain Region won the Mono from Region Five."<sup>246</sup>

Frank Kennedy was the Forest Supervisor of the newly configured forest, remaining in this position until 1946. On July 1, 1945, the Mono was officially dissolved and the Toiyabe National Forest became the largest national forest with over three million acres. As part of the consolidation, several ranger districts were re-organized. The Austin and Tonopah districts were created from the former Kingston, Potts and Reese River districts in 1944. The following year, the Bridgeport and Sweetwater districts were re-organized as the Bridgeport and West Walker districts with the latter's headquarters in Wellington, Nevada. The Carson District grew when it received more land from the Tahoe National Forest in 1945.

The Toiyabe National Forest lost the Santa Rosa District in 1951 when it was transferred to the Humboldt National Forest, but gained the Las Vegas Ranger District (Charleston Mountain Division) in 1957. That same year, a third ranger district was created in central Nevada. Known as the Fallon Ranger District, it was established to decrease the areas of the Austin and Tonopah districts.

In 1973, the Toiyabe National Forest underwent several changes as ranger districts were consolidated. The West Walker District became part of the Bridgeport District, while the Carson District absorbed the Alpine District. The Lake Tahoe drainage, consisting of land on the Toiyabe, Tahoe and Eldorado forests, was administratively combined in 1973. Although the land is still part of these three National Forests, they are administered by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit in Region Five.

Additional changes occurred and included the elimination of the Fallon District in 1977, with the Tonopah and Austin districts absorbing its lands. In 1980, the Ely District absorbed the White Pine District. Six

---

<sup>245</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 102.

<sup>246</sup> Sack, 98.

years later, the Great Basin National Park was carved from forest land on the Snake Division and stewardship was transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service.

The Nevada legislature passed the Nevada Enhancement Act in 1988, authorizing the transfer of near one million acres from the BLM to the Toiyabe and Inyo forests. The Tonopah and Bridgeport districts received a significant portion of this land, which constituted the largest addition to Nevada forests since 1909.

## **HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST**

With the transfer of the Santa Rosa Division from the Toiyabe in 1951, the Humboldt National Forest had five ranger districts. The other four were the Independence, Gold Creek, Jarbidge, and Ruby Mountains districts. When the Nevada National Forest was eliminated in 1957, its ranger districts were consolidated and transferred. The Toiyabe received the Las Vegas Ranger District while the re-configured Ely and White Pine districts went to the Humboldt.

In the 1950s, there were several changes to the ranger districts. The Independence District was renamed the Mountain City District sometime after 1954 and the Ruby Mountains District was renamed the Lamoille District in 1957. Two years later, it was split into the Lamoille and Wells districts. Further alterations were made in the 1970s. The Mountain City District absorbed the Gold Creek District in 1973, while the Wells and Lamoille districts were consolidated as the Ruby Mountains District in 1975. One more consolidation took place in 1980 when the White Pine and Ely districts were combined.

## **NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST**

No significant changes to the Nevada National Forest took place until 1957, when the forest was eliminated as part of a "servicewide program to increase the efficiency of operation and to give better service to the people who use the national forests . . ." <sup>247</sup> The Las Vegas Ranger District was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest while the other ranger districts were consolidated and given to the Humboldt National Forest.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

The decrease in funds and labor during the war, as well as restrictions on forest resources, caused the Forest Service to re-evaluate its administrative system. Three regional foresters, including Region Four's William B. Rice, carried out a study to determine efficient uses of funds. They concluded that a ranger district should have a minimum workload of 2,000 hours per year and a forest should have 18,000-25,000 hours per year. Forest officials developed plans to reconfigure or consolidate forests and ranger districts to better utilize the reduced budget and staff. <sup>248</sup>

The plans, implemented beginning in 1944, resulted in the closure of many ranger stations and an increased workload for district rangers. As the area of a ranger's district increased – some were as large

---

<sup>247</sup> Press Release, 27 June 1957, located in file folder titled, "Reorganizations, R4-1680-92-0039," Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>248</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 132.

as a million acres – so too did his need for support staff, assistants and equipment.<sup>249</sup> Region Four, which built central vehicle repair shops in Salt Lake City, Boise, and Reno during the 1930s, continued its practice of centralizing other functions.<sup>250</sup> The reconfiguration of several forests (e.g. consolidations of the Dixie and Powell forests and the Manti and LaSal forests) included the division of Region Five's Mono National Forest between the Inyo and Toiyabe forests.<sup>251</sup>

As forest use gained momentum after the war, more employees were needed. Hiring practices changed to accommodate Forest Service employees returning from the war. Some veterans, exposed to the Forest Service during their CCC service, took advantage of the GI Bill. Many studied general forestry while others went into burgeoning fields of specialization. As the number of staff increased, management practices became more formal and bureaucratic with the adoption of stringent rules for salaries and promotions.<sup>252</sup> The *Use Book*, which started as a brief, pocket-sized publication, expanded to six volumes by 1955.

## CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPS

World War II had an unusual impact on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in the form of Civilian Public Service (CPS) camps. The occupants of these camps were Conscientious Objectors (COs) who chose to do work of "national importance" over going to prison or serving in the military as non-combatants. The COs of Camp 37, established at a former CCC camp near Coleville, California, completed a significant amount of work on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and represent a little-known aspect of Forest Service history.

Although conscription was instituted during the Civil War, a draftee could avoid going to war by sending a slave, hiring a substitute, or paying taxes, levies, or fines. Conscription during World War I was less lenient. COs from the historic peace churches could serve as noncombatants, but civilian service was not an alternative. Objectors not associated with the historic peace churches were not recognized. Many of these COs were mistreated, tortured, and court-martialed; some even died.<sup>253</sup> This inappropriate treatment resulted in distrust and bitterness between the government, military, churches and individual COs.<sup>254</sup> The situation set the stage for changes in the next war.

Talk of conscription increased in the late 1930s as world events raised the possibility of war for the United States. The Mennonites, Society of Friends (Quakers), and Church of the Brethren responded by working with officials in Washington to develop an improved conscientious objector policy. After much negotiation, President Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Act in September of 1940. In addition to creating a system to draft men into the armed forces, the Selective Service Act recognized conscientious objection to war as an individual right. It also paved the way for CPS camps from which objectors could perform civilian work as an alternative to non-combatant service. This idea of alternative service was not new. In the 1870s, the Mennonite church of Russia created the Mennonite Forestry Service when the Russian czar tried to draft its members for military service. The church operated the service while district foresters oversaw the work. Unlike American men in the CPS camps, these Russian COs were paid.<sup>255</sup>

---

<sup>249</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 31 and Gerald W. Williams, 19.

<sup>250</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 132.

<sup>251</sup> *Ibid.*, 133.

<sup>252</sup> *Ibid.*, 131.

<sup>253</sup> Harry R. Van Dyck, *Exercise of Conscience: A World War II Objector Remembers* (Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 1990), 42.

<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.*, 43.

<sup>255</sup> Nicholas A. Faust, "Friends in the Forest: A Discussion of the Civilian Public Service Contributions to the National Forest System During World War Two, 1992" TMs [photocopy], p. 2, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

## THE CAMPS

The Mennonites opened the first CPS camp at Camp Grottoes near Luray, Virginia. Its first COs arrived on May 22, 1941.<sup>256</sup> Two other camps opened that month: a Quaker-run camp at Patapsco, Maryland and a Brethren-run camp at Lagro, Indiana.<sup>257</sup> To avoid government control, the peace churches financed the camps, which they believed to be short-term solutions.<sup>258</sup> This did not turn out to be the case -- the camps existed until 1946 -- and the churches suffered from the large financial burden. The churches could not afford to pay the COs and Washington refused to do so. In fact, some COs were asked to make monthly contributions to the camps. The lack of pay and insurance caused undue hardship, particularly to the one-third of all COs who had dependents.<sup>259</sup> To make matters worse, the men were forced to serve for the duration of the war, rather than just one year as originally planned. The American Civil Liberties Union criticized the Selective Service, comparing the forced labor of the camp enrollees with that of prisoners of war, convicts and enemy aliens.<sup>260</sup>

Although the churches paid to run the camps, the Selective Service was in charge of their operation. The Service attempted to run the camps with a military overtone, allowing the men to accrue leave and punishing them for going AWOL.<sup>261</sup> That approach contributed to the tension and conflict between the churches and the government agency. Another problem was the Service's view of the more "radical" COs. These men were perceived as threats and were sent to one of four camps financed by the government, rather than by the churches. The first opened in June 1943 in Mancos, Colorado. The COs and churches viewed it and the other three camps in California, Oregon and Michigan as more disciplinary and therefore undesirable.<sup>262</sup> Men in the government camps spent little time on work and the atmosphere was compared to that of a concentration camp. After May 1944, all new COs were sent to these government camps unless they requested placement in a church camp.<sup>263</sup>

Most of the early camps carried out work for the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service.<sup>264</sup> Of the 152 CPS camps established throughout the country, 31 were on national forests.<sup>265</sup> The Selective Service paid for transportation to and from the camp while the churches provided operating staff and money. The Forest Service usually supplied the supervisors, equipment and housing, the latter often being abandoned CCC camps.<sup>266</sup> Below is a partial list of CPS camps affiliated with the Forest Service. The average length of operation for these 22 camps was 13.5 months. In contrast, Camp Antelope near Coleville, California was open 3 years and 9 months. Camps were numbered sequentially as they opened.

Camp No.	Operated By	Location	Opened	Closed
1	Brethren	Manistee, MI	6/41	7/41
2	Friends	San Dimas, CA	6/41	12/42
8	Mennonites	Marietta, OH	6/41	4/43
9	Friends	Petersham, MA	6/41	10/42
10	Friends	Royalston, MA	6/41	10/42
11	Friends	Ashburnham, MA	6/41	10/42
12	Friends	Cooperstown, NY	6/41	5/45

<sup>256</sup> Perry Bush, *Two Kingdoms, Two Loyalties: Mennonite Pacifism in Modern America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 72.

<sup>257</sup> Van Dyck, 46.

<sup>258</sup> *Ibid.*, 45.

<sup>259</sup> Cynthia Eller, *Conscientious Objectors and the Second World War: Moral and Religious Arguments in Support of Pacifism* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1991), 65.

<sup>260</sup> Karl D. Nelson, "By Reason of Religious Training and Belief. A History of Conscientious Objection and Religion during the Vietnam War," <http://members.macconnect.com/~knelson/co/ch2> (1998).

<sup>261</sup> Kathy Pitts, "Diary of a Conscientious Objector," *History Line* (Summer 1994), 9.

<sup>262</sup> Van Dyck, 139-40.

<sup>263</sup> Eller, 32.

<sup>264</sup> Van Dyck, 136.

<sup>265</sup> Faust, 3.

<sup>266</sup> Van Dyck, 48.

13	Mennonites	Bluffton, IN	6/41	3/42
15	ACCO	Stoddard, NH	8/41	10/42
16	Brethren	Kane, PA	7/41	10/42
17	Brethren	Stronach, MI	8/41	6/42
21	Brethren	Cascade Locks, OR	11/41	7/46
28	Mennonites	Medaryville, ID	4/42	5/46
29	Brethren	Lyndhurst, VA	5/42	1/44
30	Brethren	Walhalla, MI	5/42	11/43
31	Mennonites	Camino, CA	4/42	12/46
32	Friends	Campton, NH	5/42	11/43
35	Mennonites	North Fork, CA	5/42	3/46
36	Brethren	Santa Barbara, CA	6/42	4/44
37	Friends	Coleville, CA	6/42	3/46
42(?)	Brethren	Wellston, MI	6/42	9/46
48(?)	Brethren	Marienville, PA	10/42	11/42

## **THE MEN**

Ranging from the "political far left to the religious far right," the estimated 43,000 COs represented about one-tenth of one percent of draftees. Most men objected to all war on a religious or philosophical basis, but some specifically opposed war with Japan or Germany. Others, such as Native Americans and Puerto Ricans, felt no loyalty to the American government while some African-Americans refused to join a "Jim Crow" army.<sup>267</sup>

Of the total COs, 25,000 served as non-combatants, 6,000 went to prison, and 12,000 chose to go to CPS camps.<sup>268</sup> Half of the non-combatants were Seventh-Day Adventists. Those in prison were either denied CO status or chose not to serve as a non-combatant or in civilian service.<sup>269</sup> About three-quarters of the prisoners were Jehovah's Witnesses who received longer sentences on average (45 months) compared to other COs (37 months).<sup>270</sup> There was mobility between these three groups. Some men transferred from CPS camps to noncombatant service and others were thrown in jail after going AWOL from the camps or refusing to work. Some prisoners were paroled to the camps.<sup>271</sup>

Demographics reflect a wide range of religious affiliations in the CPS camps. The men represented about 230 churches or religious groups, not including sects.<sup>272</sup> Sixty percent were affiliated with the three historic peace churches.<sup>273</sup> Mennonites formed the largest group with 4,610 men, followed by 1,468 Brethren and 902 Quakers. Other religions represented included Jehovah's Witnesses (532), Christadelphians (136), Methodist (845), Baptist (243), Presbyterian (235), Church of Christ (220), Congregationalist (204), Church of God (154), Lutheran (124) and Roman Catholics (162).<sup>274</sup> Seventy-six Russian Molokans, a sect that broke from the Russian Orthodox Church in the eighteenth century, entered the CPS camps, with several of them assigned to Camp Antelope.<sup>275</sup>

An interesting attribute of the CPS men is their level of education. Unlike the younger CCC boys who entered service with minimal skills or training, most COs were highly educated. There were scientists,

<sup>267</sup> Eller, 51.

<sup>268</sup> *Ibid.*, 4 and 49.

<sup>269</sup> Van Dyck, 9.

<sup>270</sup> *Ibid.*, 40.

<sup>271</sup> *Ibid.*, 38.

<sup>272</sup> *Ibid.*, 48.

<sup>273</sup> Eller, 50.

<sup>274</sup> Nelson.

<sup>275</sup> Pitts, 9.

artists, doctors, lawyers and other professionals. This may explain their frustration with the type of work assigned, with many feeling that their talents and skills were not fully realized.<sup>276</sup> In mid-1943, the Forest Service's Washington Office wrote to the Region Six Forester, stating that the regional personnel needed "to recognize sufficiently the inherent differences between the [enrollees in the] CPS program and the CCC program."<sup>277</sup> The COs were more diverse, had more education and less experience in manual work. They also questioned authority and had a desire to do important work. These factors, in combination with the "disdain on the part of many Forest Service officers" created some tension.<sup>278</sup> This is discussed in more detail below.

## **WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

The Selective Service Act specified that the COs' labor be "work of national importance under civilian direction."<sup>279</sup> Many of the camp enrollees found that the work was menial or insignificant, certainly not of national importance. In some cases, the work was intentionally inefficient. There were reports of COs breaking rock by hand when dynamite was available, clearing roads with picks and shovels when bulldozers were nearby, raking weeds by hand despite the availability of weed burners, and chopping ice from tunnels on a road that wasn't used in the winter.<sup>280</sup>

Some COs tried to work overseas in medical or relief efforts but the Selective Service prevented them from doing so. Others offered to work in the country's hospitals or schools, but the Selective Service denied them the opportunity for fear that the COs would spread "pacifist propaganda."<sup>281</sup> They were allowed to work in mental hospitals, perhaps because certain officials did not perceive the COs as a threat in those places.

Not all men felt their efforts were unimportant, especially those in detached units who were assigned to special projects. The men in these units worked as mental hospital attendants, dairy testers, and human guinea pigs for scientific experiments. Others worked on farms to compensate for labor shortages caused by the war. By January 1944, more men worked in these detached units than from the CPS camps. Although the church administered these special projects, the men were in much closer contact with the agency and people with whom they worked. The financial burden of the churches was relieved since they typically did not have to provide room and board for these men.<sup>282</sup>

Those who did remain in the camps got involved with forestry or soil conservation projects. They felled trees, cut lumber, built trails and water developments, re-seeded forests and range, fought fires, and developed campgrounds. On the Toiyabe National Forest, they also constructed and renovated administrative buildings. The COs' participation in early smokejumping efforts contributed significantly to the Forest Service's firefighting abilities. According to former camp director Roy Wenger:

During World War II, the fledgling smokejumper unit of the U.S. Forest Service was fully manned by COs. From 1943 to 1945, 250 COs trained as smokejumpers near Missoula. COs coveted the position because the accompanying danger and adventure restored a sense of nobility to them. . . . It was the best assignment of all the Civilian Public Service camps.<sup>283</sup>

---

<sup>276</sup> Jim Clark to Kathy Pitts, 15 January 1994.

<sup>277</sup> Washington Office to Regional Forester, 1943.

<sup>278</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>279</sup> Eller, 29.

<sup>280</sup> *Ibid.*, 69.

<sup>281</sup> *Ibid.*, 68.

<sup>282</sup> *Ibid.*, 31.

<sup>283</sup> Mark Matthews, "Fire was their foe," [http://www.umt.edu/kaimin/oldkaimins/04-14-95/ym\\_and\\_fire.html](http://www.umt.edu/kaimin/oldkaimins/04-14-95/ym_and_fire.html) (1998).

Not all the COs' efforts were directed toward work. The churches provided classes on a variety of topics and some camps emphasized certain paths of study such as Fine Arts or Cooperative Living. The Selective Service allowed COs to transfer to these camps upon request.<sup>284</sup>

## **CAMP ANTELOPE**

As mentioned previously, CPS Camp 37 near Coleville, California provided labor for numerous Forest Service projects. Also known as Camp Antelope, it was established as a CCC camp in October of 1939. In 1942, the CCC program was discontinued and the camp was vacant for two weeks until the COs arrived. The first group of 114 men arrived in June of 1942 and the local newspaper described them as "young fellows, soft collared with soft hands - principally office men. Very few were of the hardy rough and ready outside class."<sup>285</sup> Although some sources refer to it as the "Mennonite camp," the Quakers ran Camp Antelope.

It did not take long for the COs at Camp Antelope to produce a camp newsletter. The first issue of *The Mono Log*, printed a month after the camp opened, provided a breakdown of the camp occupants' previous locations. With the exception of three men from California, all others came from other CPS camps:

<b>Previous CPS Camp</b>	<b>No. of Men</b>
Patapsco, MD	20
Coshoctin, OH	19
Merom, ID	26
Buck Creek, NC	25
Cooperstown, NY	19
Asburnham, MA	9
Royalston, MA	8
Petersham, MA	8
Marietta, OH	3

Within two months, the COs were sent to spike camps around the Mono and Toiyabe forests and work was underway. According to a newspaper account,

The camps, in which these young men, all of whom have had at least two years of college education, and the majority of whom are college or university graduates, are situated in Dog Valley, Galena Creek, Lake Tahoe, Antelope Valley, and at June Lake.<sup>286</sup>

While most of the men were in spike camps during the field season, others stayed in the main camp. In 1943, there were seven men working on the camp's small sawmill, ten "well qualified men on the Forestry overhead," and ten sick men in camp. One man wrote, "We have a tendency to accumulate all the sick, the limited service men, and those who think they have a deficiency, and those who do not get along for one reason or another, here in the main camp."<sup>287</sup>

Before Camp Antelope closed in March 1946, the COs completed a substantial number of projects. Ray Breiding, a Forest Service employee, was the camp superintendent. Breiding was a tunnel engineer for the City of Seattle and worked on the 80-mile water supply tunnel of San Francisco, before joining the

---

<sup>284</sup> Eller, 30-31.

<sup>285</sup> *Minden Times*, 5 June 1942.

<sup>286</sup> "140 Objectors to War on Nevada Defense Tasks and Fight Fires," *Nevada Appeal*, 25 August 1942.

<sup>287</sup> Wheeler (?), Civilian Public Service Camp No. 37, to Paul Furnas, 17 July 1943, Bridgeport and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

Forest Service in 1933 as a superintendent.<sup>288</sup> He directed a good deal of CPS work, as noted in an account of accomplishments for the first year:

More than the usual amount of trail betterment and maintenance work has been done [in 1942] on our trails, especially on the Alpine, Bridgeport, and Mono Lake Districts, due to the available man power at the C.P.S. camp.<sup>289</sup>

The following is a specific, although incomplete, list of projects.

**Camp Antelope Sawmill.** The COs set up a small sawmill at Camp Antelope to cut lumber for Forest Service use. The machinery came from the Sequoia National Forest and had a capacity to cut 5,000 feet per day. In late 1942, a secondhand planer was purchased, over 40,000 feet of logs were hauled to the camp, and another 100,000 feet of timber was marked near Leavitt Meadows, Sonora Bridge and Chris Flat.<sup>290</sup>

**Camp Antelope Sign Shop.** During the latter half of 1942, the CPS men made over 250 signs for the ranger districts.<sup>291</sup>

**Carson City Administrative Site.** The COs salvaged forty thousand bricks at Floriston to build structures at the new Carson City Administrative Site.<sup>292</sup> These were not constructed until after the war due to building restrictions.

**Carson-Lake Tahoe Telephone Lane.** This 13-mile line was constructed under a cooperative agreement with the Glenbrook Company. It was started in the CCC era, but finished by the CPS camp in 1942.<sup>293</sup>

**Charity Valley Erosion Control Project.** Nine small rock check dams and ten gully plugs were built to minimize erosion on the Alpine District.<sup>294</sup>

**Dog Valley Rehabilitation.** Several COs were sent to Dog Valley as a fire suppression crew in 1942.<sup>295</sup> While there, they carried out significant work in rehabilitating the overgrazed Dog Valley. Over the next few years, they planted seedlings, built erosion control structures, re-seeded large areas, and completed other projects to reclaim the damaged valley. They also began constructing the Dog Valley GS by 1943.<sup>296</sup>

**Fire Suppression.** Fighting fires was one of the principal duties of the COs. Crews stationed at June Lake, Dog Valley, Markleeville, Galena and other places completed numerous construction projects when they were not fighting fires.

**Galena Creek Camp.** A CPS fire suppression crew remodeled the Galena Creek Camp to house 60 men. The camp had been used as headquarters for a fire suppression crew as well as a Region Five ski school and may have been the home of the Galena Creek CCC Camp F-6. The COs "remodeled and renovated and rearranged the existing buildings during their stand-by time."<sup>297</sup> In 1943, there were eighteen men on two crews at Galena Creek. The men stayed in dormitories, two or three to a room. One

---

<sup>288</sup> *The Mono Log* 1, no 1 (July 1942), [CPS Camp Antelope Newsletter], p. 2, Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>289</sup> "Accomplishments on the Mono National Forest in 1942" TMs [photocopy], p. 8, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>290</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>291</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>292</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>293</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>294</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.

<sup>295</sup> *Ibid.*, 1.

<sup>296</sup> Wheeler (?).

<sup>297</sup> "Accomplishments," 3.

crew went to the Forest Service warehouse in Reno everyday to work. The others worked in the sign shop at Galena.

**Markleeville Campground.** In 1942, a CPS crew replaced a five-man fire suppression crew at Markleeville.<sup>298</sup> Some of the men worked in the backcountry on range maintenance.<sup>299</sup> Others developed the Markleeville Campground on five acres that were donated by Alpine County the previous year. In 1942, they cleaned up debris, developed and boxed a spring, laid 200 feet for the water system, and cut 1,000 feet and set 550 feet of log barriers.<sup>300</sup> They also built stone benches and tables.

**Piute Meadows Administrative Site.** An eight-man crew of CPS men, under foreman Dick Hallock, constructed the Piute Meadows cabin for the Forest Service. In 1942, they laid the foundation and cut lodgepole logs, posts and poles for the cabin and the pasture. They used a team of draft horses to drag in the logs and pull them into place.<sup>301</sup> They finished the structure in 1944, after allowing the logs to season for one year.<sup>302</sup>

**Poison Flat Erosion.** Nine small log dams, similar to those built in Dog Valley, were built to minimize erosion on the Alpine District.<sup>303</sup>

**Ruby Valley and Paradise Valley Projects.** Four COs arrived in 1944 at the Paradise Valley Ranger Station to assist Ranger Justice with various projects. Justice assigned one to office duty and two to general labor. The fourth was an experienced painter, so Justice put him to work painting all of the buildings at Paradise Valley Ranger Station.<sup>304</sup> Justice also supervised the men as they constructed fences in Paradise Valley and Ruby Valley. A severe snowstorm in 1944 caused the men to be marooned in Ruby Valley for five weeks without re-supply.<sup>305</sup> In July of 1945, a 35-man spike camp was stationed at Cold Spring in Martin Basin. Under the direction of Dick Hallock, foreman of the Toiyabe National Forest, they built a road down the Little Humboldt River from Cold Spring to the Forks Ranch.<sup>306</sup>

**Snow Surveys.** CO Jim Clark carried out snow surveys with a ranger on the Sierra's east front between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite Park.<sup>307</sup>

**Soda Springs Guard Station.** A pole corral, 1/8 mile of irrigation ditch, and two miles of pasture fence were built at this guard station in 1942.<sup>308</sup> Although it has not been confirmed, it is highly possible that a CPS crew was involved.

**Sweetwater District Range Development.** An eight-man CPS crew reconstructed and renovated range water developments on the Sweetwater District in 1942. Additional work was expected to continue through the winter of 1942-43.<sup>309</sup>

**Tonopah Ranger Station.** In 1945, the office and garage from the Potts Ranger Station were relocated to Tonopah. COs converted the office to a two-bedroom home for the ranger and the garage to a

---

<sup>298</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>299</sup> Wheeler (?).

<sup>300</sup> "Accomplishments," 5.

<sup>301</sup> Jim Clark to Lex, 31 March 1992.

<sup>302</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>303</sup> "Accomplishments," 4

<sup>304</sup> Sterling R. Justice, "The Forest Ranger on Horseback, 1967" TMs [photocopy], p. 252, Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>305</sup> Faust, 4.

<sup>306</sup> Sterling r. Justice, 266.

<sup>307</sup> Jim Clark to Kathy Pitts, 28 December 1993.

<sup>308</sup> "Accomplishments," 4-5.

<sup>309</sup> Ibid., 7.

storeroom/garage. Forest Service foreman Pete Sarasola, who was described as an "expert carpenter," was in charge of the six-man crew that completed the work during the summer of 1945.<sup>310</sup>

**Wellington Ranger Station.** In 1942, the Chris Flat Guard Station building was relocated to the Wellington Ranger Station where there was a need for another residence. There were plans (in late 1942) to remodel and enlarge the building.<sup>311</sup> It is likely that the ten COs who were stationed at Wellington carried out this work.<sup>312</sup>

**Wheeler Guard Station.** Foreman Pete Sarasola and a CPS crew remodeled the house in the summer of 1942.

**Miscellaneous.** A ten-man crew on the Bridgeport Ranger District maintained recreation areas, the ranger station, and worked on trails. Other COs built a sheep corral and a weighing/counting/loading station at Pickel Meadows. Some built portable buildings that were used in isolated areas as guard stations, deer check stations and other uses. COs also rebuilt a washed-out highway bridge near Masonic and built the first 1.4 miles of Monitor Pass, Highway 89, between Coleville and Markleeville. They reforested areas near Alturas, California and Verdi, Nevada. Others cut and delivered eight 75-foot high pines for antenna systems at Forest Service administrative sites in Dog Valley, Carson City, Austin, Paradise Valley and Markleeville.<sup>313</sup>

One CO, an astronomer named Albert V. Schatzel, built an observatory at Camp Antelope to monitor sunspots and other meteorological data. His records became part of the US National Weather Service, "as well as an integral part of the nationwide astronomical community."<sup>314</sup>

## ***PUBLIC PERCEPTION***

In contrast to the constant stream of positive publicity on the CCC, the COs received little to no public attention. The Forest Service records and newspapers rarely noted the work of these men and most people are unaware that such camps existed. The Society of Friends encouraged the COs themselves to keep a low profile:

On entering a Civilian Public Service Camp . . . a man becomes a member of a conspicuous minority group. He can no longer act in a manner which will draw the attention of the public without the group being the object of that attention. In exercising his civil liberties each member of Civilian Public Service should therefore endeavor to behave in a way that recognizes his full responsibility to the group.<sup>315</sup>

The men from Camp Antelope took this advice to heart, dressing up to go into town and traveling alone or in small groups.<sup>316</sup> Some local ranchers recognized that the men were providing a valuable service in fighting fires. To enhance this positive reception, the Forest Service encouraged the COs to work for farmers during their furloughs.<sup>317</sup> Many farmers suffered from the labor shortage brought about by the war and they usually welcomed assistance from the COs.

---

<sup>310</sup> Jim Clark to Kathy Pitts, 15, January 1994.

<sup>311</sup> "Accomplishments," 6.

<sup>312</sup> Wheeler (?).

<sup>313</sup> Faust, 4.

<sup>314</sup> Cornelius Steelink to Nicholas Faust, 19 March 1991.

<sup>315</sup> American Friends Service Committee, *Friends Civilian Public Service Statement of Policy* (Philadelphia: 1943), 8.

<sup>316</sup> Pitts, "Diary of a Conscientious Objector," 9.

<sup>317</sup> Wheeler (?).

General public reaction was mixed with some people persecuting the COs and others supporting them. Oddly, supporters often included military personnel.<sup>318</sup> In contrast, some Forest Service personnel did not look too kindly on the CPS men. Ranger Justice, of the Santa Rosa Division, did not have many positive things to say about the COs who worked for him in Paradise Valley. He said, "Looking back, it is easy to see they were all Communists, but we did not realize it then."<sup>319</sup> He described them as lazy, wasteful and trash, but he may have been biased since his own son was wounded in the war. Some less-educated Forest Service officers may have been uncomfortable with the "intelligentsia" found in CPS camps.<sup>320</sup> The attitudes of university-educated COs toward menial labor may have also offended them. In contrast, COs who became smokejumpers earned the respect of most Forest Service staff, one of whom said:

I was very much surprised. Although unwilling to go into combat, the volunteers were willing to risk their lives smokejumping. We thought these men would be hard to handle, independent, and real renegades. But they were just the opposite.<sup>321</sup>

Many of the COs did not look favorably on the Forest Service men with whom they worked. One CO stationed at Camp Antelope remarked that some of their Forest Service supervisors were difficult, particularly one man who had handled prisoners in California.<sup>322</sup> Another wrote, "As many professional Forest Service people had been drafted, the [Forest Service] foremen assigned to us were not always well-trained themselves. On the whole Forest Service people were very indulgent and for the most part kind."<sup>323</sup> One CO spoke of his respect for his Forest Service supervisor:

Bill was considerate of his men. He had bossed many a work gang in the past, especially in the lumber woods, and understood the psychology of work crews better than many a college graduate or -- I am sure -- professor. He couldn't spell, his formal education having stopped somewhere about the third grade, but he could produce on the field. *He* knew that, and so did the Forest Service. Many times he had earned more money than his (about) \$150 a month as a temporary Fire Guard . . . But he liked life in the woods, preferring that to fighting for house, breath, and food in some defense center gleaming with fat defense checks.<sup>324</sup>

## **CAMP CLOSURES**

The war's end in 1945 also meant the end of the CPS camps. However, the military decreed that the COs could not return home until the GIs did. The discharging process began in October 1945, a few months after military discharges began. Camp Antelope closed in March of 1946 and the CPS program was terminated in March 1947, eighteen months after the war ended. Many COs remained in prisons much longer.<sup>325</sup>

The peace churches paid seven million dollars to operate the camps and by the time they closed, the COs had contributed eight million man-days of unpaid work. If the federal government had paid the men and operated the camps, it would have cost \$18 million instead of the \$4.7 million the government contributed.<sup>326</sup> If the labor and costs are tangible factors associated with the CPS camps, then the morality

---

<sup>318</sup> Bush, 91-93.

<sup>319</sup> Sterling R. Justice, 252.

<sup>320</sup> Faust, 6.

<sup>321</sup> Matthews.

<sup>322</sup> Jim Clark to Kathy Pitts, 15 January 1994.

<sup>323</sup> Norman Rich to Kathy Pitts, 10 January 1994.

<sup>324</sup> ""Phifer's CPS Communique #13, n.d." TMs [photocopy], p.4, Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>325</sup> Van Dyck, 224.

<sup>326</sup> Eller, 64.

and beliefs of the COs are intangible characteristics. One writer adequately summarized the social experiment, which marked a significant period in Forest Service history:

In the minds of the men who designed Civilian Public Service, it was a witness of what pacifism could accomplish, a training ground for pacifist leaders of the future, and an experiment in Christian living. For some, CPS lived up to this ideal; for others it was a bitter disappointment. Selective Service, whom the churches had hoped would be a distant, inconsequential partner in CPS, persistently asserted its ultimate authority over the project. For those drafted into the alternative service program, CPS gradually deteriorated into a series of controversies, with some proudly defending both the concept of CPS and its execution, and others demanding its dissolution.<sup>327</sup>

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT**

World War II presented an alternative use for the Forest Service's fire management infrastructure. As early as 1937, lookout operators in California were trained to spot aircraft. The Forest Service was given the responsibility of ensuring that all lookouts were winterized and temporary cabins erected at strategic spots. California's detection program, which became known as the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS), spread along the West Coast and eventually across the nation.<sup>328</sup>

As part of the wartime effort, officers on the Humboldt National Forest proposed, but did not receive approval for, the construction of numerous lookouts in 1944. The proposed locations included Green Mountain and Greys Peak on the Ruby Mountains Ranger District, Jack Peak on the Independence Ranger District, Merritt Mountain on the Gold Creek Ranger District, and Elko Mountain and Marys River Peak on the Jarbidge Ranger District.

The lack of manpower led to difficulties in fire protection efforts. Women staffed many of the lookout towers, but the Forest Service experienced difficulty finding men to fight fires. The CPS crews provided some labor, although not on the scale of the CCC era, and some forests had to rely on prison crews, young boys, old men and foreign nationals.<sup>329</sup> Fire prevention efforts were emphasized and promoted with the introduction of the Smokey Bear campaign in 1944, but labor shortages continued to be a problem. More men, including COs, were trained as smokejumpers and mechanical equipment such as bulldozers were used to build fire lines. After the war, the Forest Service began to rely more on equipment including pumper trucks, helicopters, tank trucks, fire retardants, and radios.

## **SNOW SURVEYING**

In the early 1940s, the Forest Service sought to minimize danger to snow surveyors by improving survey courses and building more snow survey cabins. These measures quickly became unnecessary as traditional snow surveying changed with technological developments after the war. Snowmobiles and airplanes eventually replaced the need to travel by skis or snowshoes to dangerous areas. "Snow pillows," which were flat containers filled with antifreeze, were developed to relay the weight, and therefore the water content, of snow through radio technology known as Snowpack Telemetry (SNOTEL).<sup>330</sup> With these advances, the need for people to travel the snow survey courses diminished. Although this trend reduced the threat to human life, it also led to the abandonment of snow survey cabins on the national forests.

---

<sup>327</sup> Ibid.

<sup>328</sup> Mark V. Thornton, "A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory, California Department of Forestry Archaeological Reports Number 17," (Sacramento: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Archeology Office, December 1994), 19.

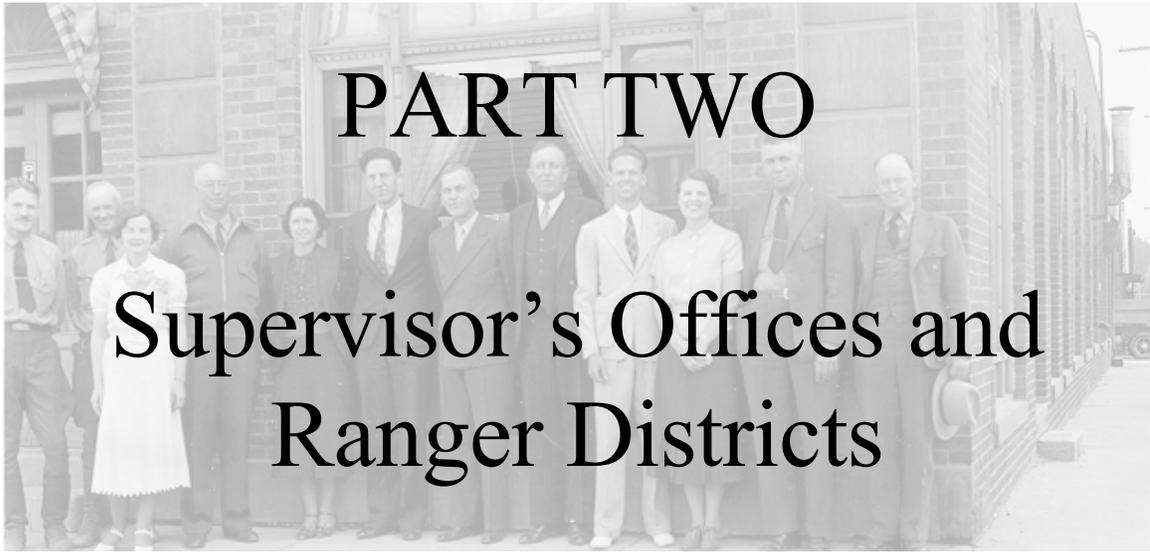
<sup>329</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 148.

<sup>330</sup> David E. Johnson, 229.



## PART TWO

# Supervisor's Offices and Ranger Districts



*Previous page: The staff of the Nevada National Forest Supervisor's Office in front of their office in Ely, 1937.*

# Chapter Five: Supervisors' Offices

## TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

### *MONO SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE*

The first Supervisor's Office (SO) of the Mono National Forest was in Gardnerville, but it was moved in 1918 to Minden. By 1938, the Mono was acquiring lands from the Tahoe National Forest to the north and forest officials proposed to move the SO to Reno, where it would be more centrally located. They also proposed to locate it in the same building as the Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office. Stockmen in Alpine, Mono and Lyon counties were not happy about the proposal because the Minden office was more central to them.<sup>1</sup> Despite their concerns, the SO was moved to Reno in 1939 with D.M. (Kelly) Traugh serving as Forest Supervisor. That first year, his office was located in the First National Bank Building at Second and Virginia streets.

In 1940, the Mono and Toiyabe supervisors moved their offices to the H.E. Saviers Building at 216 W. Second Street.<sup>2</sup> This proved to be a prudent arrangement after Forest Supervisor Alexander McQueen fell ill in 1943 and could no longer administer the Toiyabe National Forest. The Mono Forest Supervisor, Fred Kennedy, took over and oversaw both forests, which were eventually consolidated on July 1, 1945.

### *TOIYABE SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE*

Mark Woodruff, the first Forest Supervisor of the three forest reserves in central Nevada, established his office in Austin. The SO remained there even after the three forest reserves were consolidated in 1908 under the name of the Toiyabe National Forest. The Forest Supervisor occupied a small building in town, using it as a dwelling and an office. This site, now known as the Austin Work Center, was further developed with a warehouse, cellar, and landscaping (see Austin Ranger District History).

When the Toiyabe National Forest was eliminated on July 1, 1932, its lands were transferred to the Nevada National Forest. Chet Olsen, the Toiyabe's Forest Supervisor at Austin, moved to Ely, which served as headquarters for the consolidated forest. After only six years, the Toiyabe National Forest was re-established. Rather than return to Austin, the Forest Supervisor established his office in Reno, where plans were made to locate the SO in the same building as the Mono SO. At first, it may have been located at the Toiyabe Ranger Station (see below), but this has not been confirmed. In 1940, the Toiyabe and Mono offices were moved to the H.E. Saviers Building at 216 W. Second Street.

The Toiyabe SO moved several more times, going to 1479 Wells Avenue in 1953 and 1555 Wells Avenue in 1958. It moved to the Main Post Office Building at Mill and Center Streets in March of 1966 and is presently located at 1200 Franklin Way in Sparks.

### **Toiyabe Ranger Station**

The Forest Service received a 0.76-acre site from the Department of Commerce on November 18, 1937. Located near the present-day Reno airport, it may have been the Toiyabe SO after the forest was re-established in 1938. Very little is known about the improvements at this site but around 1948, a barn of R4 Plan 13A was moved from there to the Paradise Valley Ranger Station. One former ranger recalled that

---

<sup>1</sup> "Plans Made to Move Mono Forest Headquarters," *Bridgeport Chronicle-Union*, 8 December 1938.

<sup>2</sup> "Forest Offices in New Building," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 29 April 1940.

there was a two-bedroom house, a prefabricated duplex, and a warehouse when he lived there in 1956. He did not think any of the three buildings were standard Region Four plans.<sup>3</sup> Through a land exchange, the site was transferred to Alice R. Thompson on April 2, 1969.

### ***MINDEN WAREHOUSE COMPOUND***

Presently, the Minden Administrative Site is located near the Douglas County Airport. This land was acquired in a 1983 land exchange,<sup>4</sup> in which the County received the original Minden Administrative Site. The original site, often referred to as the Minden Warehouse Site in historic records, was located on Lot 3, Block 1, North Addition, Town of Minden. The Farmers Bank of Carson Valley donated the 0.34-acre site to the Forest Service on November 28, 1933.

The Forest Service constructed a warehouse on the original Minden site. A historic photo<sup>5</sup> shows that it was a narrow, front-gabled building with shiplap siding. According to a 1958 maintenance survey, it was a steel-framed, five-stall garage with a concrete floor and overhead doors. In 1950, the Mono Forest Supervisor proposed to build a ranger's house next to the warehouse.<sup>6</sup> This may have been carried out around that time because by 1977, the site contained a frame residence that was occupied by timber staff.

### ***RENO CENTRAL REPAIR SHOP***

In 1939, the Nevada State Legislature authorized Washoe County to convey five acres to the Federal Government for Forest Service shops. The land, located at 1350 E. Second Street in Reno, was transferred on November 29, 1939. It was developed as a central repair shop for CCC camps in western Nevada and eastern California, similar to those in Salt Lake City and Boise.<sup>7</sup> Several buildings were constructed, most likely with the help of the CCC, of Region Four plans developed by regional architect George Nichols.



These buildings, originally constructed at the Lamance Experiment Station on the Santa Rosa District, were moved to Reno around 1956.

Around 1956, a house and a garage were moved from the Lamance Experiment Station on the Santa Rosa Range (north of Winnemucca) to the repair shop site. Beginning in February of 1957, they served as the Reno Work Center of the Intermountain Forest & Range Experiment Station until September 1958 when the work center moved to the new Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture building.

Negotiations were underway in 1984 to exchange the site for another that would allow the Toiyabe Supervisor's Office and warehouse compound to be in one place. At that time, there were nine buildings: a two-story office with basement, a garage, a carpentry shop, a gas house, an auto shop, a warehouse, a personnel office, a maintenance shop, and a storage shed. The Forest Service relinquished the land and removed the buildings. A parking garage is presently located on the site.

<sup>3</sup> Personal communication with John Kincheloe, 17 March 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Douglas County Deed Book 783, p. 815, recorded 11 July 1983.

<sup>5</sup> Located in a scrapbook with the Forest Archeologist, Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>6</sup> Forest Supervisor C.E. Favre to Regional Forester, 19 June 1950.

<sup>7</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 132.

# HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

## SUPERVISOR'S OFFICES

Several forests in northeast Nevada, headquartered in various places, eventually became part of the Humboldt National Forest. James Ryan administered the Ruby Mountains National Forest from Lamoille, Elko and Deeth, while the Santa Rosa National Forest SO was located in Paradise Valley. It is likely that Ely served as the SO for the Nevada National Forest when it was established in 1909. The Forest Supervisor was based there as early as 1912 and in the 1930s, an SO compound was constructed.



The Humboldt Supervisor's Office was located in this building in Elko, 1917

For most of its existence, the SO of the Humboldt National Forest was located in Elko. As early as 1906, the town was recognized as an ideal location from which the forest reserves in northeast Nevada could be administered. This was attributed to the town's location along the railroad line and between the Independence and Ruby Mountains forest reserves.<sup>8</sup>

The first Forest Supervisor, Syd Tremewan, described his first office in Elko as a 12' x 12' room upstairs in the Harrington Building on Railroad Street.<sup>9</sup> In the summer of 1909, he moved his office to the second floor of the Hesson Hardware Company Building on Commercial Street.<sup>10</sup>

With the decision to establish the Ruby Mountains as a separate forest, District Forester E.A. Sherman chose to move the Humboldt SO to Gold Creek where it would be closer to the forest users. Supervisor Tremewan moved to the newly developed site in April of 1911. When it became apparent that the Ruby

National Forest was to be consolidated with the Humboldt National Forest again, the headquarters were moved back to Elko in 1916. It was in the Title Guarantee and Trust Building on Idaho Street.

The next major move occurred during the Depression after relief crews completed the Federal Building at the corner of Third and Commercial streets in Elko. Now referred to as the Post Office, the building housed the SO on the second floor. A separate warehouse compound was developed to accommodate vehicles, equipment and horses.

## ELKO WAREHOUSE COMPOUND

This half-acre warehouse compound is located at the intersection of Eighth and Fir streets in Elko. The Forest Service purchased a 0.11-acre area on the south side of Fir Street (Lots 3-4 of Block 69, First Addition, City of Elko) in 1934 from Milo and Etta Taber.<sup>11</sup> In 1936, the Elko Securities Corporation sold

<sup>8</sup> Wilson, 30.

<sup>9</sup> Goodwin, "The Humboldt Forest," 4.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Elko County Deed Book 47, Page 190.

the Forest Service a 0.26-acre parcel (Lots 18-22 of Block 91) on the north side of Fir Street.<sup>12</sup> This was supplemented in 1988 when the City of Elko donated some land totaling 0.14 acre along Eighth Street<sup>13</sup> in exchange for a Forest Service warehouse on River Street.<sup>14</sup>

The first building was constructed in 1931 on the south side of Fir Street. It was a 24' x 40' metal-clad warehouse with a concrete floor and a rodent-proof tent room. Little else was done with the site until the mid-1930s when CCC crews became available. In 1935, they improved the warehouse and began construction of a garage (R4 Plan 33B), which they completed in 1937. A post-and-rail corral for horses was built in 1936. Under foreman Jack Abeggan, a crew of eight CCC enrollees built a gas and oil house (R4 Plan 95-A), equipment shed (R4 Plan 35M), loading ramp and warehouse fence in 1938.<sup>15</sup>

In 1946, the dwelling from the Terraces Guard Station was moved from Lamoille Canyon to the warehouse compound. Constructed by the CCC in 1936, it was placed in town to accommodate the Jarbidge District Ranger who worked from Elko during the winters. The house was placed on a full basement and remodeled in late 1946 and early 1947. A small utility building was placed behind the house in 1946 to serve as a storehouse for the dwelling. Its original location is unknown, but its construction is typical of Forest Service buildings during the CCC era.

---

<sup>12</sup> Elko County Deed Book 48, Page 313.

<sup>13</sup> This consisted of Lot 23 and the westerly 5 feet of Lot 24 of Block 91, and Lot 2 and the westerly 5 feet of Lot 1 of Block 69. Elko County Deed Book 613, Page 582.

<sup>14</sup> The Forest Service leased the lot on River Street from the City of Elko beginning in 1952. That year, a warehouse was moved from Camp Antelope in Coleville, California to the site.

<sup>15</sup> *Humboldt Hummer*, newsletter of the Humboldt National Forest, 17 December 1937, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

# Chapter Six: The Sierra Front

The two districts on the Sierra Front, the Bridgeport and Carson districts represent much of the former Mono National Forest and part of the Lake Tahoe National Forest. They became part of the Toiyabe National Forest in 1945.

## **BRIDGEPORT RANGER DISTRICT**

When the Mono National Forest was created in 1908, it was divided into four ranger districts: the Mono Lake (now part of the Inyo National Forest), Sweetwater, Bridgeport, and Alpine districts. In 1945, the Sweetwater and Bridgeport districts were reconfigured into the West Walker and Bridgeport districts, and were transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest. The Bridgeport District absorbed the West Walker District, which had its headquarters in Wellington, Nevada, in 1973.

Land within the present-day Bridgeport Ranger District was administered by several other forests in the past. In addition to the Mono National Forest, the Stanislaus and Sierra forests once managed portions of the district. Three sections in the upper Virginia Creek Drainage were part of the Yosemite National Park and are the longest federally recognized and managed lands in Region Four.<sup>16</sup>

William Maule was the Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest, serving from 1909 to 1938. In his diary, he often mentioned the Bridgeport rangers and the work they carried out. According to his writings, Deputy Ranger Thomas C. West was in charge of the district in its first year. He may have been followed by Ranger Fulton, who was on the district by April of 1910. The Sweetwater District Ranger, Henry W. Atcheson, took over for a Ranger Tyler on the Bridgeport District and served as its ranger until 1941. He was succeeded by Alpine District Ranger William Hayes until 1943 when Glen R. Jones took over. In 1947, Jones transferred to the Tonopah District and Lyle Smith served as acting ranger until 1951.

## **BRIDGEPORT RANGER STATION**

The Forest Service currently maintains four administrative sites in the Bridgeport area: a helibase, a warehouse site, a district office site, and the historic ranger station. The latter site, located four miles north of Bridgeport on US 395, was approved on November 17, 1907. Originally known as the Mono Ranger Station, it consisted of 150 acres.

The Bridgeport Ranger Station was most likely developed soon after it was withdrawn. Ranger Fulton was operating from the station in April of 1910. By 1911, there was a house and/or office. Early photos show that it was an L- or T-shaped plan and was covered with board-and-batten siding. The cross-gabled roof had slightly flared eaves and the building was illuminated with 4/4 windows. Another photo shows a rectangular barn with a gable roof located nearby.

By 1913, these two buildings were supplemented with two others although their functions are not known. Photos show one to be a utility building such as a barn or shed, while the other may have been a second house or an office. All buildings were covered with board-and-batten siding. In his diary, Supervisor Maule provided some clues to the site improvements when, in 1916, he helped Ranger Tyler repair a pump and work on a flagpole. He also reported that Tyler converted the "old barn" to some type of shed.

---

<sup>16</sup> Swift, "Bridgeport and Carson Ranger District Centennial."

Ranger Atcheson was responsible for numerous improvements to the site during his long tenure from 1919 to 1941. During his first year, he and Maule bought three sets of "bath apparatus" for the ranger stations at bargain prices. Atcheson further improved the house when he screened in two porches (1928) and installed new linoleum (1929). In August of 1931, he and Maule decided to build a warehouse using Region Five Plan D-7. Under Atcheson, a crew started construction by October 1931 and completed the warehouse the following month.

Atcheson's efforts were all for naught because within a few years, the site was extensively developed with emergency relief funds and labor. The improvements included the construction of a new house. Although there was discussion of selling the old house, Atcheson tore it down in March of 1934.

The new buildings were of standard Region Five plans developed by architects Norman K. Blanchard and Edward J. Maher. Under a foreman named Forson, relief crews started construction in 1933. Architect Blanchard was involved with the new developments, making a site visit in September 1933. One of the first buildings was a house of Region Five Plan A-1. In September of that year, Maule criticized Forson for the poor work on the house foundation, which was crooked and had no anchor bolts. However, work

proceeded quickly and by the end of the month, the roof was being shingled. By November, the exterior was finished and Forson was painting the interior.



Bridgeport Ranger Dwelling, 1979

The house is an intact example of Blanchard and Maher's Plan A-1 as illustrated in Dana Supernowicz's examination of administrative buildings in Region Five.<sup>17</sup> Supernowicz writes that this was the first residence plan completed by the two architects and that the first one was probably not constructed until 1934. This indicates that the Bridgeport house is one of the first (if not the first) of these houses to be built.

An office, of Region Five Plan F, was also constructed in 1933. It was finished and painted in November of that year and Ranger Atcheson was using it by the following March to conduct district business. In 1962, it was relocated to the Reese River Ranger Station on the Austin Ranger District.<sup>18</sup>

Under Foreman Forson, a second crew -- possibly CCC or locals hired with emergency relief funds -- built a second warehouse in 1933. That November, the two warehouses were painted and a board corral was constructed near the older warehouse, part of which was used as a barn. Both warehouses measured 25' x 60' and were covered with corrugated metal. The 1933 warehouse was torn down around 1984.<sup>19</sup> The 1931 warehouse has been significantly altered.

Other development at the Bridgeport Ranger Station included two latrines (1933) and a 2900-foot spring pipeline (1933). The existing woodshed may have been built around this time of a Region Five design. In 1977, the shed was converted to a storage building with the addition of wall shelves.

The Bridgeport Ranger Station was nicely landscaped. Ranger Atcheson planted trees (aspens that failed to grow) as early as 1920. When the District Forester visited in 1925, he noted:

<sup>17</sup> Dana E. Supernowicz, *Contextual History of Forest Service Administration Buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region* (n.p.: USDA Forest Service Region 5, 1989).

<sup>18</sup> Les Joslin to Forest Supervisor Jim Nelson, 6 November 1991.

<sup>19</sup> Personal communication with Bill Bryant, Bridgeport Ranger District.

The buildings at this station, which is on Government land, are freshly painted and well kept. . . . Atcheson has done a great deal in the planting of trees and flowers to make the grounds look attractive. The signboard on the road in front of the station is one of the best that I have seen. No traveler can go by without knowing that he is passing a ranger station.<sup>20</sup>

In 1929, Maule left eight Siberian elms for the station and three years later, he noted that Atcheson had "a nice bed of conifer transplants at his station which he secured at Feather river." Maule wrote that Atcheson continued to plant trees during the 1930s, including some golden willows that Captain Babbitt, a CCC camp officer, sent. Atcheson also planted a "nice double row [of] Junipers at [the] upper lane" as well as shrubs and flowerbeds. Landscape architect L. Glenn Hall was impressed with the Bridgeport station when he visited in 1936.<sup>21</sup>

Additional development was carried out in the 1940s. In 1944, five portable cabins were placed on the site. It is possible that these accommodated a CPS spike camp but this has not been verified. A small light plant house was also constructed in 1944 to house a secondhand generator. Photos dated 1958 show that the diminutive building had shiplap siding, a shingled roof, and a panel door modified to accommodate vents. It was located a few feet north of the woodshed (now the storage shed). In 1977, there were recommendations for the light plant's disposal. It was torn down sometime after 1984 but the concrete slab remains.

The site continued to evolve as new houses and an office were completed in the 1960s and 1970s. When the Bridgeport and West Walker districts were combined in 1973, the Bridgeport Ranger Station was selected for continued use as district headquarters. Eventually, forest officials decided the site could not accommodate further expansion and, in May of 1979, the Regional Forester gave permission to relocate the facilities and vacate the ranger station. In 1981, office personnel moved to a leased building in Bridgeport. A bunkhouse, reportedly built in 1924,<sup>22</sup> was torn down around that time. Although the site no longer serves as a ranger station, the Forest Service continues to use it as a residential compound and for stock.

In 1938, C. Hart Merriam recognized the archaeological and ethnographic attributes of the Bridgeport Ranger Station site, noting "There is also an oral tradition among members of the local Native American community of the use of the site as a ceremonial, burial, and campsite location."<sup>23</sup> According to Mark Swift, former archeologist on the Bridgeport Ranger District, the burial site may be in the northeast part of the compound.

As early as 1979, the site was evaluated as having historic and prehistoric significance and being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>24</sup> This was contradicted by a 1990 report, which erroneously stated the remaining 1930s structures retained little integrity due to modifications.<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> Inspection report by District Forester Redington, 31 July 1926, in Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>21</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>22</sup> "Bridgeport Administrative Site Study, 1979" TMs, p. 17, Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>23</sup> C. Hart Merriam, "California Cultural Resource Report No. CA:MON:12, 1938," California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.

<sup>24</sup> "Bridgeport Administrative Site Study," 5.

<sup>25</sup> Valerie A. Levulett, "Historic Property Survey Report for Construction of a Proposed Passing Lane Along Highway 395, Mono County, California. Report No. 9-Mno-395, August 1990" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

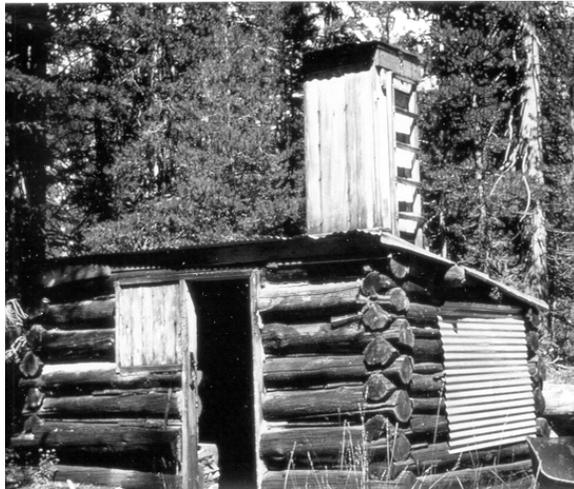
## **BUCKEYE SNOW SURVEY CABIN**

According to Supervisor Maule's diary, there was a cabin at Buckeye Creek as early as 1914. In September of that year, Maule reported that he went up the creek, "as far as the cabin" where he spent the night.<sup>26</sup> The exact location of this early cabin is unknown.

The existing cabin is located in the Hoover Wilderness, just north of Yosemite National Park. It was constructed in 1926 to accommodate snow surveyors who traveled the Center Mountain Snow Course. The course, established in 1922 by C.W. Fulton, was located three miles above the cabin. Maule discussed the cabin's construction with Professor J.E. Church, father of snow surveying, as early as September 1925.<sup>27</sup> The Forest Service issued a special use permit to Church on January 14, 1926 for a 0.1-acre site. According to the permit, a 14' x 16' cabin was to be built within one year and used to store supplies and shelter snow surveyors. A stipulation of the permit allowed forest officers to use the cabin when necessary. Ranger Henry Atcheson wrote in an accompanying memo that the cabin was to be built of "dead and down and spike top Lodgepole Pine poles." The cabin was constructed with a "Santa Claus chimney" that allowed entry through the roof in deep snow.

A 1969 legal form refers to two special permits held by the Nevada and California Cooperative Snow Survey. The permits were for two cabins, one of which was the Buckeye Cabin. The other permit was issued on December 28, 1932 but the location of the second cabin is presently unknown.<sup>28</sup> A 1971 description of the snow courses on Toiyabe National Forest mentions only one snow survey cabin, the Buckeye Cabin.

By the late 1970s, the Hoover Wilderness Management Plan called for the removal of the Buckeye Cabin but the Soil Conservation Service claimed it was still needed for snow surveys. Termination of the special use permit was recommended in 1983 and, although never carried out, there were plans to remove the cabin. It still exists but is deteriorating.



Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin, 1950s. Note the "Santa Claus chimney" that provided access during periods of deep snow.

## **CAMP ANTELOPE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

A CCC camp was established in Antelope Valley near Coleville, California in October of 1939.<sup>29</sup> The camp closed in 1942 and two weeks later, in June of that year, Conscientious Objectors (COs) arrived to occupy the camp as part of the Civilian Public Service (CPS) program. After the CPS camp closed on February 25, 1946, its buildings and property were transferred to the Forest Service, which used it as a work center. Although it was considered "government land," the Forest Service sought to withdraw the area as an administrative site.<sup>30</sup> The agency's effort paid off and the 80-acre site was withdrawn by Public Land Order

<sup>26</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> History files, District Archeologist, Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>29</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>30</sup> Thomas D. Burke and Barbara J. Mackey, *Cultural Resources Inventory of Camp Antelope, Southern Antelope Valley, Mono County, California* (Virginia City, NV: Archeological Research Services, Inc., July 1998), 15.

1441 on November 7, 1955. Records indicate that several of the buildings were moved to ranger stations and guard stations on the Toiyabe and Humboldt forests.

The US Marine Corps (USMC) established a mountain warfare training camp at Pickel Meadows and, beginning in the early 1960s, its training staff occupied Camp Antelope. The USMC removed some of the Forest Service buildings and erected 39 prefabricated housing units for USMC dependants.<sup>31</sup> In 1968, the camp was placed in "caretaker status." Between 1970 and 1972, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) acquired the residential buildings, although the Topaz Hotshot crews and helitack crews occupied the site as late as November of 1973. The Forest Service revoked the site withdrawal in 1975 and a year later HUD transferred the site, including 36 single-family units and two utility buildings, to the Owens Valley Indian Housing Authority for use as low-income housing.

### **CHRIS FLAT GUARD STATION**

A Region Five Plan B dwelling was built in 1933-34 at the Chris Flat Guard Station, located near the Chris Flat Campground along US Highway 395. Construction commenced before October 1933 when Supervisor Maule wrote that the plumber would start work there soon. He also reported that Forest Guard Earwaker was making good progress and they discussed paint standards. According to a November 1933 diary entry, Maule delivered a sash for the cellar and a "can of green," presumably paint or stain. In February of 1934, Maule delivered curtains, a new stove, and sheet iron for the wall and floor near the stove. Mr. and Mrs. Earwaker occupied the house, beautifying the site by planting flowers and trees.<sup>32</sup>

Other buildings were constructed on the site, one of which was of Region Five Plan J. The J-Plan buildings were "three-purpose buildings" such as a garage-toolshed-woodshed. The guard station was not used for long. In 1942, the dwelling was moved to the Wellington Ranger Station, which was to be the headquarters for the new West Walker Ranger District. At that time, the Chris Flat Guard Station was abandoned.<sup>33</sup>

### **PIUTE MEADOWS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Deputy Ranger Thomas C. West of the Stanislaus National Forest prepared a plat for the proposed Piute Ranger Station. The plat was not dated but was drawn sometime before February 5, 1908 when the 120-acre site was withdrawn. In 1916, a trail was constructed from Leavitt Meadows to Piute Meadows<sup>34</sup> and forest officers may have used the site as an overnight camp or pasture until 1944 when a cabin was completed.

An eight-man crew of Conscientious Objectors, under foreman Dick Hollock, developed the Piute Meadows site.<sup>35</sup> In 1942, they laid the cabin foundation and cut lodgepole logs, posts and poles, which they planned to season for a year.<sup>36</sup> Using a team of draft horses to pull the logs into place,<sup>37</sup> the COs finished the cabin in 1944.<sup>38</sup>

---

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>33</sup> Kumiega, 7.

<sup>34</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>35</sup> Jim Clark to Kathy Pitts, 15 January 1994.

<sup>36</sup> "Accomplishments," 5.

<sup>37</sup> Jim Clark to Lex, 31 March 1992.

<sup>38</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

The site is located in a proposed wilderness area, just north of Yosemite National Park. In addition to the cabin, there is another building made of stone. It was originally a latrine but in 1980 was converted to a grain storage and tack room. At that time, a fiberglass latrine was placed at the guard station. Other site elements include a fence (reconstructed 1987) and round corral (rebuilt 1988).

## **SWEETWATER RANGER STATION**

The Sweetwater Ranger District was headquartered near the small, historic town of Sweetwater, Nevada near the California border. Ranger Jones was the first known ranger, managing the district from 1910 to 1912. He was succeeded by William J. Clark and Henry W. Atcheson, who worked on various districts of the Mono National Forest for many years. Other rangers followed: Carl E. Johnson, W.J. Brokenshire, Frank R. Allen, Al Bramhall, and Wallace Green. Around 1941, preparations were made to reconfigure the Sweetwater and Bridgeport districts into the West Walker and Bridgeport Districts. Henry W. Atcheson returned as the Sweetwater/West Walker district ranger until 1945 when the Sweetwater district was officially eliminated.

The Sweetwater Ranger Station was one of the earliest on the Mono National Forest. In March 1910, a reservoir and pasture were constructed and Supervisor Maule inspected the "new buildings." It is not clear what these first buildings were, but Maule ordered lumber for a house from the Minden Lumber Company in June of 1911.

The house was improved in 1924 when Maule and Ranger Johnson hung wall covering, laid linoleum, and installed a kitchen range. The ranger also dug a much-needed cellar near the house, for which Maule promised to provide redwood planks for the lining and roof. Ranger Brokenshire succeeded Johnson in the summer of 1925 and the following spring completed the cellar.

The District Forester visited the Sweetwater Ranger Station in 1925. He wrote:

The Sweetwater ranger station is located 1½ miles north of the town of Sweetwater on the main road between that place and Carson Valley. It has a station house of three rooms, a combination store and toolhouse, in which the bath tub is located but used, a barn and good pasture. The pasture fence, however, needs straightening up. There is a fairly good water supply. The spring from which the water comes is not heavy enough, however, to give a gravity flow that will put it in pipes in the house and it has to be hauled from a small reservoir near the porch.<sup>39</sup>

Maule and Brokenshire corrected the water problems in 1926. They started constructing a water system that included a tank, pump and bathroom plumbing. Frank Allen, who arrived in the summer of 1927 to replace Brokenshire, completed the bathroom in November 1927, with the help of Maule and Bridgeport Ranger Atcheson. The following year, Allen planted a lawn and young trees, painted the house, constructed a stock guard gate at the end of the lane, relocated the station sign over the driveway, and screened in the front and back porches.

In 1930, the old cellar caved in and the ranger used it as a garbage pit. Maule suggested they move it since it was too close to the house. Maule noted that Mrs. Allen, the ranger's wife, had a "most excellent display of flowers of various kinds growing at headquarters." He also praised the trees planted the previous summer and noted that Ranger Allen moved his office to the "upper building and very neatly remodeled the inside." Allen also completed a remodel of the woodshed by December.<sup>40</sup>

---

<sup>39</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

Maule's 1931 diary entries state the house needed window shades and new kitchen linoleum. They planned to remodel the barn to remove the manger, close off the main portion of the ceiling, and install double swinging doors on the front. Allen carried out this work in the fall. The following spring, in 1932, he repainted the house interior and lined the bathroom. Maule mentions a "new shop" which he suggested Allen paint.

The CCC's arrival marked more construction. In August of 1933, Maule discussed plans for new buildings at the Sweetwater Ranger Station with Allen and Foreman Wirth who were digging a new cellar. The following month, crews finished foundations for three new structures: a house (R5 Plan A), an office and a garage. Construction proceeded quickly and, by October, their exteriors were painted. The crews also built a reservoir on the hill. The front porch of the house was fitted with pickets to provide a "corral" for Allen's young child. In 1934, Allen assembled a windmill pump and laid linoleum and mastipave.

In 1937, Maule suggested they sell the old buildings that, despite the early work, he considered an "eyesore." According to one report, the "old station" was torn down in 1942.<sup>41</sup> This may have been the office only because the cabin was remodeled by COs in 1945. Twenty years later, the district ranger suggested that the cabin, which had been retained for use in connection with the University of Nevada reseeding study plots, be sold or burned.<sup>42</sup>

## **WELLINGTON RANGER STATION**

Three acres in Wellington were donated to the Forest Service for use as a ranger station on August 14, 1939. In the fall of 1939, the office was moved from the Sweetwater Ranger Station to the new site, also known as the West Walker Ranger Station. Construction of a house and garage soon commenced<sup>43</sup> and Ranger Henry Atcheson moved to the site in December of 1940.

The Wellington Ranger Station replaced the Sweetwater Ranger Station as headquarters of the Sweetwater District in 1942. That year, a dwelling was moved from the Chris Flat Guard Station to the new site. There were plans in late 1942 to remodel and enlarge the building as a new residence.<sup>44</sup> It is possible that some of the ten COs who were stationed at Wellington carried out this work.

In 1945, the Bridgeport and Sweetwater districts were re-organized as the Bridgeport and West Walker districts with the latter's headquarters at the Wellington Ranger Station. The West Walker Ranger District later became part of the Bridgeport District. The ranger station, including a house, office, guard station, barn, oil house and garage/warehouse, was sold sometime in the 1970s<sup>45</sup> or in 1980.



Wellington Guard Station

---

<sup>41</sup> "Accomplishments," 7.

<sup>42</sup> District Ranger Sam E. Warren to Forest Supervisor, 30 September 1965.

<sup>43</sup> *Bridgeport Chronicle-Union*, 26 October 1939.

<sup>44</sup> "Accomplishments," 6.

<sup>45</sup> Ranger John McGhee to Forest Supervisor, 5 December 1984.

## **WHEELER GUARD STATION**

The Wheeler Guard Station, situated northwest of Bridgeport on US Highway 395, was withdrawn on November 18, 1913 to administer the west end of the Bridgeport District. The only improvement at that time was a drift fence. On May 19, 1914, Supervisor Maule and Wallace Green examined the 40-acre site and chose locations for fences and buildings. Shortly thereafter, lumber was delivered and by mid-June, Maule and Green were working on the buildings. Green, the first to occupy the Wheeler Guard Station, started out as a Forest Guard on the Mono National Forest. He was the Mono Lake District Ranger for 24 years before transferring to the Sweetwater Ranger District in 1939.

Supervisor Maule described the Wheeler Guard Station in 1915, noting that six acres were fenced, two of which were planted with timothy. The two-room house measured 14' x 28' and was painted a standard color scheme in the fall of 1915. It had drop siding, a cedar shingle roof, and terra cotta flues with a chimney cap. A flagpole of Oregon pine was painted white and set in the porch roof. The 10' x 18' barn had a metal roof and a toilet built in one end. It was also painted a standard color.<sup>46</sup>

Photos dated May 1920 show that the original two-room dwelling, which now forms the core of the existing house, was side-gabled and had a metal flue. The partial-width porch had a shed roof and was centered on the front façade. The barn, located to the south, was also a gabled structure with its ridgeline parallel to that of the house. It is likely that the existing warehouse/garage is the 1914 barn, given its 10' x 18' size, early construction technique, and the evidence of a toilet at one end. The ridgeline of the existing building is now perpendicular to the house, suggesting that it has been moved from its original location and/or turned 90 degrees.

In 1925, District Forester Redington inspected the Wheeler Guard Station, commenting on the two-room cabin, small barn, latrine, pasture fence, and good spring water. He described the buildings as "well painted and very neat and clean."<sup>47</sup> A year after his visit, the site was improved with the drainage of "small swamps," construction of new ditches, and setting out of trees.<sup>48</sup>

A forest guard built a new latrine and painted the interior of the house in 1931. This may have been Guard Earwaker, who occupied the site for several years afterwards. That November, Earwaker built a back porch on the house. Maule reported that he was doing a nice job and that it would provide "needed room." The following spring, Earwaker built a yard fence and Maule noted that trees were started. Earwaker and his wife had a notable interest in landscaping and were commended for improving the Wheeler and Chris Flat guard stations with flowers and other plantings.<sup>49</sup> In 1942, COs under the supervision of Foreman Pete Sarasola remodeled the house and constructed a wrap-around sleeping porch.

A 1942 report noted that the Wheeler Guard Station was "an ideal location for a field headquarters for work in connection with the Little Walker range and for contacts with many of our grazing permittees. It also serves as a central location for the holding of Forest stock during the field season."<sup>50</sup> Since at least the 1970s, the station has been used by work crews during the field season. At times, trailers have been temporarily placed on site to accommodate work crews.

---

<sup>46</sup> Forest Supervisor Maule to ?, 9 December 1915.

<sup>47</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> "Accomplishments," 6.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

According to a 1909 map of the Mono National Forest, there were numerous administrative sites on what is now the Bridgeport Ranger District. Unfortunately, little is known about most of these early, unnamed sites. Minimal information found in archival records about the named sites is presented below.

**Coyote Valley Administrative Site.** Approved on April 2, 1908, the Coyote Valley Ranger Station consisted of 100 acres on the Alpine Ranger District. It may not have been developed until 1913 when Forest Supervisor Maule selected a pasture site there. The pasture was fenced and was used by forest officers traveling by way of Fish Valley. The Regional Forester cancelled the approval in 1955.

**Desert Creek Ranger Station.** Maule mentioned this site in 1910 when he ordered barbed wire for it, but its location is undetermined. The wire was to be hauled to the site, presumably for a pasture. Either the pasture was never developed or it was abandoned, because in 1924 Maule selected a "nice little meadow" for use as a small administrative pasture there. He noted that it was "necessary in working the lower ranges there and will also serve as drift fence for cattle."

**Green Creek Ranger Station.** In 1905, S.N.L. Ellis, Supervisor of the Stanislaus Forest Reserve, directed the construction of a log cabin at this site on the south end of the present-day Bridgeport District.<sup>51</sup> It was soon moved, presumably because it was in a poor location.<sup>52</sup> Maule mentioned the site in his diary in May of 1910. He did not mention a cabin and referred to it as a "ranger camp" rather than a station, thus suggesting that there was no building there at that time. In 1915, Maule wrote that he and Ranger Tyler selected a site for a cabin at the Green Creek Ranger Station. They cut and peeled 30 aspen poles, cleared a site and "trimmed up a small grove to allow better view." Maule suggested fencing a small pasture.

According to a 1945 project work inventory, the cabin measured 10' x 12' and was of corrugated iron. It was placed under a special use permit to a person named Pearce and was eventually sold. The inventory also notes that there was a 1933 garage, of Region Five Plan J, that was remodeled into a cabin in 1945. There was also a 1930 corrugated metal shed, a 1934 windmill, and a 1909 fence enclosing a 30-acre pasture.

**Leavitt Meadows Administrative Site.** This 100-acre site may have been withdrawn as early as 1908. It was located along the West Walker River in the approximate location of the Leavitt Meadows Pack Station. Forest officers camped there until 1915, when Ranger Green and Ranger Jones constructed a cabin there. In 1918, Supervisor Maule reported that they had to tear down the cabin, which would have to be moved back from the river because of severe flooding. It appears that the cabin was never reconstructed because in 1925, Maule wrote that the state highway department wanted to construct a cabin there. Maule agreed to let them build a cabin in the administrative pasture since it was no longer needed. According to a 1945 project work inventory, it was a 16' x 18' galvanized iron structure.

**Lobdell Administrative Site.** In July of 1915, the Forest Service and several grazing permittees agreed to build a cabin at Lobdell Lake. Ranger Henry Atcheson took charge of construction, which was paid for by a \$16.00 contribution from each permittee. The cooperation continued at least through 1927, when Maule mentioned the poor condition of the McKay-Yeager pasture fence at the cabin. He recommended that they roll up the fence wire if they no longer wanted to use it for pack stock. The cabin was still there in 1932 when Maule described it as looking "neat." The approval of the 80-acre site (date unknown) was cancelled by the Regional Forester in 1955 but a pasture fence was still on the facilities list in November 1984. The original permittee cabin may also remain.<sup>53</sup>

---

<sup>51</sup> Conners, "History of the Stanislaus."

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> Personal communication with Levi Broyles, 14 January 2000.

**Mountain Glen Administrative Site.** Located just east of the USMC Mountain Warfare Training site, this site consisted of 200 acres. A recommendation for its withdrawal was made in 1908, but little else is known about it at this time.

**Pickel Meadows Guard Station.** In 1921, Ranger Atcheson and a man named Simmons constructed a phone line from Wheeler Guard Station to Pickel Meadows. Supervisor Maule described it as "quite a bit of service to administrative work." Atcheson completed a cabin, corral and toilet at the site, located a few miles west of US Highway 395, in August 1924. A year later, the District Forester inspected the administrative site, noting that it served as an outpost station for Atcheson. He described the one-room cabin as well painted and having a corrugated iron roof.<sup>54</sup> Eventually, the station was redeveloped, most likely in the 1930s. A Region Five Plan F building was constructed, but it was moved to the Topaz Guard Station in 1954.

**Topaz Guard Station.** The Topaz Guard Station, located at the junction of US Highway 395 and the Markleeville-Coleville Highway was withdrawn as the Slinkard Administrative Site on February 2, 1954. It appears that the name was changed soon after withdrawal. Although the site, consisting of 38.75 acres, was not developed prior to 1950, the buildings there are historic and were re-located from other sites. In 1954, two 20' x 21' dwellings from Camp Antelope (a former CCC and CPS camp) near Coleville were relocated there. According to sketch plans, one was converted to a garage/storeroom. The Pickle Meadows Guard Station was also transported to the site. The latter was an office of Region Five Plan F. The Topaz Guard Station is now used as an interagency fire center and is no longer administered by the Forest Service.

**Twin Lakes Administrative Site.** This 38.07-acre site southwest of Bridgeport was on the Stanislaus National Forest when it was withdrawn on September 26, 1907. This withdrawal was either replaced with or supplemented by a second withdrawal of 106.16 acres on April 9, 1908. Archival records suggest that it was used as a pasture. A fence was still there in 1984.

**Wildhorse Administrative Site.** Although the exact location of this site is presently unknown, early references to it suggest it was on the present-day Bridgeport Ranger District. It was developed in 1910 as a pasture. Seven years later, Supervisor Maule directed Ranger Henry Atcheson to remove the fence and take it to the Sweetwater Ranger Station.

#### **Miscellaneous Sites:**

*Big Hole Administrative Site.* This site appears on a 1909 map of Mono National Forest and was on a list of sites recorded in the Land and Survey Office.

*Big Springs Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled this 60-acre site in 1955.

*Calevada Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled its use in 1955.

*Dunderberg Administrative Site.* This 120-acre site was proposed in 1945 and was most likely approved shortly thereafter. The approval was cancelled by the Regional Forester in 1955.

*Frying Pan Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled this 40-acre site in 1955.

*Hambone Administrative Site.* This 40-acre site was withdrawn on April 18, 1908.

*Little Long Valley Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled this 160-acre site in 1955.

*Sardine Falls Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled this 42.15-acre site in 1955.

---

<sup>54</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

*Sierra Gem Administrative Site.* This site consisted of 130 acres.

*Summit Meadows Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled it in 1955.

*Virginia Creek Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled this 40-acre site in 1955.

*Wiley Meadows Administrative Site.* The Regional Forester cancelled it in 1955.

## **CARSON RANGER DISTRICT**

The Carson Ranger District was created in 1940 on the Mono National Forest from parts of other forests, one of which was the Stanislaus National Forest. In September 1906, the Stanislaus received a 500,000-acre addition that included the areas around Lower Twin Lake, Devils Gate Pass, West Walker River Canyon, and Ebbets Pass, as well as the northern portions of the present-day Carson-Iceberg Wilderness.

The new Carson District was also formed from the northern end of the Alpine District on the Mono National Forest, as well as part of the Truckee District of the Tahoe National Forest. The Tahoe land included an area in Dog Valley purchased in 1939. This purchase was made possible when the Nevada legislature authorized federal purchases of critical watersheds that were overgrazed and deforested. As discussed below, significant rehabilitation efforts were implemented soon after the purchase.

Walter Puhn was the first Carson District Ranger. Gilbert Doll was serving as ranger when most of the Mono National Forest, including the Carson District, was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest in 1945. He was succeeded that year by E. Arnold Hansen, the first ranger to occupy the "White House" at the Carson Ranger Station.

Numerous changes to the district came about in 1973. The Alpine District, which had its headquarters in Minden, was eliminated and its lands transferred to the Carson District. That same year, the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit was created with lands from the Toiyabe, El Dorado and Tahoe national forests. The Toiyabe land included the Zephyr Point lookout and the area along the west side of the Carson Range within the Lake Tahoe drainage basin.

Mono Forest Supervisor William Maule kept a diary that contains valuable information about the early administrative sites on what is now the Carson Ranger District.<sup>55</sup> These are discussed below.

### **CARSON RANGER STATION**

The Carson Ranger Station is located on the west side of US Highway 395 at the south end of Carson City. It is the site of the historic Gardner Ranch house, which was destroyed by fire in 1918. Matthew Gardner, a lumber magnate, established his 300-acre ranch here in 1870 and later constructed a lumberyard for his Carson-Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company about a half-mile south of the ranger station. His company was the largest logging and lumber supply company during the Comstock Period. Gardner died in 1908 and his house burned ten years later.<sup>56</sup>

The State of Nevada donated the site to the Forest Service in 1941 for use as a cooperative fire protection headquarters, a nursery site, and headquarters of the newly formed Carson Ranger District.<sup>57</sup> Under the agreement, ownership of the site would revert to the State if the Forest Service constructed no improvements within five years or discontinued use of the site. The local paper reported the planned developments:

Forest service plans include, in addition to operation of a federal-state nursery for reforestation and other purposes, the erection, on a suitable site, of a ranger station

---

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Jerry W. Oothoudt, "Carson District Office Timber Trailer Pedestal Installation Project and A Survey of the District Ranger Station Property, Report No. TY-93-780, 1993" TMs, p. 6, Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, US Forest Service.

<sup>57</sup> "Buildings for Mono Forest Official Use Being Built," *Reno Evening Gazette or Bridgeport Chronicle-Union*, late 1939 or early 1940, newspaper clipping in scrapbook in the possession of the Forest Archeologist, Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

office, two dwellings – one for the ranger and one for the assistant ranger, and a warehouse. The buildings would be of white brick. The building material is already in possession of the forest service.<sup>58</sup>

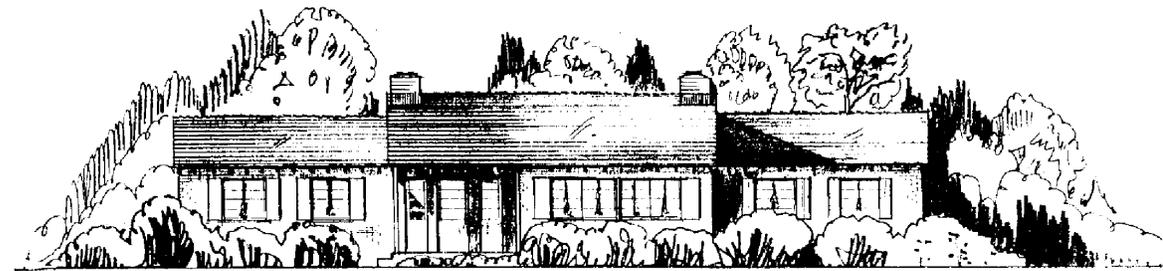
Local carpenters and CCC crews began construction of the first building, a house, in the summer of 1941. Their work, led by Foreman Ed Helman and Carpenter Foreman Allen Mason,<sup>59</sup> was halted by the outbreak of World War II and the ensuing restrictions on building materials. The Forest Service tried to get approval to proceed with construction using Conscientious Objectors for labor, but the War Production Board denied permission.

By the time the war was over, the Toiyabe National Forest in Region Four had absorbed the Mono National Forest. Aware that the site needed to be developed within five years of the State's conveyance, Region Four's architectural engineer, George Nichols, produced a new site development plan in February 1946. That year, his design for a guard station/bunkhouse (R4 Plan 9B) was constructed near the 1941 foundation to serve as the ranger's house. Known as the "White House," it was built of brick salvaged from the Floriston Pulp and Paper Company mill. This Truckee Canyon mill opened in 1899 and contributed significantly to the deterioration of the river's water quality. After fighting court-ordered injunctions and threats of lawsuits, the mill closed on December 24, 1930.<sup>60</sup> The Forest Service had salvaged some bricks before the war. Conscientious Objectors from Camp Antelope salvaged an additional 40,000 bricks in 1942.

The use of brick and the design of the White House are departures from Region Four's more vernacular structures of the 1930s and represent a deviation from the region's identity. There are no other buildings of this type on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and, at present, no others have been identified on the other national forests in Region Four.

In his 1946 plan, Nichols proposed to use the existing brick foundation, built and abandoned in 1941, for a shop/storage building. It was not until 1952, however, that it was completed as a garage.

The Carson District Ranger leased an office in the second story of the Telegraph Building at 111 Telegraph Street during the 1960s. The space was deemed inadequate and Forest Supervisor Edward Maw sought approval to construct a new office with the assistance of the Job Corps. He received approval and the Job Corps completed the existing office building in late 1968.



The Carson "White House" served as the ranger's dwelling and office after it was constructed in 1946

<sup>58</sup> "Ranger Station Site, Federal-State Nursery May Claim Attention of the Legislature," *Carson City Daily Appeal*, 17 February 1941.

<sup>59</sup> "Shift of CCC Crews Temporarily Halts Range [sic] Station Work," *Carson City Chronicle*, 20 June 1941.

<sup>60</sup> Nevada Division of Water Planning and "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

## **CONNELLS CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

Forest officers on the Mono National Forest considered this area in Fish Valley for use as a ranger station as early as 1911. Although they constructed a new trail into the valley in August of 1913, there is no evidence that a ranger station was ever constructed.<sup>61</sup> Years later, a grazing permittee by the name of Virgil S. Connell constructed a cabin that is now used by the Forest Service.

Located in Alpine County, California, the Connells Camp Administrative Site is in the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area and is accessible only by trail. Site features include a log cabin, log outhouse, corral and footbridge. Archival evidence indicates that Connell constructed the two-room log cabin sometime between 1943 and 1947, but unsigned graffiti on an interior wall states "I built this cabin on 10/48."

Connell, a sheep and cattle rancher, had grazed in the Fish Valley region since 1893. In 1908, he received a permit to graze 2,300 sheep on the newly created Silver King grazing allotment. He continued to graze his sheep, and later cattle, on this and other allotments for the next fifty years. He also grazed his stock on private land that he leased, including the site of the present-day Connells Cabin Administrative Site.<sup>62</sup> It was during Connell's cattle-grazing years, 1943 to 1947, that he reportedly built the cabin. In 1948, Connell sold his lease to Leon and Marie K. Grivel. It passed through several more hands until 1972 when the Forest Service acquired the site in a land exchange with the Sierra Pacific Power Company.<sup>63</sup>

The Forest Service has used the site intermittently for administrative purposes. Throughout the 1980s, the California Department of Fish and Game used it, occupying the cabin to carry out protection efforts of threatened and endangered fish.

In 1994, Archeologist Rebecca Palmer evaluated the site for significance and determined it was eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The evaluation was completed in response to the area's designation as part of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area in 1984 and the proposed removal of all insignificant structures.

## **DOG VALLEY GUARD STATION**

Dog Valley, located west of Reno in Sierra County, California, experienced severe deforestation and overgrazing in the past. Starting in the 1860s, its abundant supply of timber was harvested for sawmills, domestic use, and, most of all, timbers and charcoal for mines in Virginia City.<sup>64</sup> As logging diminished, grazing increased. The valley soon suffered from severe erosion resulting from the logging as well as the overgrazing by cattle and sheep.

The Tahoe National Forest had managed scattered parcels of land on the west side of Dog Valley, using several points as fire lookout stations, but it was not until 1939 that intensive work was carried out in the area. That year, the Forest Service purchased an additional 18,826 acres in Dog Valley, as explained by Victor Goodwin:

Negotiations carried on by the Forest Service for the purchase of the old Waltz-Bank of Nevada holdings in the Dog Valley area culminated in its purchase of those lands from

---

<sup>61</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>62</sup> Rebecca Lynn Palmer, "Determination of Eligibility for the Connell Cabin, Forest Service Site TY-3335, 1994" TMs [photocopy], p. 2-3, Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>64</sup> King, 248 and 251.

the First National Bank of Nevada, successor to the defunct Bank of Nevada, in 1938; the title was cleared and the purchase finally effected . . . on March 16, 1939.<sup>65</sup>

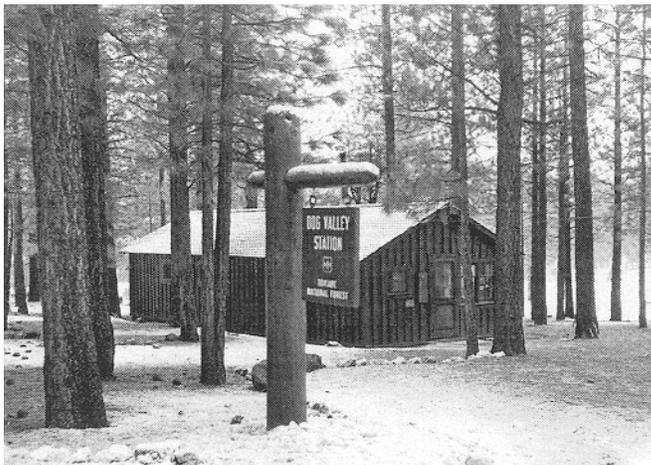
In 1940, the newly acquired area became part of the Carson Ranger District on the Mono National Forest and the Forest Service started restoration activities. According to one early account:

The meadow had badly eroded along Dog Valley Creek lowering the water table to such an extent that it permitted the encroachment of sagebrush and encouraged the introduction of inferior forage species. The timberlands surrounding the meadow were partially covered with second growth of varying density and the balance were in brush fields.<sup>66</sup>

The Forest Service made some progress in rehabilitating the Dog Valley area prior to 1942. Crews built irrigation ditches and fences, planted 5,000 seedlings, re-seeded 150 acres, and reduced grazing. Although there was an improvement, it was the work of the Conscientious Objectors during World War II that resulted in significant rehabilitation. In August of 1942, COs from Camp Antelope replaced a five-man fire suppression crew that was based at an old sheep camp in Dog Valley. By the end of September, the CO crew was increased to twenty men. In addition to fire suppression work, this and subsequent crews completed numerous rehabilitation and improvement projects. They planted trees, dug contour trenches, and built gully plugs, erosion control dams, and exclosure fences.<sup>67</sup>

In the early 1940s, a camp for CO crews working in Dog Valley was completed. Goodwin provided a description of the camp, which came to be known as the Dog Valley Guard Station:

A frame building for the foremen's quarters, a bath house, and another large frame building for the project mess hall, as well as tent frames and platforms for crew living quarters, were completed, at the end of a short access road leading off the main Dog Valley road. The foremen's quarters are still in use here, being now [1960] used as headquarters for the Fire Prevention Guard and Crewmen stationed in the Valley during the fire season.<sup>68</sup>



This building at the Dog Valley Guard Station was torn down

The Dog Valley Guard Station was long occupied by fire crews and used as a work center. Today, the site is vacant and only four buildings remain: the bathhouse (converted to a storage building), a cabin (converted to an office), the sign building, and a Visitor Information Service office. The latter two are on skids and are made of pre-fabricated panels bolted together. COs at Camp Antelope built many of these portable structures, which were of a standard Region Four design, for various uses on the forest. There are also buildings of this type at the Austin Work Center and the Kingston Guard Station.

<sup>65</sup> Victor O. Goodwin, "Verdi and Dog Valley: A Story of Land Abuse and Restoration, 1960" TMs [photocopy], p. 131, Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>66</sup> "Accomplishments," 1.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid. and Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 134.

<sup>68</sup> Goodwin, "Dog Valley," 149.

## **HOT SPRINGS RANGER STATION**

William Maule's diary describes the early development of this ranger station, which was near what is now the Grover Hot Springs State Park in California. It consisted of 172.89 acres and served as headquarters of the Alpine Ranger District until 1926. In early 1910, Maule requested that a pasture be prepared at the site and awarded a bid to Frank Gallagher to build a house and barn. Gallagher was to begin work on May 4, 1910 but progress must have been slow because Maule was ordering supplies and shingles for the house a year later. He also requested permission to enlarge the pasture and examined ways to pipe water from a nearby spring to the house. By 1912, Maule was developing plans for a woodshed and tool house. Four years later, a new barn was constructed. Historic photos show that the shingle-clad house had a pyramidal hip roof and 2/2 double-hung windows.<sup>69</sup> A long extension on the back may have served as storage for wood, hay or other supplies. The barn was side-gabled and clad with board-and-batten siding.

During a site visit in 1926, Maule noted that the house needed painting and did not look "very habitable inside." Since the site was too far from Markleeville, he proposed abandoning the station and allowing stockmen to use the pasture under special use permit. Consequently, Markleeville became the district headquarters and it appears that the Hot Springs site was used as a guard station.

Maule did not mention the station again until 1932 when he wrote about repairing the water pipe from the spring to the house. He also advised wallpapering the interior, using cheesecloth for backing (a common technique). The last mention of the Hot Springs Ranger Station in Maule's diary was in June of 1935. Although he thought the station was "in pretty good shape," he directed the forest guard to remove the ranger station sign.

In 1936, an ERA crew used the house as a bunkhouse. The Forest Service was still using the pasture the following year, but was trying to phase out the site.<sup>70</sup> The Regional Forester formally revoked the site withdrawal in 1955.

## **MARKLEEVILLE RANGER STATION**

When the Mono National Forest was created in 1908, the area around Markleeville became part of the Alpine Ranger District. Ranger Bauder, the first known ranger at Markleeville, may have served as the first District Ranger; he was there in 1910 and 1911. A man by the name of Jones, hired in 1910 as a Forest Guard on the Sweetwater Ranger District, was promoted to Alpine District Ranger in 1912. Jones worked from the Hot Springs Ranger Station, which served as headquarters of the district. Around 1915, William J. Clark replaced Jones as the Alpine District Ranger, remaining in this position until he retired in 1935.<sup>71</sup>

At first, Clark operated from the Hot Springs Ranger Station but by the mid-1920s, he and his family were living in a rented house in Markleeville on Montgomery Street. The house, now owned by a private individual, served as Clark's headquarters and was called the Markleeville Ranger Station.<sup>72</sup> By 1925, the Forest Service also had a storehouse and a garage in Markleeville.<sup>73</sup> Markleeville replaced the Hot

---

<sup>69</sup> Located in a scrapbook in the possession of the Forest Archeologist, Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>70</sup> Kumiega, 1.

<sup>71</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>72</sup> Kumiega, 1

<sup>73</sup> Memorandum for Supervisor by District Forester, 31 July 1926, in Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

Springs site as the headquarters for the Alpine Ranger District in 1926 and, a year later, Supervisor Maule suggested abandoning the Hot Springs Ranger Station.<sup>74</sup>

Work relief crews, hired under President Roosevelt's New Deal program, constructed the present Markleeville Ranger Station in the 1930s. It was one of the first stations developed under this program and one of the first to be developed with standard architectural plans created by Region Five architects, Edward J. Maher and Norman K. Blanchard.

In 1933, the Forest Service purchased 4.25 acres from Henry and Louis Stodieck<sup>75</sup> and 1.31 acres from Alpine County.<sup>76</sup> L. Glenn Hall, Region Five's landscape architect, sketched a site plan of the proposed station in August 1933. Hall, along with Supervisor Maule and Ranger Clark, staked out the buildings on both the west and east sides of Markleeville Creek. A CCC crew arrived from Bridgeport Camp F-79 that same month and, directed by Foreman Cardinal, immediately began work.<sup>77</sup>

The crew started the house (R5 Plan A), warehouse (unknown plan) and office (R5 Plan F) in the fall of 1933. The following year, the men began construction of a second house (R5 Plan B) and woodshed (R5 Plan K). Work continued and, in 1937, crews built a garage (R5 Plan J) and a blacksmith shop addition to the warehouse. A significant amount of attention was given to sitework. The footbridge was built in 1934-35 and in 1936, a Native American ERA crew constructed the stone retaining walls. According to Maule, this crew arrived from Bishop on April 19, 1936 and, in a manner characteristic of the time, noted they "look like good bunch of Indians and are piling into work." He also wrote that their "work [was] done quite well."

A Region Five designer named King prepared a landscape plan that Forest Guard Earwaker, noted for his landscaping talents, carried out in 1936. In addition to planting native and ornamental plants, Earwaker and the new Alpine District Ranger, William Hayes, built a picket fence around the grounds as specified by King's plan. The men also worked on an adjacent pasture and a grassy lawn.

In 1939, Ranger Hayes moved the Alpine District headquarters to Minden and the Markleeville compound became a guard station with fire suppression crews occupying the site. In 1942, the five-man crew stationed there was replaced by a crew of Conscientious Objectors that ranged from five to ten men throughout the field season.<sup>78</sup>

The site's location along Markleeville Creek presented problems. Serious flooding and damage occurred in 1937, 1950, 1955 and 1997. In response to the flooding situation, the office, house (Plan B), and garage (Plan J) were moved from the east side of Markleeville Creek to the west side in 1959. By this time, the garage had been converted to a bunkhouse, most likely to accommodate the fire crews.

The Markleeville Ranger Station continues to be used as a fire crew center, housing fire suppression equipment and personnel. The historic buildings have been significantly altered and several non-historic buildings and trailers have been placed on the site. In 1998, Archeologist Karen Kumiega evaluated the site for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This was done in response to a Forest Service proposal to move the fire crews to a new location and abandon the existing buildings. Kumiega concluded that the site is ineligible due to the numerous building relocations and alterations (vinyl siding, composition roofing, aluminum windows, etc.), which result in a loss of integrity. She recommended several actions: moving one or more sound buildings to the proposed new compound for interpretive purposes, advising Alpine County (the proposed user of the site) to restore the buildings, and, as a last resort, salvaging building materials to restore similar forest structures.<sup>79</sup>

---

<sup>74</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>75</sup> Recorded in Alpine County in Book B, Page 73, 19 October 1933.

<sup>76</sup> Recorded in Alpine County on Book B, Page 72, 19 October 1933.

<sup>77</sup> Kumiega, 1 and Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>78</sup> "Accomplishments," 4.

<sup>79</sup> Kumiega, 15-16.

## **SODA SPRINGS GUARD STATION**

The first Soda Springs Guard Station was originally known as the Dumont Ranger Station and was withdrawn on May 16, 1908. At that time, there were no improvements on the 80-acre site, which is now in the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area. An additional 160 acres were withdrawn on September 16, 1909. The withdrawal was revoked on November 2, 1915, but this may have been done to replace it with a modified or more accurate withdrawal. The date of a second withdrawal is presently unknown, but it is likely that the name was changed from Dumont to Soda Springs at that time.

Forest Supervisor Maule wrote about the Dumont Ranger Station in his diary. He noted it as early as 1913 and a year later considered building a cabin there. Maule's diary entries indicate it was constructed sometime before September of 1916. The cabin was still there in 1937 when a bear broke into it for food. Maule wrote that the invader "took the window with him."<sup>80</sup> The exact location of the original cabin is presently unknown.

The original cabin was probably demolished in 1941, the year a new cabin at the Soda Springs Guard Station was built. The 1941 cabin is located on the eastern edge of Dumont's Meadow along Poison Creek. In August of 1941, the Reno newspaper reported that bears got into the supplies of this "isolated camp at Soda Springs." The supplies, consisting of food and lumber packed in by burros, were stored "where a new ranger station is under construction."<sup>81</sup> Although a CCC camp was located nearby in 1939, it is not known if it was still there when the building was constructed, or if CCC labor was used. Some Forest Service employees recall that COs built the cabin.<sup>82</sup> The COs would not have started construction since they did not arrive until the summer of 1942, but it is possible that they completed the work.

Other buildings on site include a tack shed built by the Job Corps in August 1966, a non-historic latrine, and a historic latrine that is currently used as a woodshed. There is also a corral and a fenced pasture.

The creation of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area in 1984 led to the proposed removal of all insignificant structures and subsequently to an evaluation of the guard station. In 1994, Archeologist Rebecca Palmer completed the evaluation and determined that the Soda Springs Guard Station was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.<sup>83</sup>

## **LOOKOUT SITES**

The few lookout stations on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest were primarily constructed in the Sierra Nevada, on the present-day Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) and the Carson Ranger District. Mark Swift, former archeologist on the Bridgeport Ranger District, has researched these fire lookout points and provided most of the following information:

**Babbitt Peak Lookout.** Located in Sierra County on the LTBMU, this lookout was built in the 1920s. It is a 14' x 14' cabin on an 8' tall tower, of Plan Type D-5, and was restored in the mid-1990s. Situated on the border between the Tahoe and Toiyabe National Forests, the lookout was staffed and supplied by both forests in the past. Presently it is staffed by the Tahoe National Forest and has been enclosed and used for storage.

---

<sup>80</sup> Maule, "Diaries of William M. Maule."

<sup>81</sup> *Reno Evening Gazette*, 27 August 1941.

<sup>82</sup> Personal communication with Dave Haney, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, 10 January 2000.

<sup>83</sup> Rebecca Lynn Palmer, "Determination of Eligibility for the Soda Springs Guard Station, Forest Service Site TY-3334, August 1994" TMs, p. 7, Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

**Dog Valley Lookouts.** Early sources indicate that the Tahoe National Forest (later the Toiyabe National Forest) used several places as lookout points around Dog Valley. One site was approved for purchase on December 11, 1933 at a price of \$100. In 1935, it was to be replaced with a 20-acre site that was withdrawn for a lookout. One of the sites, presumably the latter, was developed with a building measuring 8' x 8' about a half mile north of Lookout Campground in Sierra County, California. It may have been built by COs during World War II. Although the wood building is no longer there (it may have burned), the footings remain. No photos have been located of this lookout. Another lookout was identified as Dog Valley Point and may have been in the area of the present Dog Valley Guard Station. It was reported to have been three miles south and two miles east of the above-mentioned lookout.

**Markleeville Lookout.** Constructed in 1939 by CCC crews, this 1.5-story frame lookout measured 10' x 12' and was located about two miles northeast of Markleeville, California. The lookout consisted of a split-level cab with the lower back side of the cabin used as quarters and the upper level of the cab used as the fire detection location. It was a unique building; no others of this design are known to exist. In 1959, the Leviathan Lookout was built and the Markleeville Lookout removed. Archeologist Mark Swift visited the site in 1999 and found an outhouse was still there. "Men" was painted on the side, indicating that it came from a campground or other public facility.<sup>84</sup>

**McClellan Peak Lookout.** This lookout was located in Washoe County, about seven miles northeast of Carson City at the summit of McClellan Peak. It was withdrawn as an administrative site in 1932 and may have been used that early, although a building was not constructed until 1935. The 14' x 14' building was of Plan C-3, the standard for Region 5 lookouts from 1935 until the 1950s, and was anchored to a large rock outcrop. It was built by the Tahoe National Forest on land that was transferred to the Mono National Forest in 1940. In 1965, the lookout site was transferred to the BLM and the building was removed, possibly in the 1970s. Archeologist Mark Swift visited the site in 1999 and noted that the foundation of the lookout remained. He also observed a root cellar cut into the west face of a rock outcrop.<sup>85</sup>

**Peavine Lookout.** As one of few lookouts built during World War II, this may have served as a civil defense lookout station, as well as a fire detection point. It was located on the north end of the Carson Ranger District, about seven miles northwest of Reno in Washoe County. The Mono National Forest and a Division of Grazing (BLM) CCC camp, Truckee Meadows Camp G-180, erected it in a joint effort. The lookout was dismantled and moved from the Susanville area in the summer of 1941.<sup>86</sup> It was described as a 14' x 14' building and was to be staffed by the Division of Grazing.<sup>87</sup> According to Mark Swift, one source indicated that part of the lookout cab came from Lassen National Park. The building was removed in the 1980s.

**Slide Mountain Lookout.** This lookout, possibly built in the 1940s, may have been an emergency lookout. It consists of a mere platform with a stand to hold the fire finder, but with no enclosed quarters. The platform was still there in 1999.<sup>88</sup> It is located in Washoe County, south of Reno and northeast of Lake Tahoe.

**Stateline Lookout.** Located on the north shore of Lake Tahoe, this site has a garage that may have been constructed in the 1920s. In 1936, a lookout of Plan C-3 was built on short concrete piers. Vandals burned down the lookout in 1982 but it was replaced a year later with a smaller, 9' x 9' flat-roofed building. (An identical building was built at the Verdi Peak Lookout.) The Stateline Lookout is vacant and is only used during extreme emergencies. It is also part of the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

---

<sup>84</sup> Personal communication with Mark Swift, Bridgeport Ranger District, 28 July 1999.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> "Camp Ground To Be Ready This Summer," *Nevada State Journal*, 20 June 1942.

<sup>87</sup> "New Fire Lookout Tower To Be Placed on Peavine," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 28 April 1942.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

**Verdi Peak Lookout.** This site in Sierra County, California is labeled on early maps as the Crystal Peak Lookout. The first lookout was an L-4 Plan built in the 1930s. It was near the boundary of the Tahoe and Toiyabe forests and was evidently staffed by both. In the early 1980s, the old cab was replaced with a modern 9' x 9' frame building with a flat roof, identical to the Stateline Lookout. Verdi Lookout is now on the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and is staffed only during high fire danger periods.

**Zephyr Point Lookout.** Located on the east shore of Lake Tahoe, this lookout was originally part of the Tahoe National Forest. It became part of the Mono National Forest in 1940 and then the Toiyabe National Forest in 1945. The lookout, a 4AR-style cab on a 20' enclosed tower, was built in 1932 on a hill just east of Zephyr Cove. In 1973, the lookout was transferred to the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Presently, it falls under the administration of the Tahoe National Forest and is the only remaining lookout tower in Nevada.<sup>89</sup> It was listed on the National Historic Lookout Register in 1998.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

According to a 1909 map of the Mono National Forest, there were numerous administrative sites on what is now the Carson Ranger District. Unfortunately, little is known about most of these early, unnamed sites. The minimal information found in archival records is presented below.

**Barney Riley Ranger Station.** Withdrawal of this site was approved on July 14, 1913. It consisted of 47.68 acres on what was then the Alpine District. It was near the small village of Barney Riley on the Nevada-California border. An undated early photo<sup>90</sup> shows that there was barn with a catslide roof and a pasture at this site. A 1984 facilities list included the "Barney Meadow Pasture Admin. Fence" but it is unclear if it was located on the site of the historic ranger station.

**Border Ruffian Ranger Station.** This site, southwest of Markleeville, was approved sometime before 1914 when Supervisor Maule mentioned it in his diary. The Regional Forester cancelled the approval in 1955.

**Galena Creek Guard Station.** This site was used as headquarters for a fire suppression crew, as well as a Region Five ski school, prior to 1942 when a CO crew remodeled it to accommodate 60 men. It may have also been occupied by the Galena Creek CCC Camp F-6. The COs, who were serving as a fire suppression crew, "remodeled and renovated and rearranged the existing buildings during their stand-by time."<sup>91</sup> A 1945 plan of the camp shows that it contained cabins, shower houses, shops, garages, tool sheds, a superintendent's house, and a foreman's house. In 1943, there were eighteen men on two crews at Galena Creek. The men stayed in dormitories, two or three to a room. One crew went to the Forest Service warehouse in Reno every day to work. The others worked in the sign shop at Galena.<sup>92</sup>

**Glenbrook Guard Station.** Located along the shore of Lake Tahoe, this station appears on a 1946 map but its withdrawal date is presently unknown.

**Heenan Lake Ranger Station.** The Regional Forester approved this site on January 13, 1914. It consisted of 40 acres on the Alpine Ranger District. An early, undated photo of the "Heenan Lake Ranger Station" shows a tent and a fence that probably enclosed the pasture. Supervisor Maule reported that he went to the Heenan Ranger Station in August 1931, writing "no water pasture - fence good shape - feed in pasture OK." In 1953, the site was formally withdrawn from mineral entry.

---

<sup>89</sup> National Historic Lookout Register, <http://www.firetower.org/listings/us278.html> (December 1999).

<sup>90</sup> Scrapbook in the possession of the Forest Archeologist, Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>91</sup> "Accomplishments," 3.

<sup>92</sup> Wheeler(?).

**Hope Valley Guard Station.** This station may have been used as early as 1914 and was located on the Alpine Ranger District in Alpine County, California.

**McCline Guard Station.** Little is known about this station, which is shown on a 1946 map on the north shore of Lake Tahoe.

**Raymond Meadows Administrative Site.** Supervisor Maule referred to this as a ranger station in 1914, but it may have simply been used as a pasture. In 1955, the Regional Forester cancelled the approval of the 80-acre site, which was located several miles south of Markleeville.

**Sheridan Administrative Site.** This 40-acre site near the town of Sheridan, Nevada was cancelled by the Regional Forester in 1955.

**Woodfords Administrative Site.** Although a fire cache box was placed at Woodfords in 1927, there is no information of an early withdrawal. In 1933, forest officers examined various sites in Woodfords Canyon for a CCC camp. Although one site belonging to the Sierra Pacific Power Company was deemed adequate, the camp was established at a site on the Markleeville Road. A formal withdrawal of the 80-acre Woodfords Administrative Site was made in 1966. At that time, it was on the Alpine Ranger District.

# Chapter Seven: Northeast Nevada

The four ranger districts in northeast Nevada were, at various times, three individual forests: the Humboldt, the Santa Rosa, and the Ruby Mountains national forests. They were permanently consolidated as the Humboldt National Forest in 1917.

## JARBIDGE RANGER DISTRICT

Ranchers near the Independence Mountains began to see the creation of a forest reserve as a solution to their conflict with transient sheep grazing. They submitted a petition and on November 5, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior temporarily withdrew the Independence Forest Reserve. This area was supplemented with another withdrawal on November 23, 1905. The latter was referred to as the Bruneau Addition to the Independence Forest Reserve and included Jarbidge Canyon.

Theodore Roosevelt formally established the Independence Forest Reserve, which included part of the current Jarbidge District, with a presidential proclamation on November 5, 1906. The Bruneau Addition, including the Owyhee, Mary's River, Jarbidge Canyon, and Pole Creek areas, was added on January 20, 1909 by presidential proclamation. By that time, the name of the forest had been changed to the Humboldt National Forest.

The Jarbidge District is a consolidation of two early districts: the Jarbidge and Pole Creek districts. The former was known as District 7 and was sometimes referred to as the Mahoney District, since its headquarters was at the Mahoney Ranger Station near the town of Jarbidge. It consisted of the East Fork drainage, the main Jarbidge drainage, and the Bruneau River drainage from Rattlesnake to Deed Creek. The Mary's River basin was transferred from District 8 to the Jarbidge District in the spring of 1910. The Pole Creek District, known as District 9, included the area from Caudle Creek west to the East Fork of the Jarbidge and south to T Creek.<sup>93</sup>

In 1912, the Elk Mountain Division was added to the Jarbidge District while the Rowland, Diamond A and Charleston areas were dropped. The district was further enlarged in 1919 when it absorbed the Pole Creek District. A two-mile wide livestock driveway between Pole Creek and Elk Mountain was also added. The boundaries of the Jarbidge District remained unchanged until the spring of 1940 when the Bruneau River drainage was transferred to the Gold Creek District. The Jarbidge District gained a small area, including the Dorsea Creek drainage, in 1975.<sup>94</sup>

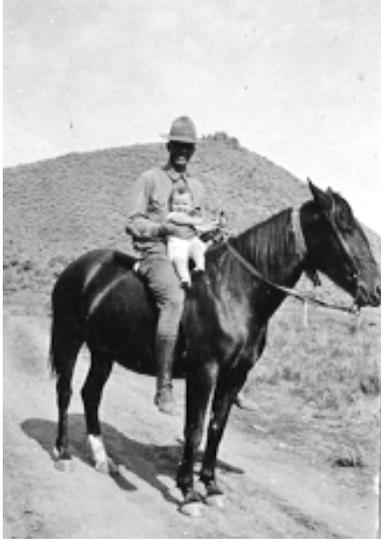
An early significant event was David Bourne's discovery of gold in Jarbidge Canyon in 1909. As in other areas, the population exploded as word of the discovery spread. Fifteen hundred miners moved in, creating a tent city overnight. Although it quickly became evident that the first reports of the rich gold deposits were exaggerated and a great exodus from Jarbidge took place, there were still about 650 people around Jarbidge by May 14, 1910.<sup>95</sup> The desire to acquire plots, as well as the wish to legally buy and sell liquor in the mining camp, led the remaining residents to petition the government for removal of the new town from the Humboldt National Forest. The Forest Service supported this action and on March 8, 1911, the townsite of Jarbidge was eliminated from the Forest.

---

<sup>93</sup> Karl J. Wilkinson and Jack Wilcox, "History of the Jarbidge Ranger District, Humboldt National Forest, 1941," updated by Bert F. Webster (1971) and Douglas B. Lee (1976), TMs [photocopy], p. 6-7, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>95</sup> US Census Records, Bryan Precinct, 1910.



Ranger L.E. McKenzie and son, 1923

In addition to administering grazing and mining permits, timber sales were a major part of the Jarbidge ranger's duties, particularly from 1911 to 1930. The majority of timber, mainly limber pine, was used for mining although there were some small sales of cordwood.<sup>96</sup> One early ranger was Oscar Mink (1916-19), who was promoted to Deputy Forest Supervisor. His successor, Chet Olsen (1921-24), eventually became Regional Forester of Region Four. Another long-timer was L.E. McKenzie (1924-29) who served his entire career on the Humboldt National Forest as ranger of the Jarbidge, Mountain City, Gold Creek, Ruby and Santa Rosa districts. Karl Wilkinson became the Jarbidge ranger in 1938. He was tragically killed by an avalanche in 1941 while conducting a snow survey.

### **KLONDYKE RANGER STATION**

The site of the former Klondyke Ranger Station is three miles south of the Idaho border near the boundary line of the present-day Jarbidge and Mountain City districts. In his report dated March 4, 1911, W.W. Blakeslee stated that this 40-acre site was improved by Pomesano Valensuela of Rowland, Nevada. Valensuela had built a three-room, 20' x 24' log cabin with a "good floor" and shingle roof, a log stable for six horses and a 14' x 16' log storehouse. He sold the improvements to the Forest Service, which withdrew the site for use as a ranger station.

According to some records, the Forest Supervisor recommended the withdrawal of an additional 12 acres in September of 1917, but a 1917 land classification report stated that the site had never been used as a ranger station. By 1922, the site was no longer used and was being leased to William Crisp. At that time, there was a dispute between him and George H. Knight, owner of the former Taylor ranch downstream, over water rights from Dorsey Creek. The matter was settled by January of 1926 when water rights were awarded to Knight and the Forest Service proposed abandoning the Klondyke Ranger Station.

This idea of abandonment was apparently dropped because several site improvements were carried out in 1926. A pasture fence and a 10' x 12' stone cellar were constructed while the storehouse and stock shed were condemned. The station was apparently abandoned in December of 1932 when the dwelling and barn were sold.

On February 26, 1959, a new withdrawal of 220 acres for the Klondyke Administrative Site superceded the 1911 approval. A 1982 review of administrative sites stated there were no improvements and, as it was no longer needed, the site should be revoked.

### **MAHONEY RANGER STATION**

The Mahoney Ranger Station is located just north of the town of Jarbidge and is still used by forest personnel. It has commonly been reported that the Williams Estate Company used the Mahoney Ranger Station site as a sheep base camp and that an employee, Bill Mahoney, built the log cabin in 1892.<sup>97</sup> However, an investigation of Elko County land claim records reveals that William Perkins developed the site beginning in December of 1902. He built the cabin, dug an irrigation ditch and planted alfalfa and timothy. Perkins filed a possessory (squatter's) claim on the land in 1904 but sold it to William Mahoney in

<sup>96</sup> Wilkinson and Wilcox, 9.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid., 2.

the spring of 1905.<sup>98</sup> The Forest Service purchased the site in April of 1909 for use as an administrative site and it has been known as the Mahoney Ranger Station since then. Affidavits signed in 1912 by Perkins and Mahoney support this information.<sup>99</sup>

According to Forest Supervisor Tremewan's 1912 affidavit,<sup>100</sup> the Forest Service posted the area as an administrative site in April 1909. At that time, there was "an old log cabin and a cellar, abandoned by a former prospector." He wrote that Ranger Fred Lancaster and Assistant Ranger Will H. Tremewan occupied the Mahoney Ranger Station periodically during the 1909 field season and that Ranger A.W. Garrison has been living in it since the winter of 1909. Tremewan noted that David Bourne, the discoverer of gold at Jarbidge, "asked permission of me to occupy the Station with his family for a month or two during the summer." He also wrote that "improvements to the value of \$662.03 have been erected thereon to date; and that said improvements were authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture." One of these improvements was a small drift fence across the canyon.

These men apparently filed these affidavits in response to a mining claim by the Park Placer Group at the ranger station. This was complicated by the fact that the station was never actually withdrawn and lacked a proper set of survey field notes. Later in 1912, there was a conflict about water rights for the ranger station. The Forest Service filed a protest to the application for water rights by the Park Placer Group (which had a patented claim so apparently the earlier conflict was resolved). The Forest Service later realized there would be no conflict and withdrew the protest.

The \$662 worth of improvements that Tremewan mentioned included the house. The Forest Supervisor wrote to several assistant rangers in late 1910, "Dear Boys: As soon as you have finished the Cabin at Jarbidge . . . ."<sup>101</sup> The following September Ranger Garrison wrote to ask about the building of the new cabin because his brother was interested in the job.<sup>102</sup> The 22' x 24' house was completed in fiscal year 1912 at a cost of \$600. In the early 1920s, forest officials discussed buying a house from the Aladdin Company, which produced kit homes in prevalent styles of the time. The idea was dismissed and the 1912 house was improved in 1922. Five years later, the log cabin was converted to an office/storeroom.

A frame two-stall barn measuring 12' x 16' was built in fiscal year 1912. It had a tarpaper roof and a grain room, but soon proved to be inadequate. In 1921, it was torn down and the materials were used in the construction of a 16' x 26' frame barn. The new barn, which exists, was also built with two stalls and a grain room, but had a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. A 14' x 16' workshop was also built with materials salvaged from the original barn. It was described as beyond repair in 1945, but was not removed until after 1986. Other early buildings included a 10' x 12' concrete and stone cellar (FY1926) and a latrine (FY1931). The former no longer exists, but the latrine is still in use.

In 1936, the Region Four Office prepared improvement plans for the Mahoney Ranger Station. The plans proposed the removal of the existing office (the log cabin), barn and shed. The cellar would remain and the residence would become the office. Buildings to be constructed included an oil house (R4 Plan 95), warehouse (R4 Plan 33C), barn (R4 Plan 11), house (R4 Plan 1) and woodshed (R4 Plan 66). Although the improvement plan was revised in 1941, much of the work was never completed. The house was remodeled in 1933 and 1936 and an oil house (R4 Plan 95) was started in 1937.<sup>103</sup> The latter was removed from Forest Service property records in 1955 and has been moved or demolished.

Presently, the 1903 log cabin, the 1912 house, the 1921 barn, and the 1931 latrine remain. Unfortunately, the log cabin was drastically altered in the mid-1980s. A fifth building was placed on the site between 1941

<sup>98</sup> Elko County Recorder, Land Claims Book 2, p. 188.

<sup>99</sup> Affidavits signed by William J. Perkins, 28 August 1912 and William F. Mahoney, no date.

<sup>100</sup> Affidavit signed by C.S. Tremewan, 23 January 1912.

<sup>101</sup> Forest Supervisor to Messrs. Cross, Garrison and McNamara, 16 November 1910.

<sup>102</sup> Forest Ranger A.W. Garrison to Forest Supervisor, 3 September 1911.

<sup>103</sup> In FY1937, \$79 was spent on the oil house. This figure is low and probably does not represent a total cost. It is possible that the oil house was never finished or was converted to a different function.

and 1959 and serves as a storage shed. Its flush siding, interior molding, and non-standard window size indicate it was constructed prior to the CCC era. If so, it was moved to the site. Real property records suggest that it was originally a tool shed at the Martin Creek Ranger Station on the Santa Rosa district but no proof of this has been found.

According to memos written in 1967, the Mahoney Ranger Station was withdrawn on April 2, 1912. However, an earlier record states that the District Forester requested 160 acres for the site on November 10, 1913. The early withdrawal was superceded on February 26, 1959 by a withdrawal of 770 acres. In 1986, the Forest Service proposed the relinquishment of all but 40 acres. The relinquishment report stated that the compound had been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A nomination was prepared but apparently was never submitted. Review of the nomination has revealed numerous errors.

## **POLE CREEK RANGER STATION**

The Pole Creek Ranger Station is two miles north of the Jarbidge Wilderness and work crews continue to use it during summers. There was some discussion of establishing the station at Jim Bob Springs nearby, but in his letter to Ranger Asdale, Forest Supervisor Tremewan wrote, "Your action in building the cabin at Pole Creek instead of Jim-Bob-Springs is approved."<sup>104</sup> On November 13, 1911, Tremewan formally recommended a withdrawal of 45 acres for the station. This early withdrawal was superceded by another in 1959 of 202 acres.

Asdale, who served as Pole Creek District Ranger from 1909 to 1916, began constructing a cabin in June of 1911. The 16' x 25' log structure had a stove, door and window frames of sawn lumber, and an earthen roof that did not resist water well. Despite this, the Forest Supervisor denied Asdale's request for metal roofing sheets due to a lack of funds. According to a 1920 photograph,<sup>105</sup> the log cabin was side-gabled with a low-pitched roof and a metal flue. The corners were saddle-notched, the door was centered in the front façade, and a six-pane window was located in the end wall. A secondary structure, most likely a storage shed, can also be seen in the photo.



Pole Creek Ranger Station, 1920

In 1915, Ranger Asdale built a pasture fence and asked for roofing material to complete the roofs of the cabin and a storehouse, which also had a dirt roof. Upon his request, Asdale received permission to purchase 2x4s and 1" shiplap to build a new floor over the cabin's concrete floor. The concrete floor had turned out poorly due to his lack of knowledge about this building material.

The Pole Creek District was dissolved and absorbed by the Jarbidge District in 1919. The station was being used as a summer camp, rather than a year-round station by 1921. In that decade, several improvements were carried out. The metal roof leaked badly and had to be repaired in 1923. The leakage was blamed on the removal of the roof two years prior to remove the dirt that was sifting to the

<sup>104</sup> Forest Supervisor to Assistant Forest Ranger Asdale, 27 June 1911.

<sup>105</sup> Located at the Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.

interior. New holes were driven in the metal when it was replaced, leaving the old holes and causing the leakage. In 1928, a 10' x 12' storehouse was built to store grain and equipment. It had a concrete floor and galvanized iron roof and walls.

Although it has been reported that the CCC improved the Pole Creek Ranger Station during the 1930s, Q. David Hansen indicated otherwise. Hansen, who was the Jarbidge District Ranger from 1931 to 1933, directed the construction of the dwelling (Plan 7), garage/storeroom (Plan 23), and barn (Plan 13B). He wrote:

I had to submit detailed bids for material in triplicate and I had never used a typewriter much. I hired a crew of retired miners to construct the buildings. The site was on a slope and I was the only one that was young enough to man the wheelborrow [sic], so I had to deliver all the concrete for the 3 buildings. The concrete was all mixed by hand.<sup>106</sup>

Although he does not mention it, Hansen and his crew probably built the latrine at the same time. Hansen may have acquired the materials and labor with relief funds, but no proof of CCC involvement with these buildings has been found at present.

A 1936 plan shows the new improvements, the original log dwelling (proposed for removal), and an adjacent shop. The shop, which was the 1928 storehouse, was improved in FY1939 with \$80 of ERA funds. By 1940, it was referred to as the blacksmith shop. It later served as a gas and oil house and currently functions as a storage shed.

The Pole Creek Ranger Station has enjoyed continual, and often heavy, use over the years and has received additional improvements and modifications to meet the changing needs of the Forest Service. In fiscal year 1951, a portable building was moved from Camp Antelope, a former CCC and CO camp in Coleville, California. Property records from the 1950s indicate it was to be used as the guard's quarters, a bunkhouse and storehouse. It was probably used originally as a bunkhouse, a function it retains presently. The building is unique to the forest and may be one of few remaining structures of this type. The Pole Creek Ranger Station was further developed with the construction of a generator house and shop (1969), and other structures in the mid- to late 1970s (tack shed, new latrine). Other buildings, including a light plant house and the original latrine, were demolished.

## ***OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES***

**Camp Creek Administrative Site.** This site was located just north of the Wildcat Administrative Site in what is now the Jarbidge Wilderness. A pasture fence was built here in FY1925 and reconstructed in FY1939. Tom Brierley, the Jarbidge District Ranger, prepared a report supporting the withdrawal of this administrative pasture on December 10, 1941. The five-acre site was approved in January of 1942, but was released in 1967 because it was no longer needed.

**Draw Creek Administrative Site.** This pasture near Pete Basin at the south end of the district was developed in FY1925.

**Jim Bob Ranger Station.** Although this station was shown on a 1912 map northwest of Pole Creek, it was never developed because a ranger station at Pole Creek was deemed more suitable.

**Marys River Administrative Site.** This 54-acre site in the Jarbidge Wilderness was withdrawn on November 17, 1911 as an administrative pasture. Ranger Naylor prepared cost estimates to build a

---

<sup>106</sup> Q. David Hansen, "Jarbidge 1931-1933, n.d." TMs [photocopy], p.3, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

barbed wire pasture fence here in 1916. In 1921, the site was not being used and had no improvements but in fiscal year 1925, a pasture fence was built. In 1959, the site was formally withdrawn but this action was revoked in 1967.

**Salt Cabin.** The labels on two historic photos<sup>107</sup> suggest that this cabin was used by forest officials. One photo states, “Ranger Oscar Mink at East Fork Salt Cabin where range inspectors made a rest stop in 1916.” Another is labeled “Old Salt Cabin – junction of Slide Creek and East Fork, 1916 Favre.” The exact location of the cabin, which was made of unhewn logs and a sod roof, has not been identified.

**T (or Tea) Creek Administrative Site.** This five-acre pasture on the south end of the district was developed in fiscal year 1939 and approved as an administrative site on January 22, 1942.

---

<sup>107</sup> Historic photograph files, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

## **MOUNTAIN CITY RANGER DISTRICT**

Like many places in Nevada, the Mountain City Ranger District is rich in mining history. Mineral deposits led to the establishment of numerous mining towns such as Mountain City, Tuscarora, Gold Creek, Placerville, and Rio Tinto that relied on the nearby mountain ranges for mining timbers and water. As mining development fluctuated, many of them disappeared, but Mountain City thrived, thanks to its location along a stage line between Elko and southern Idaho.<sup>108</sup>

Mining eventually gave way to ranching, with many of the ranchers grazing their livestock on the Independence and Bull Run mountain ranges. At the turn of the century, non-resident sheep owners began trailing their sheep to the same area. This led to a conflict with resident ranchers who, in an effort to protect their interests, petitioned for the creation of a forest reserve. On November 5, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior temporarily withdrew the area as a forest reserve and, exactly a year later, Theodore Roosevelt formally established the Independence Forest Reserve. In 1908, it was combined with the Ruby Forest Reserve under the name of the Humboldt National Forest.

When the Humboldt National Forest was created, the area now known as the Mountain City District was divided into four smaller ranger districts. Archival records indicate that these were soon consolidated into two districts: District 1, with its headquarters at the Jack Creek Ranger Station, and District 2, based in Mountain City. By 1930, these two were combined to form the Independence Ranger District, with the main office remaining at Mountain City. The district was renamed the Mountain City Ranger District sometime after 1954. In 1973, the district's area increased when it absorbed the Gold Creek Ranger District. From 1910 until 1980, the Mountain City District Ranger operated from a ranger station located four miles south of Mountain City on the west side of State Highway 225.

Few ranger stations were extensively developed on the Mountain City District. They, along with the other minor administrative sites, are discussed below.

### **76 CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**



76 Creek Snow Survey Cabin

Located just west of the Jarbidge Wilderness boundary and east of County Road 748, the 76 Creek Administrative Site is situated along Forest Road 066. It was used since the 1920s as an overnight pasture and, beginning in 1936, as a stopover for rangers conducting snow surveys.

The Forest Service was one of seven partners carrying out snow surveys in Nevada to measure water content of snow so that water supplies could be predicted. In support of this important work, the Forest Service laid out numerous survey courses and built cabins to accommodate surveyors. In 1935, Jarbidge Ranger T. Carl Haycock laid out a

snow course near 76 Creek and shortly thereafter, a cabin was built at the 76 Creek Administrative Site. The picturesque building is of Region Four Plan 99 (later re-named Plan 133 A-1) for a tourist cabin and is identical to snow survey cabins built at the North Fork and Coon Creek administrative sites. Those cabins are now located at the Gold Creek Ranger Station.

<sup>108</sup> Fred P. Frampton, "History of the Humboldt National Forest, Cultural Resource Series No. 1, 1992" TMs [photocopy], p. 6, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

Despite its early use, the 76 Creek Administrative Site was not recommended for withdrawal until February of 1943. A formal withdrawal of 60 acres was made on October 4, 1956.

## **GOLD CREEK RANGER STATION**

The Gold Creek Ranger Station has the distinction of serving as the Humboldt National Forest headquarters in the 1910s. Forest Supervisor Tremewan moved to the newly developed site in April of 1911, but it was not until December 11, 1911 that he approved the withdrawal of the 159-acre site. An additional 49 acres were approved on August 11, 1917. These approvals were superceded by a formal withdrawal of 222.5 acres in 1959.

The site served as the Humboldt Supervisor's Office until 1916 when the SO was moved to Elko in preparation for a forest consolidation. At that time, the ranger station was designated the headquarters for the Gold Creek Ranger District, which became part of the Mountain City Ranger District in 1973.

The first buildings, constructed in 1910-12, included a house/office, barn, outhouse, and cellar. By 1923, Ranger Naylor and others had built a mortared stone cellar and several additions to the house. It is rumored that the cellar was built by Chinese who lived in the area during the gold boom, but this has not been confirmed.



Gold Creek Ranger Station, 1911. The CCC modified the barn on the left to serve as a machine shed and blacksmith shop.

The CCC substantially modified the ranger station in the 1930s. The men built an office/garage (R4 Plan 21), six-horse barn (R4 Plan 12), and outhouse (R4 Plan 70) in 1933-34. In 1935, they removed the top half of the 1912 barn, renovating it as a machine shed and built an addition for use as a blacksmith shop. The CCC also remodeled the house and constructed a gas and oil house (R4 Plan 95) and a stone cellar. Regarding the cellar, former ranger August Rowher wrote that the stone used in its construction came from a nearby mine:

In 1867, Henry and Bob Catlin constructed the old mill at the forks of Martin Creek and Mill Creek on the upper side of the Gold Creek Ranger Station. Considerable money was spent there and some fine rock work, some of which is still there. Some of the beautiful faced rock was placed in the Gold Creek Ranger Station storehouse in 1933.<sup>109</sup>

The CCC may have also carried out some landscaping work. Recreational Planner George E. Martin prepared the planting plan in 1934, specifying serviceberry, dogwood, cinquefoil, limber pine, cottonwood, chokecherry, wild currant, wild rose, and snowberry.

Over the years, several structures were moved to the site. The Coon Creek Snow Survey Cabin (see Jarbidge Ranger District history) was placed across Martin Creek, to the east of the main compound. The move occurred sometime after 1941 when Jarbidge Ranger Karl Wilkinson was killed in an avalanche. The tragedy led to the re-routing of the Coon Creek snow survey course and relocation of the cabin to a

---

<sup>109</sup> August Rowher, "Gold Creek District, 6 January 1941" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

more convenient location. The cabin, referred to as the “honeymoon cabin” or “guest cabin” in some documents, was at Gold Creek by 1949 when an addition was built on the back. In 1978, the North Fork Snow Survey Cabin was moved to the west side of the compound to serve as storage. Both of these cabins are of Region Four Plan 133A-1 (formerly known as Plan 99) for a tourist cabin.

A third cabin, located to the south of the other buildings, was placed on the site by 1947 to accommodate a forest guard. Now known as "Bunkhouse 2," the building is identical to the Hunts Canyon Cabin and the Tonopah Stable Barn (formerly the Peavine Cabin). Little is known about these buildings, but they are rumored to have come from California. It is possible that these were located at Camp Antelope, which served as a camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps (1939-42) and Conscientious Objectors (1942-46). The cabins, with their board-and-batten siding and six-pane windows, are typical of camp buildings as shown in 1935 and 1946 Forest Service building manuals for Regions Four and Five. An addition was placed on the west end of the Gold Creek Guard Cabin. The materials for this extension may have been salvaged from earlier buildings at Gold Creek.

Archeologist Terry Birk prepared a National Register Nomination for the Gold Creek Ranger Station, documenting its significance under Criteria A and C. The nomination was approved and the site listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1992.

## **JACK CREEK GUARD STATION**

George Hardesty located a squatter's claim on this site, located on the west side of the Independence Range, sometime prior to 1907. In that year, he released his claim and the Forest Service withdrew 40 acres (supplemented by an additional 40 acres shortly thereafter) for use as the ranger station for District 1. Hardesty proposed to sell his cabin to the Forest Service for \$75. Clarence N. Woods wrote:

The cabin is 8' high to the square and this part is built of unhewn balsam logs. The entire height of cabin is about 16'. It is 16' x 18' in size, has a fair shingle roof, board floor and a double window and one door. Gable ends are of one thickness of one inch lumber. This cabin would make a good one for summer use.<sup>110</sup>

In October of 1908, the Forest Supervisor prepared costs of repairing the Jack Creek cabin and received approval to proceed. However, invoices for building materials suggest that the decision was made to build a new house. These invoices indicate that the house was of frame construction, with a 30-degree pitched roof. Another building, a barn, was built in FY1908. An undated description of the Jack Creek house refers to a “book of plans.” This suggests it was a pattern house or a standard plan from the Washington Office. The document describes the house as a 14' x 24' frame building with one interior partition. It was to have rustic siding and a third-pitch (30 degree) roof with wood shingles having a 4" exposure. There was to be one door and one window in each room and a panel door in the wall separating the two rooms. Invoices from 1909 indicate that the building was constructed to this plan. The quantities and types of paint ordered suggest that the exterior walls were white, the roof red and the trim and/or windows and doors were Prussian blue. Ranger Charles Butler was in charge of construction and relied on local Basques for assistance. Butler built an addition to the house in 1914 and linoleum was added in 1917.

The dwelling, barn, corral, and horse pasture still existed in 1953 when Ranger Gaufin reported that the dwelling needed repairs. He also wrote that he needed to re-shingle the roof and paint the house, which was sage green and white.<sup>111</sup> In 1975, the latrine was removed from real property records because its value was less than \$500. Forest officials proposed to raze the cabin a year later because it was

---

<sup>110</sup> Acting Forest Supervisor C.N. Woods to the Forester, 22 July 1907.

<sup>111</sup> D.M. Gaufin to Forest Supervisor, 2 November 1953.

deteriorated and no longer needed.<sup>112</sup> By 1983, there were no longer any improvements on the site. Two years later, a review of the site concluded that it should be retained and developed for recreational use.

## ***MOUNTAIN CITY RANGER STATION***

Forest officials selected 41.66 acres four miles south of Mountain City as a potential administrative site and completed a metes and bounds survey on October 15, 1909. The site report stated that the site, located on the Owyhee River, was to be used as headquarters for the ranger stationed at Mountain City.

The ranger station, desirable for its location along the Mountain City-Tuscarora Road, was withdrawn on February 8, 1911. The following month, Assistant Ranger Burton Jarvis inspected the 12' by 24' house that was constructed by Al Barton in 1910 for \$497. Around that time, a barn and outhouse were built and a well was dug.



Mountain City Ranger Station, 1920

There were other structures built during these early years. A 1926 list of improvements mentioned an old cellar, new cellar, garage/shop, and a storehouse/woodshed. The garage was a 12' x 24' structure of corrugated iron built in FY1923. A Mr. Hamlin, most likely District Ranger Willard Hamlin, built the new cellar in 1926. It was a 12' x 12' x 8' high concrete structure with a one-foot thick dirt roof.<sup>113</sup> The old cellar, a 7' x 7' x 7' building with 8" concrete walls, was filled in during December 1927.

The Mountain City Ranger Station enjoyed the benefits of relief funding and labor during the New Deal era. The site was extensively developed in 1933 with the construction of standard Region Four buildings including an office/storeroom (R4 Plan 51), garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 21), four-horse barn (R4 Plan 11), latrine, and pumphouse. An 8' x 10' powder house was constructed with railroad ties in FY1934, but its location has not been identified. A 1936 improvement plan proposed a gas and oil house (R4 Plan 126E) and a woodshed (R4 Plan 66). The former was built that year but it appears the woodshed was not. As part of the site's redevelopment, many of the older buildings were demolished, but the 1910 house was remodeled.

The site, as described c.1935, was enclosed with a fence made of juniper posts, wire netting and a 1½" iron pipe railing. The fence was painted in the standard color scheme, with the posts and braces being white, while the railing and gate were Nile green. This scheme was also applied to the buildings. The bodies were painted white and the roofs were stained dark green, while the doors, frames and other trim were Nile green. In 1936, Recreation Planner George E. Martin prepared a planting plan that included serviceberry, cinquefoil, Russian olive, chokecherry, wild currant, wild rose, elderberry, snowberry and black willow. It was later reported that the trees did not flourish due to insufficient water and the harsh winters.

<sup>112</sup> Administrative Officer Thomas P. Ryan to Regional Forester, 26 April 1976.

<sup>113</sup> Forest Ranger Secrest to Forest Supervisor, 14 January 1927.

The original Mountain City Ranger Station is now called the “old compound.” The “new compound” is located to the east, across State Highway 225 on land that was used as early as 1940. A hay barn (R4 Plan 15), shelter and corral were constructed that year although the 900-acre site was not formally withdrawn until 1942. The additional area was used as a winter pasture for horses from other districts and some Idaho forests.

The ranger station has experienced numerous changes over the years. In 1959, a second dwelling was built at the old compound with the intention of demolishing the 1910 house. The 1940 hay barn was relocated from across the river and converted to a garage for the new house. A prefabricated portable building was placed on site in 1965. Known as “Cottonwood #3,” it was constructed in 1964 from R4 Plan 124 under the APW program. It was used as a bunkhouse and later converted to a fire warehouse. A third dwelling was placed on site in 1973. In 1980, the Forest Service leased a building in Mountain City for use as a new office and the 1933 office was demolished two years later.

With the consolidation of the Mountain City and Gold Creek ranger districts in 1973, the new compound was extensively developed in the 1970s and 1980s. The 1958 and 1973 houses were relocated there, and additional prefabricated and modular homes were placed on the site to accommodate the new Mountain City District staff.

## ***OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES***

**Coon Creek Administrative Site.** This site, which apparently was never withdrawn, was developed with the construction of a snow survey cabin. The 12'-6" x 16' cabin was built of Region Four Plan 99 (also known as Plan 133A-1) in FY1937 with \$688 of ERA funds. A latrine was also built at the site in FY1938. The cabin was moved to the Gold Creek Ranger Station, across the creek from the main compound, sometime between 1941 and 1949.

**Mahala Ranger Station.** This 80-acre site was approved on November 13, 1911 and may have been used as a camp. It was not developed before 1943 when forest officials considered its release. They decided to keep it since it had year-round water and good forage, but it is unknown if they ever constructed any improvements.<sup>114</sup> The site is located just east of the forest boundary at the southern end of the Independence Range.

**Mardis Ranger Station.** The Forest Supervisor recommended withdrawal of this site on November 17, 1911. Presently located in the southeast corner of the district, the site is shown on 1912 and 1919 maps. By 1921, a barn and grain room had been constructed. The station was released on March 10, 1943.

**McAfee Ranger Station.** Forty acres on the east side of the Independence Range were withdrawn on August 28, 1907. These were supplemented by an additional 40 acres on November 19, 1907. Supervisor C.N. Woods received permission to proceed with construction in October of that year and a dwelling was built for \$295. It was sold for \$45 to a person named Truett on February 10, 1917. That same year, a storehouse was moved from the site and attached to the rear of the Gold Creek dwelling. By 1943, the site was rarely used and as a result, the withdrawal was revoked on December 16 of that year.

**Meadow Creek Ranger Station.** The Forest Supervisor approved the withdrawal of this 303-acre site on December 21, 1911. By 1921, it had a house, barn and fence valued at \$597. It was being used, probably by a grazing permittee, as a special use pasture. An undated, but early, map drawn by Assistant Ranger John C. Brown shows the ranger station was along a main road that led south to Gold Creek and north to the Bruneau River. The map also shows a fenced area of about 85 acres, through which Meadow Creek flowed. Across the road were a barn, corral, pasture, and a 2.75-acre garden next to a spring.

---

<sup>114</sup> Ranger August Rohwer to Forest Supervisor, 13 February 1943

In 1923, the house and barn were demolished and the materials salvaged for other administrative buildings. The pasture was deemed of no further value in 1933. During a review of administrative sites in 1943, Supervisor Torgerson and Ranger Rowher decided to keep the site for fall pasturage and future recreation uses.<sup>115</sup>

**North Fork Administrative Site.** Very little is known about this site, which was formally on the Gold Creek Ranger District. A snow survey cabin with a stone foundation was built there in FY1936, but the site was never withdrawn.<sup>116</sup> The cabin was identical to the snow cabins at the 76 Creek and Coon Creek administrative sites. All three were of Region Four's Plan 99 (later Plan 133A-1) for a tourist cabin. The North Fork cabin was moved from the east side of the Independence Range to the Gold Creek Ranger Station in 1978.

**Red Bluff Ranger Station.** Withdrawn on December 21, 1911, this site on the east end of the district was never developed. It was released on March 10, 1943.

**Salmon Creek Ranger Station.** This 198-acre site, located just two miles south of the Idaho-Nevada border, was approved on October 3, 1911. Although it was released on May 9, 1919, it was mentioned in a 1921 land classification report. The report noted that the site was not being used, but it had a house and fence valued at \$333. On October 4, 1956, a withdrawal of sixty acres nearby superceded the 1911 approval. In 1984, it was recommended that this withdrawal be revoked.

According to labeled photos and condition surveys, there was a building known as the Salmon Creek Guard Station that may have been placed on the 1956 site. This building, referred to as the Cottonwood #4 bunkhouse in 1969, was one of several portable buildings (R4 Plan A-124) constructed under the APW program in 1964. The building was removed sometime after 1976.

**Winter Creek Ranger Station.** This 80-acre site on the east side of the Independence Range was withdrawn on March 2, 1908 but was never developed because of a limited supply of water and its inaccessibility. As a result, the withdrawal was revoked on December 16, 1943.

---

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

<sup>116</sup> Dick King to Dick Webster, 10 August 1965.

## **RUBY MOUNTAINS RANGER DISTRICT**

The Ruby Mountains Ranger District, encompassing the Ruby and East Humboldt mountain ranges, has the status of being the first forest reserve in Nevada. It was temporarily withdrawn on March 29, 1904 and officially established by presidential proclamation on May 3, 1906. Franklin Reed took charge of the new reserve, working with Ranger Clarence N. Woods until he could take over. Woods came to Elko in February 1907 to head up the new forest reserve and although his title remained "Forest Ranger," his duties were that of a Forest Supervisor.

The Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve was short lived. In 1908, it became part of the newly created Humboldt National Forest. In 1912, it was re-established as a separate national forest with James M. Ryan as Forest Supervisor. Ryan first worked from Lamoille, moving to Elko in 1913 and later to Deeth.

In 1917, the Ruby National Forest was consolidated once again with the Humboldt National Forest and James Ryan stayed on as a ranger. The following year, August Rohwer succeeded him and worked as District Ranger at the Ruby Ranger Station until 1929 when he transferred to the Gold Creek Ranger District for twenty years. His son, Monte Rohwer, began working for the Forest Service in 1924 as a horse packer to deliver supplies to trail crews. The trails, now part of the Ruby Crest National Recreation Trail, were used to monitor livestock use.<sup>117</sup>

Lewis E. "Ed" McKenzie transferred from the Jarbidge District in July of 1929 to take August Rohwer's position of District Ranger. He chose to work from Lamoille, rather than the Ruby Guard Station, so his children would be closer to school. McKenzie rented housing until the WPA completed the Lamoille Ranger Station dwelling in 1938. McKenzie, who is credited with naming Echo Lake after spotting it from an airplane in 1930, remained on the district until 1947 when Thomas Brierley succeeded him.

When the Ruby National Forest was created in 1912, it appears that two ranger districts were established, one on each side of the range. The Ruby District encompassed the east with headquarters at the Ruby Guard Station. The second was located on the west and was administered from the Mound Valley Ranger Station at Skelton, now known as Jiggs.

There is conflicting information about these districts. A plan submitted February 17, 1915 stated that the forest had been split into three districts (names unknown) for the previous three years.<sup>118</sup> There is a possibility that the third district may have been an area under the Forest Supervisor's oversight. Sometimes a forest supervisor, with the assistance of a guard or assistant ranger, was in charge of a district. The report recommended that the forest be administered as two districts with two permanent men.

In 1922, the Ruby and East Humboldt ranges were administered as one district after the Ruby District absorbed the Mound Valley District. The ranger district was renamed the Lamoille District in 1957. After only two years, it was divided into the Lamoille and Wells districts. The former included the west side of the mountains from Secret Pass south to Overland Pass. The Wells District managed the west side between Wells and Secret Pass, as well as the entire east side to Overland Pass.<sup>119</sup> The Wells and Lamoille districts were consolidated on February 20, 1975 to form the Ruby Mountains Ranger District, with headquarters in Wells. The District Ranger is now based in Elko, formerly the location of the Humboldt National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Stockmen, sheep owners and farmers were not the only users of the Ruby Mountains District. Many people recognized the recreational values that were enhanced by the scenery and numerous lakes. Local

---

<sup>117</sup> Monte Rowher, interview by Fred Frampton, c.1994, notes, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>118</sup> "General Administration Policy, Ruby National Forest, 1915" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>119</sup> Bob Palacio, "The Ruby Mountains, 27 May 1968" TMs [photocopy], p. 7, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

residents enjoyed Lamoille Canyon and in the 1920s petitioned for an access road. This and other recreational development were made possible in the 1930s with the arrival of CCC Camp F-1 in Lamoille Canyon. The camp began operations in June of 1933 and is credited with building the Lamoille Canyon Road, which has since been designated a Scenic Byway. The CCC also built the Lamoille Ranger Station, fought fires, created fishing pools, and battled Mormon crickets.

An attractive scenic area, Lamoille Canyon was developed with numerous camping facilities including the Thomas Canyon Campground (by the CCC, c.1935), the Lower Lamoille Campground (plans approved in 1954), and a youth camp. Plans for the latter were prepared by W.Y. Young and approved in 1938. The camp was constructed with a donation from the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation and in 1939, the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) received a special use permit to occupy the camp. In the 1960s, the BSA transferred the camp to a local community group. It continues to be used by the Boy Scouts, church groups, and other organizations. Another recreational development is the Lamoille Canyon summer home area, laid out by Don Partridge in October 1948. Lowell Pitcher received the first permit in 1952 and, by 1964, there were 11 lots under permit.

### ***ACKLER CREEK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE***

This site, located on the north end of the East Humboldt range, was used as an overnight camp by forest officials. In 1925, a trail crew built a fence to enclose one acre for storing grain and holding pack stock with fence wire salvaged from the old Clover Ranger Station pasture fence. Although developed earlier, the Ackler Creek Administrative Site was not withdrawn until 1943. The 10-acre withdrawal was replaced by one of 40 acres in 1959. Items found during a site visit in September 1998 included remnants of a barbed-wire fence, spring pipeline made of wood and wrapped with wire, a trash pit, and a stamped metal sign that read "Secret-Starr Trail" on a tree.

When working in the area, forest officials stayed in a building known as Black's Cabin. The Black Brothers constructed a grazing cabin adjacent to the Forest Service pasture in 1955. By 1973, the Black Brothers were using the cabin for recreational purposes. That year, their permit was cancelled and after they failed to remove the cabin, it became the property of the Forest Service in late 1974. The Forest Service considered tearing it down but sold it to Paul Bottari of Wells in 1979 on the condition that he move it. He never did and eventually decided he did not want it. In September 1986, Mike Gerber of Deeth took responsibility for the cabin. Forest Service files indicate that Gerber was to raze the building but Jim Currivan of Tent Mountain Ranch states Gerber moved it off forest land to a nearby location. Currivan bought the land in 1993 and burned the cabin down due to rat infestation. He recalls it was a yellow, board-and-batten building measuring about 15' x 20', with a metal roof and square nails.<sup>120</sup>

### ***CLOVER RANGER STATION***

Deputy Ranger H.A. McNamara prepared a report dated May 11, 1908 on a proposed administrative site located just outside the forest on the north end of the East Humboldt Range. The site, which was to be used as the Clover Ranger Station, was selected for its abundance of wood, adequate amount of water, and "on account of the location being very close to the N. end of [the] Forest." The 80-acre site was withdrawn in 1908 and a pasture fence was built that same year. It is likely that a cabin was built shortly thereafter. The cabin and fence were valued at \$599 in 1921 when the site was being used as a pasture and a camp.

---

<sup>120</sup> Personal communication with Jim Currivan, Tent Mountain Ranch, Deeth, Nevada, 18 September 1998.

By 1933, the pasture fence was considered unusable and was recommended for removal. The cabin may have been torn down around that time because a few years later, around 1937, the site was redeveloped as a substation for the Intermountain Range and Forest Experiment Station (IR&FES). The CCC built a dwelling (R4 Plan 7) and a garage (R4 Plan 20), and implemented a planting plan prepared in early 1938 by landscape architect Howard Young. Many of the junipers, Russian olives and Chinese elms that Young proposed remain on the site.

The IR&FES dwelling was moved from the Clover Station to the Ruby Ranger Station in 1961 and the garage was relocated to the Wells warehouse compound in 1969. Foundations and sidewalks remain, giving an impression of the original layout. There are also remnants of the domestic water system including an 8' x 4' concrete pad that may have secured a pump. Another concrete pad measuring 9' x 12' is located to the west. There are no marks, fasteners or anchor bolts to suggest the original use of the pad. A trash pit is also situated to the west and may be of archeological value. The former ranger station and experiment station is now known as the Clover Creek Administrative Site and is used as a horse pasture.

### ***GREEN MOUNTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE***

A snow survey cabin was built at this site, located on the south end of the Ruby Mountains, in the winter of 1934-35. The one-room, 8' x 10' cabin cost \$150 and was described as being on a south slope, near a small spring and surrounded by a small patch of aspen. In January 1937, the Forest Service issued a special use permit to the University of Nevada Reno (UNR), represented by Dr. J.E. Church, for use of the Green Mountain cabin while conducting surveys in cooperation with the Forest Service. Around that time, a report on the Green Mountain cabin stated that it was not in the best location and would probably be moved in 1939.

The cabin was still there in 1943 when Ranger McKenzie prepared a report, apparently to support withdrawal of the administrative site. At that time, there was a fenced pasture and UNR still held a special use permit for the cabin. A handwritten note on McKenzie's report indicates the withdrawal was approved on March 15, 1943.

The cabin was eventually moved or demolished. A 1983 report noted that the Soil Conservation Survey was still using the site as a weather station consisting of a snow course, precipitation gauge, and equipment in a small shed, but it is not clear if this shed was the former snow survey cabin.

A cursory site visit revealed remnants of a fence consisting of juniper posts and smooth wire, the cabin's concrete entry step, and a concrete foundation. The foundation is 6¼" thick and measures 8' x 10'-4" in plan. It has steel anchor bolts and barbed wire used as re-bar.

### ***HARRISON PASS RANGER STATION***

The 160-acre Harrison Pass Ranger Station, situated on the southwest side of the Ruby Mountains, was withdrawn on August 28, 1907 and a cabin,<sup>121</sup> pasture fence and telephone line were completed the following year. In 1909, an irrigation ditch from Green Mountain Creek was constructed to raise hay and vegetables. A barn was built by 1911. Photos dated 1908 and 1911<sup>122</sup> show that the house was a simple, rectangular structure with a steeply pitched roof. It had wide V-groove or cove siding and 2/2 wood

<sup>121</sup> C. Sydney Tremewan, Interview by Victor Goodwin and George Gruell, January 1966, transcript, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>122</sup> Improvement Plans atlas, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

windows, both of which were typical for that period. An open shed was attached to one side of the house and probably served as storage for wood. The barn, built by 1911 into a hillside, was sheathed with vertical board siding. It was a more complex form consisting of a large, shed-roofed addition joining a gable-roofed volume. A post-and-rail corral is also visible in the photographs.

In 1921, the house, barn and fence were valued at \$1113 and the station was being used as an administrative pasture during summers. These two buildings were torn down that year and the materials were salvaged to build a barn and outhouse at the Mound Valley Ranger Station in Jiggs.

Presently there are two building on the site: a garage/storeroom (built FY1929) and a dwelling. It is likely that the dwelling was built around the same time as the garage/storeroom. By 1984, one end of the storage building was converted to a small bunkhouse with the addition of interior wallboard, a wood stove and furniture. Other features on the site include a corral (built 1964) and a pasture fence, both of which are a combination of barbed wire and post-and-rail construction.

## **LAMOILLE RANGER STATION**



Lamoille Ranger Station, 1938

Forest Service personnel occupied the town of Lamoille before a ranger station was ever built. James M. Ryan, the only Supervisor of the Ruby National Forest (1912-1917), operated from Lamoille until he moved his office to Elko in the spring of 1913. When L.E. McKenzie became Ruby District Ranger in 1929, he chose to work from Lamoille rather than the Ruby Ranger Station because it was closer to schools. McKenzie first worked from a rented office until 1935 when an office was built at the new Lamoille Ranger Station. The Forest Service used relief funds to purchase this one-acre site from Jose and Francek Sustacha on November 14, 1934.

The CCC began developing the site in 1934 with the construction of frame buildings following standard Region Four plans. These included an office (R4 Plan 51), house (R4 Plan 1), barn (R4 Plan 11), garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 21), gas and oil house (R4 Plan 95), and woodshed (R4 Plan 66). The frame buildings were clad with cove siding and covered with wood-shingled gable roofs. The exterior paint schemes were standard, being white with Nile green trim and green roofs. The office and house had linoleum floors and plaster walls painted light gray, ivory, white, and gray.

Although started in May 1935, the house was not completed until 1938 when Ranger L.E. McKenzie and his family became the first to occupy it. A WPA crew was responsible for finishing the house and other work on the compound that year. The landscape plan, prepared in 1935 by Recreational Planner George E. Martin, included a nursery site and plants such as dogwood, cinquefoil, creeping juniper, red cedar, limber pine, cottonwood, wild rose, and a variety of berry bushes. The plan was implemented, although not exactly as proposed, around 1940.

The Lamoille and Wells ranger districts were created in 1957 and several modifications to the Lamoille Ranger Station were carried out around that time. These included an extension of the woodshed (1956), construction of a bunkhouse (1957) that former ranger John Kincheloe recalls was a trailer, and remodeling of the house and office (1958 and 1961 respectively). In December of 1967, a plywood building constructed under the Accelerated Public Works Program was moved from the Cottonwood Guard Station on the Ely District to Lamoille.

When the Wells and Lamoille districts were combined in 1975 as the Ruby Mountains Ranger District, Wells was designated the district headquarters and the Lamoille Ranger Station lost its importance. There have been no rangers at Lamoille since that time, but the station is still used by work crews and seasonal employees.

## ***MOUND VALLEY RANGER STATION***

This ranger station in the town of Jiggs was reportedly the headquarters for the Mound Valley Ranger District during the existence of the Ruby National Forest (1912-17). However, few records from this period have been found. One person recalled the “Jiggs Ranger Station” being across the road from the schoolhouse in 1918.<sup>123</sup> The wife of Ranger Jack Mink served as postmistress at the ranger station after a fire destroyed the Hankins-Gregory store in Jiggs on August 25, 1919.<sup>124</sup>

Despite these early references to the Jiggs Ranger Station, Forest Service records indicate that 1.48 acres in Jiggs were not purchased until around 1920. This was about the same time the Forest Service decided to consolidate several ranger stations and open a new station in a more central and/or accessible location. Older ranger stations (South Fork, Minola, Harrison Pass) were torn down and the materials were salvaged to build a district headquarters in Jiggs. Known as the Mound Valley Ranger Station, the headquarters was developed in 1920-21 with the construction of a barn, house, yard fence, and outhouse. The latter was 4' x 5' and was constructed of salvaged materials from the old Harrison Pass dwelling.

The 36' x 22' frame house, completed in April of 1921, had a concrete foundation, six rooms and two clothes closets. Its interior walls were shiplap boards and the exterior was sheathed with drop siding. Unfortunately, the house burned the following year. It was replaced with a smaller frame house measuring 16' x 24' and containing four rooms and a bath. Completed in 1924, it also had a concrete foundation, as well as a brick flue and plastered walls.

The three-stall barn was also a frame structure. It measured 18' x 16' and was covered with a half-pitch (6:12) galvanized iron roof. It was constructed of material salvaged from the South Fork and Minola dwellings as well as the Harrison Pass dwelling and barn. A proposal was submitted a few years later to replace this barn as it was too small and didn't have room for grain bins or hay.

Other construction included a water system, consisting of a well under the dwelling's back porch and a pump, and a chicken house/shed. The latter was made of two parts that joined to form an L-shaped plan. The chicken house part was 6' x 6' while the shed portion measured 16' x 8'. Completed in December of

---

<sup>123</sup> Patterson, et.al., 477.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid.

1921, the eight-foot high structure was made of rough lumber left over from the dwelling and barn. Its quarter-pitch roof (3:12) was covered with galvanized iron. Additional developments included the construction of a 7' x 8' log cellar in 1923. It was set above ground and had a concrete floor. Three years later, a 10' x 22' frame garage/toolhouse with a concrete foundation and a shingle roof was built.

For some reason, the Forest Service disposed of the newly developed ranger station only a few years later. The agency sold the site and its improvements to its original owner in May of 1929.

A private, abandoned site at the south end of Jiggs, consisting of a house, yard fence and outhouse, may be the old Mound Valley Ranger Station. The one-story house is in poor condition. It has a concrete foundation, wood-shingled gable roof, 1/1 wood windows, open eaves, exposed rafters, and remnants of green paint on the trim and roof. Wood shingle siding covers the original flush shiplap siding. There is no front porch or basement. A concrete foundation extends to the north and a screened porch on the east appears to be an addition. There is a log addition attached to the rear of this. The outhouse is of frame construction and has a shed roof.

## ***RUBY RANGER STATION***

The Ruby Ranger Station was posted as an administrative site in April of 1913. It had the advantage of being near the center of the Ruby National Forest and the post office in the newly founded Ruby City. The station was developed with a house (1914-15), barn (1915), outhouse (1915), "cross fence" (1915, built by Arthur Johnson of Lurline), corral (1915), telephone line (1915-16), well and pump (1915-16), and pasture fence (1916). The house was a three-room, 20' x 22' frame structure with a shingled roof. It was expanded to 22' x 30' when two additional rooms were constructed (early 1921) and a room was added to the attic (1924).

In 1917, irrigation ditches and three small dams were built to irrigate the meadow and pasture. The water originally came from a hand-dug well and a collection box in a spring area. A garage was also built although the construction date is unknown. Other improvement projects were carried out in the early 1920s. These included a latrine (1920), water system and cesspool (1920), yard fence (1921-22), a road connecting the station to the main road (1922) and a cellar (built 1924 by Ruby Valley rancher John Murphy). Further improvements were carried out in 1928 when a feed yard and feed rack were built.

A galvanized iron toolhouse/workshop was built in 1919. A 1927 letter from Ranger Rowher stated that the water for the horses came from a well and a pump located in the corner of the "toolhouse," which was most likely this building. The well was eventually abandoned and a new one drilled to the west of the house. The second well and pump are presently housed in a 10' x 12' corrugated metal building. Given the Forest Service pattern of moving buildings, this may be the 1919 toolhouse.

The site's role as a year-round station for the Ruby District Ranger was usurped in 1929 when newly appointed ranger L.E. McKenzie chose to work from Lamoille. By the early 1930s, several of the improvements were abandoned or condemned. The garage was torn down and in 1935, McKenzie proposed that the materials be salvaged and used to build a new dwelling and barn at South Fork Administrative Site.

No new buildings were constructed during the New Deal era, but maintenance was carried out. In 1937, Ranger McKenzie proposed refinishing the house interior with wallboard, rather than wallpaper or plaster. He also suggested that the buildings be repainted noting, "The buildings are now brown, and unless three coats of white are applied, should be re-painted the same."<sup>125</sup> In 1941, a WPA crew painted the buildings

---

<sup>125</sup> L.E. McKenzie to Supervisor McQueen, 8 June 1937.

white, repaired the pasture fence, and carried out work on the well, corral, yard fence, and bracing in the barn.

In 1960, the Forest Supervisor proposed construction of an overnight cabin at Secret Pass. This guard station would replace the Ruby Ranger Station and serve both the Wells and Lamoille ranger districts, as it would be centrally located for the two rangers. In August, the proposal was dropped due to a lack of water at the site. At that time, it was decided to replace the Ruby dwelling and in August of 1960, a bid was let to sell it. Bid documents erroneously stated the house was built c.1909, shortly after the forest was created. They also noted that the sale did not include the wood-burning cookstove, metal sink or other furnishings. Bill Elliott of Wells bought the Ruby house for \$51.00 on August 30, 1960 and moved it off site. The house reportedly still stands behind a Mormon church nearby.<sup>126</sup>

L.A. Richardson of Elko received the bid in late 1961 to move the house from the Clover Experiment Station to the Ruby Ranger Station. The work included construction of a new foundation and reconstruction of the brick chimney. The Clover house (R4 Plan 7A) was built by the CCC around 1937.

By 1969, there were only four structures (with the exception of any latrines) on the site: the dwelling, barn, cellar and tool shed. These four buildings remain, along with two latrines. It has been suggested that one of the latrines was moved from Clover Ranger Station along with the house in 1961. The other, now abandoned and toppled, was moved to the site around 1992 from the Lamoille Ranger Station.<sup>127</sup> Other features on the site include the yard fence, corral, pasture, and spring headbox.



Ruby Guard Station. The original house shown here was sold and moved from the site in 1960.

## ***SOUTH FORK ADMINISTRATIVE SITE***

Fred Drown of Lee, Nevada built a small cabin on this site, located on the west slope of the Ruby Mountains, and used it until about 1903. Later, a Mr. Cipriana of Polk built a 14' x 14' board cabin and used the site until around 1905. By 1907, neither had lived on the site for the previous two years and it was recommended for withdrawal as a ranger station.

The South Fork Ranger Station was withdrawn on November 27, 1907. A 1914 site report described a barbed-wire fence and a 14' x 16' frame cabin built in 1910 for \$365.30. Despite these improvements, the Forest Supervisor noted in 1910 that the site had been "used but slightly" as a ranger station and sometime before 1914, the station was rented to S.C. Cassidy. In 1914, the original withdrawal was replaced with a withdrawal of 40 acres following more regular boundary lines. Twenty more acres were approved four years later as South Fork Addition 1. In 1921, the station was described as being under special use permit, suggesting that Cassidy or somebody else was renting the property. At that time, the site included a house and fence valued at \$567. They were torn down shortly thereafter and the materials were salvaged to build the Mound Valley Ranger Station barn in Jiggs.

In 1931, the fence was reconstructed with barbed wire and juniper posts. This was apparently a stopgap measure, for it was condemned two years later. Perhaps spurred on by the availability of CCC labor, the Forest Service considered developing the site in the mid-1930s. In 1935, Ranger McKenzie reviewed the

<sup>126</sup> Personnel communication from Wendell Neff to Mitch Bulthuis.

<sup>127</sup> Personnel communication with John Haney and Mitch Bulthuis.

Region Four standard plans and recommended construction of a dwelling of Plan 5 and barn of Plan 13. McKenzie was instructed to submit a cost estimate, taking into account the salvaged materials that were to be brought from Ruby Ranger Station, but there is no other indication that further action was taken. The site was recommended for release in 1983.

## **TERRACES GUARD STATION**

Although the site was not withdrawn until January 22, 1942, CCC crews began building the Terraces Guard Station in 1936.<sup>128</sup> Junior Landscape Architect Arthur R. Franz prepared the development plan in 1937. Located in Lamoille Canyon, the site was to be used by snow surveyors in the winter and a recreation guard in the winter. Franz proposed to build a dwelling (R4 Plan 7A), garage (R4 Plan 36), and fly shed (R4 Plan 14). Recreational Planner George Martin drew a 1936 landscape plan that included plantings such as shrubby cinquefoil, creeping juniper, chokecherry, elderberry, and snowberry, as well as a public recreation site nearby.

A house, latrine, garage, and fly shed (used to store snow survey and recreation equipment) were clad with faux log siding. This exterior siding conveyed the look of a log building and was referred to as "Shevlin" siding after the manufacturer based in Bend, Oregon. Although it was a standard material for Region Four, it was rarely used on the administrative facilities of Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. It may have been chosen for this site for its rusticity and the proximity to public campgrounds.

In 1946, the Terraces house was moved to the Elko Warehouse Compound at Eighth and Fir streets. It was placed on a new basement and remodeled to accommodate the Jarbidge ranger during the winters. The garage was converted to a bunkhouse but heavy snow and drifting caused it to collapse in 1972. Three years later, the Forest Service proposed to remove the fly shed and corral and to use the site solely as a picnic area. Photos, perhaps dating to the 1970s, of the Wells Administrative Site show a small building that may have been the fly shed. It is clad in Shevlin siding and appears to be of Region Four Plan 14. It has since been removed.

Presently, the site's development is evident in the remaining foundations, remnants of the water system, and the concrete porch of the original dwelling. Of considerable interest is the stonework that can be attributed to Virgil Pasquale, the CCC masonry foreman. Stone walks and low retaining walls snake through the site. Stone steps, integral with the existing rock face of the hillside, ascend from the Lamoille Canyon Road to the former guard station site. These features are a testament to the skill of Pasquale and his crew.

## **WELLS ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

The Forest Service compound in Wells is relatively new. The original parcel, consisting of 3.68 acres purchased on August 23, 1963,<sup>129</sup> was supplemented in 1965 by an additional 3.69 acres.<sup>130</sup> Located at the corner of Humboldt and Pacific avenues, the site was first used as a warehouse compound and later as the Wells Ranger Station. Most of the structures are less than 50 years old and are not being evaluated.

---

<sup>128</sup> *Humboldt Hummer*, 17 June 1936, newsletter of the Humboldt National Forest, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>129</sup> Elko County Deed Book 39, Page 115. Corrected deed recorded September 12, 1963 in Book 39, Page 628.

<sup>130</sup> Elko County Deed Book 52, Page 563, recorded January 14, 1965. In 1975, 0.45 acre was released as a right-of-way, leaving a total site area of 6.92 acres.

The shop was constructed at the Clover Experiment Station, located at the north end of the Ruby Mountains. It was built by the CCC around 1937 as a two-car garage. The Intermountain Range and Forest Experiment Station eventually abandoned the Clover site and the Forest Service decided to move the buildings. The house was moved to the Ruby Ranger Station and Bud Eldredge of Elko received the bid to move the garage to Wells. To do so, he cut the building in half and transported both pieces in February of 1969. Eldredge placed the building on a block foundation that was constructed the previous October.

The Wells site was later developed with several utility buildings and horse facilities. An office building was constructed in 1988 to serve as the Ruby Mountains Ranger District headquarters.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

**Agee Ranger Station.** This site on the south end of the East Humboldt Range was withdrawn in 1909 and appears on 1912 and 1916 maps as an L-shaped area. In 1921, it was not being used and had no improvements. By 1983, there were range improvements (water development and spring source).

**CCC Camp F-1, Lamoille.** Established in 1933 at the mouth of Lamoille Canyon, this site was occupied by CCC crews until 1940. That first year, the CCC built a powder house of railroad ties and a 14' x 16' machine shop that had a dirt floor. The following year, they constructed a 12' x 14' toolhouse. The machine shop and toolhouse were located in T32N, R58E, S5. In FY1935, a 14' x 16' oil house with a concrete foundation was built at the main camp in T32N, R58E, S6. Other buildings in the main camp included a 10' x 18' tool house with a shingle roof and concrete foundation (FY1936) and 8' x 8' lattice ice box (FY1934).

**Fort Halleck Ranger Station.** This site was withdrawn in 1907 near the northern tip of the Ruby Mountains. Although there were plans to build a cabin, the site was barely developed and used. A 1917 land classification report noted that it was enclosed by a fence in 1909 but had not been used for pasturing horses until the previous season. The withdrawal was revoked sometime after early 1943 but the exact date has not been determined.

**Hennan Administrative Site.** This is situated northeast of the Te-Moak Indian Reservation on the Ruby Mountains' west side. Although developed as a pasture in 1928, it was not approved as an administrative site until March 4, 1943. The approval of five acres was revoked on February 8, 1961. It is referred to as the Griswold Administrative Pasture in some records.

**Lamoille Pasture.** This site was withdrawn in 1912 and enclosed by a four-wire fence built by the Forest Service. By 1921, the pasture fence was valued at \$378 and the site was classified as special use, thus indicating a private party was using it. The fence was sold in 1933, suggesting that the pasture was no longer used. This is verified by a 1941 report stating there were no pastures owned by the Government at Lamoille.

**Lindsay Ranger Station.** The 80-acre site on the west side of the Ruby Mountains was withdrawn in 1907 but no action was ever taken. In March 1943, a grazing permittee was using it as a pasture under a special use permit. The withdrawal was revoked in December of 1943.

**Minola Ranger Station.** Forty acres on the west side of the Ruby Mountains were withdrawn in 1907 as the Minola Ranger Station and a pasture fence was constructed in 1909. It is possible that the house was built around that time. Both were valued at \$598 in 1921 when the site was used under a special use permit. The house was torn down soon thereafter and its materials were salvaged to build the barn at

Mound Valley Ranger Station in Jiggs in 1921. Either the pasture fence was reconstructed or a new one was built in FY1923.

The site was still used up through at least 1930 when maintenance on the pasture fence was recorded. In that year, the Forest Supervisor recommended its release but the pasture was still under special use to a grazing permittee in 1943. The withdrawal was revoked in December 1943, but the Forest Service continued to use the site. In late 1957, the agency placed an old trailer on the site. It and a latrine were still there in 1975 but were removed sometime thereafter. No features were found during a site visit in September 1998.

**Pete Holm Administrative Site.** Little is known about the withdrawal and use of this site, which was only a couple of miles south of the Minola Ranger Station. A 1916 map shows the Pete Holm house but it is not clear if this was Forest Service property. A cursory site visit in September 1998 revealed a fence around a small area next to a larger fenced pasture that contained a hitching rack and modern latrine. Screws, wire nails, glass, a spring-loaded door hinge, a butterfly hinge, cabinet latches, and a partial brass switchplate were concentrated within the smaller fenced area. To the north of the site were two pieces of horse-drawn equipment that may be a grader and a ditch digger.

**Rattlesnake Administrative Site.** This site on the west slope of the Rubies was probably withdrawn soon after the forest was created. It appears on a 1912 map. Early records indicate that it was released although the date of this action is unknown. The site does not appear on a 1918 map, thus suggesting it was released prior to that time.

**Toyn Administrative Site.** This was probably withdrawn soon after the forest was created because it appears on a 1912 map. It may have been used as a pasture in support of the Harrison Pass Ranger Station, situated ¼ mile away. This is supported by a 1914 report that stated the Forest Service had irrigated two acres of land belonging to the Toyn Ranch since 1907. The station was shown on a 1916 map but apparently fell into disuse shortly thereafter for it is not shown on a 1918 map.

**Trout Creek Ranger Station.** This 80-acre site on the north end of the East Humboldt Range was withdrawn in 1909 but was never developed. In early 1943, the Wells Power Company occupied it under a water power license. The withdrawal was revoked in December 1943.

**Wiseman Administrative Site.** The site was withdrawn in 1907 but was never developed. Located outside the forest boundary on the east side of the East Humboldt Range, it was released in June of 1919.

## SANTA ROSA RANGER DISTRICT

As mentioned previously, the Santa Rosa Ranger District was created as a separate national forest on April 1, 1911 with Winifred W. Blakeslee as Forest Supervisor. It was originally divided into three districts.

District One comprised the area north of Threemile, Buckskin Mountain and the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River. It was sometimes referred to as the Threemile or National Ranger District. Ranger Frank Border administered the district from a temporary station consisting of two tents and a corral on Eightmile Creek. Despite the rough conditions, he and his family occupied the tents year round.<sup>131</sup> From 1911 to 1914, William M. McGhie served as the district ranger at National. He was followed by Alfred P. Larson. According to one source, the district was divided between District Two and District Three in 1914, after boundaries were posted and all livestock permitted.<sup>132</sup> This may be incorrect, because Larson remained at National until 1917 when he transferred to Elko.<sup>133</sup>

District Two, with headquarters at Rebel Creek Ranger Station, consisted of the west side of the range between Threemile and Paradise Hill.<sup>134</sup> Early rangers on this district included William S. Kalbaugh (1914-18) and C.D. "Bobby" Miller (1917-22).

Martin Basin and the Paradise Valley side of the Santa Rosa range comprised District Three. Ranger Paul Travis managed it from Lamance until 1929 when he bought a house next to the present-day Paradise Valley Ranger Station. District Three was also administered from the Supervisor's Office at Paradise.<sup>135</sup>

On July 1, 1917, the Santa Rosa National Forest was eliminated and its lands, along with those of the Ruby National Forest, were consolidated with the Humboldt National Forest. Its two districts were reduced to one, with headquarters located in Paradise Valley, in 1920 or 1922.<sup>136</sup> The Santa Rosa Division remained with the Humboldt until 1938 when it became part of the re-established Toiyabe National Forest. It was transferred back to the Humboldt on January 1, 1951. At that time, the 298,970-acre area was administered as one ranger district by a ranger and one guard. The ranger, Lewis E. McKenzie, retired the day before the transfer after 32 years with the Forest Service. Wayne J. Cloward transferred from Gold Creek to take his place.

Paul Travis was long-serving forest ranger on the Santa Rosa Ranger District. Travis joined the Santa Rosa National Forest in 1912 as an Assistant Forest Ranger and remained for thirty years. In 1913, he was promoted to District Ranger of District Three. During his tenure, Travis worked from the Martin Creek, Calico, Paradise Valley and Lamance ranger stations. He homesteaded near the Lamance Ranger Station but, after it was closed in 1929, moved to the town of Paradise where he bought a house. Travis was actively involved with the work and organization of the CCC camp at Paradise Valley and contributed greatly to the development and management of the forest. Travis continued to assist with snow surveys after he retired in late 1942.<sup>137</sup>

Another ranger by the exemplary name of Sterling Righteous Justice recorded his experiences in an unpublished memoir titled "The Forest Ranger on Horseback." Born in Idaho, Justice worked on a ranch before joining the Forest Service in 1908. He was assigned to several districts on the Idaho forests until January 1, 1943 when he went to the Santa Rosa Ranger District. Two forest guards, Victor Arzuaga and

<sup>131</sup> Jerry Horton, "Former Paradise Valley Ranger Tells of Past, Future of Humboldt County's Santa Rosa National Forest." *The Humboldt Star*, 25 July 1958, 1.

<sup>132</sup> John Wilcox, "Information for Humboldt N.F. Recreation and Information Brochure, Santa Rosa Division, 30 November 1967" TMs [photocopy], p. 1, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>133</sup> Judith Poche, "Dates, Time, People, Places, Events, n.d." TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>134</sup> Jerry Horton, 1.

<sup>135</sup> Ibid.

<sup>136</sup> Wilcox, 1 and Goodwin, "The Humboldt Forest," 10.

<sup>137</sup> Sterling R. Justice, 239.

Frank Sellers, were to assist him but shortly before Justice arrived, Sellers took a job in Oregon. Since a replacement could not be found, Justice took over the grazing and fire control duties. Justice retired in October of 1946 at the age of 62 and the following year started working for the Quarter Circle A cattle outfit.

## ***CULTURAL STUDIES OF PARADISE VALLEY***

Paradise Valley has been the subject of several cultural studies. In 1987, Margaret Sermons Purser completed a dissertation titled "Community and Material Culture in Nineteenth Century Paradise Valley, Nevada."<sup>138</sup> Howard Wight Marshall, a recognized authority in cultural studies, supervised a multidisciplinary field research project for the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress. In addition to other areas of interest, Purser and Marshall studied the area's unique architectural development. Their work, summarized briefly below, is important in understanding Forest Service improvements on the Santa Rosa Ranger District.

According to Marshall, early homesteads of northeast Nevada were based on Germanic and British precedents. The main buildings were situated near a water source and road, usually in the center of the fields and irrigated meadows. Most homesteads were planted with Lombardy poplars, cottonwoods and Chinese elms to provide wind protection and shade. Ranch buildings in Paradise Valley were first laid out in a linear pattern facing the road and the west. Later, the courtyard arrangement, groupings of buildings around a central area, became dominant. Topography did not dictate these layouts as much as the site's proximity to water.<sup>139</sup>

Although some buildings were constructed of wood or adobe, stone structures provide a unique character to Paradise Valley architecture, thanks to Italian immigrants. These skilled stonemasons, most of whom came from the Piedmont area of Italy beginning in 1860, had a significant influence on the area's development. Although the architectural style cannot be described as strictly Italian, they used Italian techniques (e.g. mortar, stone cutting) in constructing designs desired by their customers. Some buildings in Paradise Valley are of an Italian style (the Catholic church, Micca House hotel), but others make more subtle references through selected elements such as hip roofs.<sup>140</sup>

The Italians used sandstone from a quarry on the east side of Paradise Valley and granite from near Lamance and Hansen creeks.<sup>141</sup> They quarried and formed the stone with hand tools and, giving "relatively little shape to the rocks they used,



Italian stonemason Virgil Pasquale and a CCC crew are credited with building these stone steps into a rock outcrop at the Terraces Guard Station on the Ruby Mountains District.

<sup>138</sup> Margaret Sermons Purser, "Community and Material Culture in Nineteenth Century Paradise Valley, Nevada" (PhD. Diss., University of California Berkeley, 1987).

<sup>139</sup> Howard Wight Marshall, *Paradise Valley, Nevada. The People and Buildings of an American Place* (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1995), 37.

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, 63.

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, 52 and 68.

they took pains to select and size the stones" and using their own mortaring techniques.<sup>142</sup>

The Forest Service had at least three stone buildings on the Santa Rosa District: the Calico Ranger Station, the Lamance cellar, and the Lamance powder house. Descriptions of the Italians' work on other structures are useful in understanding their construction and use:

The semi-subterranean cellars of town, if not attached to the kitchen proper, stood apart from both sheds and privy, usually on the opposite side of the yard, and nearer the kitchen door. Unlike the expedient construction of the other outbuildings, which were built cheaply and often with scrap lumber and other materials, the cellars were usually carefully built structures of mortared stonework. They measured eight to ten feet on a side internally, and their walls could be nearly two feet thick. Inside shelves lined the walls, where bulk foods could be stored, and more perishable items like eggs and dairy products could be safely kept from spoilage.<sup>143</sup>

Regarding the sandstone buildings of Bull Head Ranch, Marshall writes:

The walls themselves are made of two carefully squared and finished skins on the interior and exterior, with the space between filled with compacted rubble, gravel, dirt, and large fieldstone boulders.<sup>144</sup>

By the 1940s, most of the Italian stonemasons had retired and, since none of their children were trained in the art, the skill died out.<sup>145</sup> Fortunately, the Forest Service enjoyed the service of Virgil Pasquale before this occurred. Pasquale was a cousin of Alphonso Pasquale, a significant individual in Paradise Valley, and the oldest of eight children born to Guistina Pasquale, sister of Cristina Forgnone. Described as a talented stonemason, he was part of the Italian immigrant community at Paradise Valley. In the late 1910s, he and his wife lived in the upstairs of Micca House and ran the boarding house.<sup>146</sup> He served as the masonry foreman for CCC Camp F5 in Paradise Valley. Under his direction, the CCC built the Lamance Powderhouse, foundations and ramps at Martin Creek Ranger Station, and the stonework of the Hinkey Summit road. Virgil and his wife Primina later moved to Salt Lake City.<sup>147</sup> They are buried in the Paradise Valley cemetery.

## ***THE ROLE OF THE CCC***

The history of the Santa Rosa District would not be complete without mentioning the CCC. The first group of enrollees occupied Camp F-2 from May to October of 1933. This camp was replaced by Camp F-5, which operated from 1934 to 1941 from a base camp next to the Paradise Valley Ranger Station and spike camps at Martin Creek and Canyon Creek. Forest officers, including Ranger Travis, directed many of their work projects as did local men such as foremen Virgil Pasquale and Wilbur Timmons.

Various companies of the camp performed a tremendous amount of work on the Santa Rosa District. Some built reservoirs, trails, drift fences, and an entrance portal. Others constructed administrative buildings at Paradise Valley, Lamance and Martin Creek ranger stations. The enrollees laid a telephone line between the ranger stations at Paradise Valley and Martin Creek, cleared roads of snow, battled crickets, and fought fires.

---

<sup>142</sup> Ibid., 58 and 65.

<sup>143</sup> Purser, 188.

<sup>144</sup> Marshall, *Paradise Valley, Nevada*, 68.

<sup>145</sup> Ibid., 63 and 65.

<sup>146</sup> Purser, 109.

<sup>147</sup> Marshall, *Paradise Valley, Nevada*, 74.

They also realigned and widened the Hinkey Summit Road, originally built in 1914. Roadwork, which began in 1934, included the construction of over 100 dry-laid stone features such as culverts and retaining walls.<sup>148</sup> The road retains a high level of integrity and is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A (association with the CCC) and C (masonry workmanship).<sup>149</sup>

### ***BUCKSKIN SNOW SURVEY CABIN***

In 1941, after the death of Jarbidge Ranger Karl Wilkinson in an avalanche, the Forest Service constructed more snow survey cabins to provide shelter for snow surveyors. One of these cabins was built on the Santa Rosa range to accommodate surveyors on the Upper Buckskin and Lower Buckskin snow courses that were established in 1932. In September of 1941, Dr. J.E. Church wrote to Forest Supervisor McQueen about the cabin:

We are greatly pleased to learn that you are planning to move a CCC cabin to the Lower Buckskin course in the Santa Rosa Mountains. On our trip in July-August we visited all of the courses with Ranger Travis and agreed most heartily with his feeling that a cabin should be erected at this point to avoid uncertainty regarding the weather and exhaustion. I have been too busy since my return to take up the matter with you and I am delighted to know that you have gone forward on your own initiative to complete this work.<sup>150</sup>

The 12' x 16' cabin may have been built by the CCC Camp F-5, which operated from a camp in Paradise Valley from 1934 to 1935. It was moved and improved with \$52 of CCC funds in 1941. It remains in its second location, south of Buckskin Mountain peak, near the Indian Creek-Canyon Creek Road.

### ***CALICO RANGER STATION***

Forest Supervisor Blakeslee prepared a report on the proposed Calico Ranger Station on May 22, 1912. Situated on the northeast side of the Santa Rosa Range, the site had no improvements at that time. Blakeslee stated a guard would use the station when patrolling the forest's east boundary from Martin Creek to the state line. The withdrawal was approved and a stone cabin with a rubberoid roof was completed in 1913. The cabin, built of basalt with mud mortar and some cement parging, had a hip roof constructed of sawn rafters and 1x12 planks. In 1927, Ranger Travis reported that it served no useful purpose where it was located and it was removed from property records in November of 1936, thus suggesting abandonment. Although it is partially collapsed, one can find evidence of plastered interior walls and awning windows (now missing).

### ***LACA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE***

This site, located at the northeast end of the Santa Rosa Range and named after a local shepherd, was developed with a water trough in 1935.<sup>151</sup> It was used as a remote camp and horse pasture for many years before the existing buildings, a cabin and a latrine, were moved to the site.

---

<sup>148</sup> Fred P. Frampton, "Indian Creek Bridge Replacement, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Cultural Resource Narrative Report HM-98-0789, 26 June 1998" TMs, p. 5, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>149</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>150</sup> J.E. Church to Alexander McQueen, 5 September 1941.

<sup>151</sup> Personal communication with Judy Poche'.

The original Martin Creek ranger dwelling, constructed in 1911, was moved to the Laca site in 1958. In 1959, the interior walls and trim were painted gray and in 1961, Ranger Hoffman requested funds for a concrete foundation and casing of the back door and east window.<sup>152</sup> The cabin was improved in 1980 with running water piped from a nearby spring, installation of a sink and cabinet, and a propane refrigerator.

The site, once used by district work crews during the field season, now consists of a frame cabin and outhouse, as well as a spring, collection box, water trough and horse pasture. Although the Forest Service uses it very little these days, the Nevada First Corporation has used the site since 1996 when moving cattle to their grazing allotment.



The Martin Creek Ranger Station dwelling was moved in 1958 to the Laca Administrative Site.

## **LAMANCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

The Lamance Ranger Station is located about five miles east of the town of Paradise Valley. In his 1914 report on the proposed ranger station, Ranger Paul Travis wrote that Jesse Bradshaw of Paradise Valley offered to sell his improvements, a five-acre fenced garden, for \$75. It is not clear if the Forest Service bought the garden, but eighty acres were withdrawn on May 29, 1914. To correct a survey mistake, another withdrawal of 160 acres was approved on August 17, 1921.

The site served first as a ranger station for the east side of the Santa Rosa range and later as an experimental station for the Intermountain Range and Forest Experiment Station. Nearby, the CCC constructed a powder house to support their work on the district.

### **Lamance Ranger Station**

Bids for materials to build the Lamance Ranger Station building, received on July 1, 1914, were too high so the building was resized and let out for bid two weeks later. E. Reinhart and Company of Winnemucca was awarded the contract of \$301.70 and materials including 1" x 6" rustic siding, redwood shingles, and 2½" bed molding were delivered. In August, several colors of paint were ordered from another Winnemucca company: golden brown (for the floor), ivory, golden yellow, and green (for the exterior).

The ranger station proper, which most likely served as a dwelling and office, consisted of two rooms. A 1920 photo<sup>153</sup> shows it was a front-gabled building with a full-width front porch. The dark body is highlighted by white trim, corner boards, and wide rake boards. Mature hollyhocks, a cornfield, the requisite flagpole, yard fence, and telephone line are visible. When the house was sold in 1929, it was described as a 16' x 28' frame building with a 14' x 28' addition. It had five rooms, including two bedrooms and a 7' x 14' office. The foundation was stone and the roof was shingled.

Construction of the barn commenced after October of 1914, when the J.B. Case Company was awarded a bid to provide lumber and building materials. When the barn was sold in May of 1929, it was described as a 14' x 30' frame building with two stalls, a harness room and rubberoid roof.

<sup>152</sup> Memo from District Forest Ranger Hoffman to Supervisor, 13 January 1961.

<sup>153</sup> Historic photograph files, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

Other buildings constructed at the ranger station include a stone cellar (1921), a 12' x 16' woodshed/storeroom (1922), and a tool shed (1923). In early property records, the cellar was described as being 11' x 13' on the outside, with a shingled roof, a concrete floor, and six-foot high stone walls laid in mud mortar and pointed with plaster on both sides. The 18' x 30' tool shed was of corrugated iron with a concrete foundation.



Lamance Ranger Station, 1920

In 1929, the district headquarters was moved to the town of Paradise Valley and most of the ranger station buildings were sold to local residents. All but the tool shed (now referred to as the barn) and stone cellar were moved or demolished. Those two buildings remain on site, as do foundations of the house and barn and a round structure that appears to be the well mentioned in a 1921 report by Ranger Travis.

#### Lamance Experiment Station

On May 4, 1937, Assistant Regional Forester Chet Olsen announced the establishment of an experiment station on the Paradise

Valley Ranger District. He and R.W. Bailey, the Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (IF&RES), investigated a site near the former Lamance Ranger Station where they planned for the CCC to build a house, office, warehouse and garage. The IF&RES, in cooperation with the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, proposed to use 80 acres to conduct experiments on grasses for range feed.<sup>154</sup>

Construction started in the summer of 1937 under the guidance of carpentry foreman Jack Abeggan.<sup>155</sup> The house (R4 Plan 8) and garage (R4 Plan 21) were ready to be painted by the end of September.<sup>156</sup> According to the improvement plan, the site was to be extensively landscaped with fir, pine, box elder, Russian olive, honey locust, juniper, apple, blue spruce, poplar, Chinese elm, dogwood, cinquefoil, honeysuckle, currant, and snowberry.

Little is known about the occupants of the stations but Ranger Justice wrote that Joseph Robertson was in charge at one time, perhaps while Justice was ranger from 1943-46.<sup>157</sup> Dick Hurl was in charge in 1946.<sup>158</sup>

In 1953, the Director of the IR&FES considered declaring the house and garage as excess property. At that time, the Regional Forester asked that they be transferred to the Austin Ranger Station but, around 1956, the buildings were moved to Reno to accommodate a new IR&FES work center. Harold F. Haupt's arrival on February 6, 1957 marked the opening of the Reno Work Center located at 1350 E. 2nd Street.<sup>159</sup>

When the IR&FES abandoned the Lamance site in 1956, they turned it over the Humboldt National Forest. It has been used since then as an administrative pasture in connection with the Paradise Valley Ranger

<sup>154</sup> "Experiment Station To Be Set Up," *The Humboldt Star*, 4 May 1937, 1.

<sup>155</sup> *The Humboldt Star*, 24 June 1937.

<sup>156</sup> *The Humboldt Star*, 30 September 1937, 3.

<sup>157</sup> Sterling R. Justice, 251.

<sup>158</sup> *Ibid.*, 275.

<sup>159</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

Station. Although the house, garage and outhouse were moved, many features remain. The building foundations, stone retaining walls and steps, a concrete septic tank cover, and mature trees such as locusts, olive and elms provide a sense of the site's previous appearance.

### **Lamance Powder House**

In 1939, a CCC crew under the direction of masonry foreman Virgil Pasquale completed a powder house. Located north of the old ranger station and experiment station, the structure was used to store explosives and was part of the Paradise Valley Ranger Station property. The rough-coursed stone structure is intact and exhibits the fine Italian craftsmanship found throughout Paradise Valley. The gabled, one-room structure is used intermittently for storage.

## ***MARTIN CREEK RANGER STATION***

In the summer of 1911, Supervisor Blakeslee directed Ranger McGhie to select a summer campsite along Martin Creek for the Paradise Valley ranger's use. Located near Hinkey Summit, it was posted as an administrative site in June 1911 and withdrawn in July 1913.

In October of 1911, Assistant Ranger V. F. Wooton built a pasture fence enclosing an area of 30 to 35 acres. The pasture proved to be inadequate by July of the following year when Assistant Ranger Paul Travis requested supplies to fence a new one. According to 1917 records, there was a small hay pasture of timothy and redtop at the station, which was used only in summer due to heavy snowfall. In 1926, Travis wrote about some of the site improvements:

About 1913 or 14 I dug out a small spring behind the Martin Creek R.S. It is about 100 feet north of the house. I dug it out about 4 feet deep and across and rocked it up.

It was not very satisfactory and in the fall of 1925, while we were working on the Martin Cr. R.S., we dug out the rock and enlarged the hole. We then walled it up with concrete about 2' x 2' by 3½ ft. deep. We used about \$2.50 worth of cement which had been left when the foundation under the house was finished.

The new construction was not satisfactory, the spring would not flow. The work done this summer was done by Mr. D. who dug a trench from another nearby springy place to the developed spring by which he expected to increase the flow.<sup>160</sup>

The house mentioned by Travis was built in 1911. It was a 14' x 14' one-room frame structure with a shingle roof, vertical wood siding, an entry deck, and 2/2 windows. Other early structures at the ranger station include a pit toilet, a stone cellar, and a tool house that was there by 1926.

The CCC improved the site in 1936 by constructing a garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 23) and a barn (R4 Plan 13). The foundations and barn ramps are representative of the stonework found throughout Paradise Valley and are attributed to masonry foreman Virgil Pasquale. By 1938, the 1911 cabin was remodeled. Its wood siding was covered with corrugated metal sheets and a five-foot deep wraparound porch was added on the south and east sides. The CCC may have also constructed the stone cellar, which was attached to the rear of the cabin, under the direction of stonemason Virgil Pasquale. Since the ranger continued to occupy the dwelling, Supervisor McQueen requested and received permission in 1939 to modify the garage/storeroom to accommodate other forest officers or workmen.

---

<sup>160</sup> Forest Ranger Paul L. Travis to Forest Supervisor, 21 December 1926.

In 1941, forest officials decided to implement a planting plan before the CCC camp closed. Ranger Travis offered to create a planting plan and the Region Four office agreed, directing him to look at other plans for guidance. Travis submitted a plan in March of 1941 and soon the CCC was directed to start landscaping with Chinese elm, Douglas fir, Russian olive, honeysuckle, mountain snowberry, and currant bushes.

The site continued to evolve as use increased. In November of 1950, the original cabin was enlarged when a 14' x 16' cabin was moved from behind the Paradise Valley Ranger Station to Martin Creek. It was placed on redwood posts resting on concrete piers, five feet to the north of the old cabin. The space between the two buildings was enclosed with corrugated iron from the old woodshed and the 1911 cabin's north side. In 1958, the 1911 cabin was moved to the Laca Administrative Site. The second cabin was either removed or demolished. The cabins' foundations remain, as do stone retaining walls and the old cellar. The Forest Service continues to use the CCC-era buildings.

### ***PARADISE VALLEY RANGER STATION***

The Forest Service purchased this site, located on Lots 4-10, Block E in the town of Paradise Valley, from H.K. and J.F. Harvey on December 18, 1933. The following autumn, men from CCC Camp F-5, which was adjacent to the site, began constructing the first of several ranger station buildings. During the winter of 1934-35, they completed an office (R4 Plan 51), garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 21), barn (R4 Plan 11), and a water system that included a pump house (R4 Plan 4) and a large stone cistern. Further development was carried in 1936 with the construction of a gas and oil house (R4 Plan 95).

Development of the ranger station lagged as Camp F-5 concentrated on building the Hinkey Summit road. In 1941, the CCC turned its attention back to the ranger station and finished a warehouse/shop (R4 Plan 33A) that they had started in 1936. The crew also built a house (R4 Plan 1) to accommodate the successor of Ranger Paul Travis, who lived next door to the compound and was expected to retire soon.

All buildings were constructed from Region Four standard plans and were painted a standard color scheme: white with Nile green trim and a dark green roof. The planting plan, developed in 1935-36 by recreation planner George E. Martin, also reflected Region Four standards. Martin designed groupings of chokecherry, wild currant, bridal wreath, snowberry, lilac, arborvitae and Chinese elm and indicated a rose bed and vegetable garden on his plan. The CCC implemented the plan and installed a lawn sprinkler system that was fed from the well in the pump house.



Paradise Valley Ranger Station, 1938. As at other sites, the windmill and top half of the pump house were later removed.

In 1943, Sterling Righteous Justice arrived at the Paradise Valley Ranger Station as the District Ranger to replace Paul Travis. In his words, it “was considered the finest station in the Intermountain Region” for its lawns, rose gardens, large yellow pine and elm trees, underground sprinkling system, and water system consisting of a well, windmill, large storage tank, and a concrete cistern.<sup>161</sup>

The ranger station was heavily used and by 1947, the Forest Supervisor sought permission to build an addition to the equipment building to accommodate forest guards. The Regional Office rejected this plan, stating that it was undesirable to build additions to existing buildings. To solve the problem, a barn (R4 Plan 13A) was moved in 1948 or 1949 from the Toiyabe Ranger Station near Reno and converted to a bunkhouse.

Although the district headquarters was moved to Winnemucca in 1961, the Paradise Valley Ranger Station has enjoyed continuous use. In 1996, Forest Service employee Judy Poche’ prepared a National Register Nomination for the compound, noting its significance on a statewide level in the areas of politics/government, conservation and architecture. On June 19, 1996, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

### ***REBEL CREEK RANGER STATION***

This site on the west side of the Santa Rosa range was withdrawn on June 19, 1912 and served as the headquarters of District Two. In 1918, a flood destroyed the telephone line, pasture fence, three tons of the ranger’s hay and numerous trees.<sup>162</sup> A “cloud burst” in 1920 also damaged the site. Photos taken shortly after the event show six buildings that include a house with a brick chimney, a latrine, a barn, a tent structure, an office, and a long, gable-roofed building that may have been a shed or workshop.

The improvements were sold in December of 1927, most likely in preparation for the consolidation of District Two with District One. They included the following:

- Dwelling: 16’ x 28’ two-room frame building with a shingle roof (built before 1918)
- Barn: 14’ x 20’ two-stall building with rubber roof and a 1918 12’ x 18’ addition with a shingle roof
- Office/Storeroom: 12’ x 24’ two-room frame building with a concrete foundation and shingle roof
- Outhouse: 4½’ x 4½’ frame building with shingle roof
- Cellar: 10’ x 12’ dirt hole under the back porch of the house
- Pasture: 1.83 miles of 4-strand barbed wire
- Yard and Garden Fence: 3’-0” high rabbit wire

In 1955 District Ranger Horton requested permission to rebuild the fence and use the site again since it was the only administrative site on the district’s west side. It is not known if this was carried out.

---

<sup>161</sup> Sterling R. Justice, 236-37.

<sup>162</sup> “The Intermountain Review Ranger,” 2, no 7 (10 July 1918), 13.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

While Sterling Justice was District Ranger (1943-46), two small horse pastures on the Santa Rosa District were used for overnight camping. One was at Cold Spring and one was at Siard Camp. He and his men also camped at a large ranch owned by the McClary outfit. It was located on the North Fork of the Humboldt River and was often vacant.<sup>163</sup> The forest guards and rangers also used the following administrative sites as they worked:

**National Ranger Station.** The National Ranger Station site was approved on May 11, 1911 and released on June 24, 1918 because of the consolidation of the Santa Rosa National Forest with the Humboldt. It replaced the temporary station on Threemile Creek where Ranger Frank Border lived with his family in a tent. It was located on the west side and the north end of the mountain range.

**Quinn River Ranger Station.** Supervisor Blakeslee submitted a report on the proposed Quinn River Ranger Station on May 23, 1912. It was situated on the north end of the range and there were no improvements at that time. Blakeslee intended to use it as a summer station but by 1921, there were still no improvements and the site was not being used.

---

<sup>163</sup> Sterling R. Justice, 238.

## Chapter Eight: Central Nevada

In the early years of the Forest Service, the three ranger districts presently located in central Nevada were divided into much smaller districts. The Austin and Tonopah districts formed the original Toiyabe National Forest, while the Ely District comprised all of the Nevada National Forest.

### AUSTIN RANGER DISTRICT

The town of Austin played a role in the creation and early administration of the Toiyabe National Forest. Land Examiner Clyde Leavitt was based there in 1906 to gather data on the proposed forest reserves in Central Nevada.<sup>164</sup> His recommendation, supplemented by reports of forest examiners and the support of local ranchers, led to the creation of the Toiyabe, Monitor and Toiyabe forest reserves in 1907.

Mark Woodruff, the first Forest Supervisor of the three reserves, established his office in Austin. The Supervisor's Office remained there even after the three forest reserves were consolidated in 1908 under the name of the Toiyabe National Forest. It was moved to Ely in 1932 when the Toiyabe became part of the Nevada National Forest.<sup>165</sup> Six years later, the Toiyabe National Forest was re-established, but the SO was moved to Reno rather than Austin.

In the early years, there were four ranger districts on the Toiyabe National Forest: Kingston (aka Kingston-Austin), Reese River, Manhattan (aka Jefferson), and Potts.<sup>166</sup> Based on available information, it appears that the Reese River District absorbed the Manhattan District around 1934. These districts were re-organized during World War II in response to the lack of manpower and resources. In 1944, the Reese River, Potts, and Kingston districts were reconfigured into the Tonopah and Austin ranger districts. The buildings from the Potts Ranger Station were moved to Tonopah, while the Reese River and Kingston sites were kept as guard stations. Austin continued to serve as a district headquarters.

Forest Supervisor Ivan Sack felt that the Tonopah and Austin districts were too large. In 1957, he succeeded in reducing their size by creating a third district. The new Fallon District comprised the Reese River, Shoshone and Paradise ranges. The district ranger operated from Fallon during the winter and the Reese River Ranger Station in the summer. In 1977, the pendulum swung again. The Fallon District was abolished and its lands absorbed by the Tonopah and Austin districts. The two districts still exist with their headquarters located in the towns of Tonopah and Austin.

### AUSTIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

As the location of the first Toiyabe Supervisor's Office and headquarters of early district rangers, the town of Austin is significant in Forest Service history. Presently, the Forest Service owns two historic administrative sites in the town of Austin. One was developed as the Supervisor's Office and later served as the district ranger's headquarters. The Forest Service acquired the other site in 1978 and remodeled the existing house to serve as a new ranger's dwelling.

---

<sup>164</sup> Q. David Hansen, "Written Section - Ranger District Management Plan: Austin District, January 1947" TMs [photocopy], p. 11, Austin Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid., 12.

<sup>166</sup> James W. McGowan, "Toiyabe [sic] National Forest, 27 October 1922" TMs [photocopy], p. 1, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

## Austin Ranger Station

Now known as the Austin Work Center, the original Austin Ranger Station was withdrawn on July 10, 1911. At that time, the 0.172-acre site encompassed Lots 14-16 of Block 38 in the Town of Austin. Adjacent land was eventually acquired and today the site comprises all of Block 38 and the west third of Block 39 with an area of 1.17 acres.



Austin Ranger Station, c.1935

Construction of the house commenced in 1909 and was finished in 1910. The four-room frame dwelling measured 24' x 24' and had a shingle roof. Originally, the Forest Supervisor lived in the front part while his clerk lived in the back two rooms.<sup>167</sup> In 1930, a back porch, bathroom, electric lights, concrete foundation, and interior wallboard and paneling were added. Two years later, when the Toiyabe National Forest became part of the Nevada National Forest, the dwelling became an office. It later served

as the office and year-round residence of the Kingston District Ranger.<sup>168</sup> Although the Toiyabe National Forest was re-established in 1938, Reno became the headquarters and Austin remained as district headquarters.

The Austin Ranger Station enjoyed further development during the CCC era. A 50' x 30' warehouse (not a standard plan) and a cellar (R4 Plan 62) were constructed in FY 1934 with relief funds. In 1935, a latrine (R4 Plan 70) was built and the house was enlarged with a ten-foot addition on the east to accommodate an office and two bedrooms. Around that time, Forest Ranger Ivan Dyreng brought blue spruce trees from eastern Utah and planted them in the front yard.<sup>169</sup> Several of these still exist.

Presently, there is a small, vacant building on site. It was there by 1957, when it was described as an oil house. Condition surveys, completed in 1985 and 1986, refer to it as a fire cache but it is presently known as a tool shed. The building is typical of the portable buildings designed by Region Four's architectural engineer, George Nichols. During World War II, Conscientious Objectors constructed many of these buildings, which consisted of pre-fabricated panels bolted together. Three of these portable buildings remain: two at the Dog Valley Guard Station and one at the Kingston Guard Station.

In 1961, the Smith Construction Company of Ogden built a new ranger dwelling just east of the original house and in February 1966, the district ranger's office was established across Main Street in a leased building. The assistant ranger occupied the house, but consideration was given to converting it into crew quarters in 1977. The Austin Historical Society currently uses the original Austin Ranger Station under a 20-year special use permit.

<sup>167</sup> Assistant Forest Supervisor Ernest R. Hill to Regional Forester, 27 April 1936.

<sup>168</sup> Ibid.

<sup>169</sup> John J. Kincheloe, "Austin Ranger District, no date" TMs [photocopy], p. 3, located in Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, US Forest Service.

## **Austin Ranger Dwelling**

The Forest Service purchased this site, including a house and detached garage, from Marvin V. and Anna M. Olson in 1978.<sup>170</sup> According to numerous accounts, the east end of the house was built in 1885. It operated as a brothel under the name of Rae's (or Ray's) until the 1930s. Harry Nakashima, a cook at the International Café in Austin, purchased the house but, after he died in an accident in 1949, it became the property of Delbert Dory. Dory built the garage, with its attached cellar, around 1969. He also altered the house in the early to mid-1970s; his work included a large addition on the west and construction of a second bathroom.<sup>171</sup>

Soon after buying the site in 1978, the Forest Service remodeled the house. The work included construction of a gable roof over the flat-roofed west end. The house has been significantly altered and the configuration of the original building is not distinguishable.

## **BLACKBURN RANGER STATION**

This site, located about 44 road miles southeast of Austin, was withdrawn on July 14, 1908 and was one of the first ranger stations in Nevada.<sup>172</sup> A log cabin was built by the time a 1908 survey was carried out. The survey, dated March 23, 1908, mentions a "chimney on log cabin and cedar post at corner of barbed wire fence." It is possible that the Forest Service built the cabin since they were using the site before its withdrawal. Forest Guard Robert E. Marshall was developing the site in May 1908, when he diverted water from nearby Potato Spring to irrigate fifteen acres of alfalfa. At some point (date unknown), the Monitor Land and Livestock Company received a special use permit to use the station as a pasture and garden. The company stopped using the site by 1947.<sup>173</sup> In 1985, it was proposed to remove the pasture fence and abandon the site, although the historical cabin would remain.

By the 1980s, vandals had cut up much of the 13' x 15' cabin for firewood. Around 1988, District Ranger Ron Humphries and several volunteers partially reconstructed it.<sup>174</sup> Although the pole rafters are not historic, most of the original materials remain.

## **KINGSTON RANGER STATION**

On December 19, 1910, Acting Forest Supervisor Herbert Graff prepared a report on the proposed Kingston Ranger Station on the north end of the Toiyabe Range. He stated that there were no improvements on the 160-acre site at that time. It was first occupied on a year-round basis but in 1915, it became a summer station for the Kingston District Ranger, who operated from Austin during the winters. The Forest Service developed the site in two phases, first in the 1910s and again in the 1930s with CCC labor.

The first house was built sometime before July 1916 when Ranger Cahill reported it was supplied with water from a spring located 100 feet away. The house may have been constructed from a building plan that was signed, and perhaps prepared, by Herbert Graff who was Forest Supervisor from 1911 to 1912. The plan is of a 16' x 30' cabin having three rooms (kitchen/dining room, living room, bedroom) and stairs

---

<sup>170</sup> Lander County Deed Book 152, Page 329 dated September 13, 1978.

<sup>171</sup> Personal communication with Delbert Dory, 12 September 2000.

<sup>172</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>173</sup> District Ranger Q. David Hansen to Forest Supervisor, 12 February 1947.

<sup>174</sup> Personal communication with Bob Ramos.

to a bunkroom on the second floor. According to the plan, the 1½-story structure was side-gabled and supported by a post foundation. It was to have 6/6 windows and a 4-panel door.

Other early construction included a 1916 frame outhouse with a shingle roof. By 1935, it was dilapidated and was to be abandoned. A "springhouse" was built in 1931. Materials for its construction included brown paint, lumber, shingles and a screen door.

In early 1936, the Toiyabe National Forest received \$2000 to construct administrative buildings at the Kingston Ranger Station. The original dwelling was to be demolished and materials salvaged for use in the construction of the new buildings. That year, a CCC crew built a house (R4 Plan 7A), garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 21), and barn (R4 Plan 13A). They also built a cap magazine in 1937 and a cellar in 1939. The cap magazine, which was merely a steel safe placed on a concrete pad, was located in nearby Mahogany Gulch, just north of a new trailhead parking lot. It was most likely built in support of road construction that the CCC carried out in that area. The safe, which previously had been taken off its concrete pad, was recently moved from its vulnerable location to the Kingston Guard Station to protect it from vandals and thieves.

Although trees were planted at the station in 1927 and 1930, the Region Four designers chose to develop a new landscaping plan. The 1935 plan included juniper, Oregon grape, elderberry, honeysuckle, snowberry and dogwood. Either the plan was not fully implemented or many of the plants did not survive. Existing vegetation consists mainly of willows, cottonwoods and sagebrush, although two mature conifers flank the yard gate.

Only two years after the garage/storeroom was completed, Supervisor McQueen submitted a request to modify the garage portion to accommodate visitors, including hunters and special guests. He received approval and implemented alterations that included lining the walls, pouring a concrete floor, and constructing a brick chimney.

With the exception of two latrines, the CCC-era buildings still exist. There is also a generator house across the road on the east side of Kingston Creek. It may be the 1931 springhouse. It was there by 1941 when Ranger Jay Sevy surveyed the site. A tool shed, used as a paint shed as early as 1977 and at least until 1984, is also on site. It is a typical Region Four portable building developed by George Nichols in the 1940s. During World War II, Conscientious Objectors built many of these pre-fabricated panel structures for the Forest Service. Two of them are located at the Dog Valley Guard Station, while one remains at the Austin Work Center.

## **MOHAWK RANGER STATION**

Ranger James W. McGowan was headquartered here, in the foothills east of the Reese River Valley, in 1916 when he proposed it be replaced with a new ranger station seven miles away at Reese River. He noted that the new station would be more convenient than the Mohawk station in terms of mail, road and telephone access, and use by forest users. The Reese River Ranger Station was withdrawn and, in 1918, a tent house and outhouse were moved there from the Mohawk Ranger Station. The former was a 10' x 12' frame structure. The tent kept tearing in the wind and by 1920, it was torn down and the lumber stored for miscellaneous use. The frame outhouse measured 4' x 4' and had a shingle roof.

## **POTTS RANGER STATION**

The original withdrawal date of this site in Monitor Valley is presently unknown. One source states it was withdrawn on September 28, 1912 but this has not been verified. It was used as early as 1918, when a “kit” home was erected on the site. This pre-cut house was one of two that Forest Supervisor Blakeslee purchased from the Pacific Portable Construction Company in Los Angeles. The other was assembled at the Reese River Ranger Station. In 1920, there were plans to build a barn and in 1929, a water system was constructed. The stark site was improved with landscaping, as noted in a 1929 letter:

This station, located in the center of an alkali and barren flat has been in existence for a good many years, and without a vestige of verdure surrounding it until during the summer of 1927. . . . Admittedly the surrounding conditions were not and are not now conducive to best results; nevertheless, being of an optimistic nature and not being daunted by adverse conditions, Mrs. O.J. Smith, wife of Ranger A.C. Smith, insisted that at least a shallow covering of good soil be hauled in and placed around the house. This was done, and a number of Russian Olive transplants and some grass seed were furnished by the Service. These, together with some other shrubs and herbaceous plants were planted by Mrs. Smith, and as a result, considering the limited possibilities, the Potts Ranger Station was made not only a glad sight to the eye but also a veritable oasis in a sea of alkali, shadscale and sage brush.<sup>175</sup>

Basil K. Crane was the Potts District Ranger from 1938 to 1939. During that time, he married and seemed to regret the state of his new wife’s home, noting that it was a “squat sage-gray building . . . The ‘lawn’ was salt grass, bordered with white alkali. The only ‘forest’ in sight was a row of bushy Russian Olive trees struggling to survive.”<sup>176</sup> The newlyweds adapted and pushed two steel army cots together to form a double bed, prepared meals on a cook stove, and used a gasoline lamp. In his memoirs, Crane recalled the water tank behind the windmill that, with its board cover, was subject to intrusion by rodents.<sup>177</sup> There were also a corral and a cellar.<sup>178</sup>

During the Depression, the Forest Service constructed new buildings at the Potts Ranger Station, most likely with emergency relief funds and/or labor. A plan dated April 8, 1938 shows the original dwelling, an office (R4 Plan 51), a storeroom/garage (R4 Plan 23), an outhouse (R4 Plan 70), and a cellar within a yard fence. To the southeast was a shop/warehouse surrounded by a separate fence. The plan also indicated a nearby windmill and a powder magazine that was 460 feet from the south corner of the yard fence.

As noted previously, the Potts Ranger District became part of the Austin Ranger District in 1944. The Potts Family, for whom the area was named, bought the house and moved it to the north end of the Potts ranch.<sup>179</sup> The office and garage were moved to Tonopah, where Conscientious Objectors from Camp Antelope converted the office to a ranger’s residence.

## **REESE RIVER RANGER STATION**

This Reese River Valley site served as the headquarters for the Mohawk, Reese River and Fallon districts, and was the location of a CCC camp. The date of its withdrawal is not clear. Ranger James W. McGowan submitted a report proposing the withdrawal on September 2, 1916. In 1953, it was noted that the

---

<sup>175</sup> Forest Supervisor James E. Gurr to District Forester, 5 February 1929.

<sup>176</sup> Crane, 28.

<sup>177</sup> Ibid.

<sup>178</sup> Ibid., 30.

<sup>179</sup> John J. Kincheloe, Interview by Richa Wilson and Erin O’Connor-Henry, 18 May 1999, Austin, Nevada, transcript and tape recording, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

withdrawal took place on June 25, 1910 but there were no records supporting this.<sup>180</sup> Other information supports a withdrawal date of January 5, 1917. In his report, McGowan noted that the 40-acre site was near the Austin-Ione wagon road. McGowan claimed it was to be used as a year-round district headquarters and would be more convenient than the Mohawk Ranger Station. It would save 15 miles of travel for the tri-weekly mail, be more accessible to the public, and would have telephone and road access.

### Early Improvements

The first improvements were constructed in 1918. Two structures were moved from the Mohawk Ranger Station: a 4' x 4' frame outhouse and a 10' x 12' frame tent house. The latter was torn down two years later "on account of tent tearing in the wind" and the lumber was salvaged for later use. In 1918, the district ranger assembled a "kit" home purchased from the Pacific Portable Construction Company. Freight costs were economical for ordering two of these structures, so a second house was erected at the Potts Ranger Station. Supervisor Blakeslee was reprimanded for ordering these \$600 houses because he did not have the authority to accept bids over \$500.



According to improvement records, other early structures included an 8' x 10' earthen cellar (1922) and a mud-and-willow chicken house (1923). In 1927, the cellar was replaced by a 12' x 14' concrete structure with a shingled roof. Other developments included a well (1918), a pasture fence (1920), and a yard fence (1921, replaced in 1931). A 16' x 24' frame barn/garage/storeroom was constructed in 1920 from a plan W.W. Blakeslee sketched in 1919. In the summer of 1925, Ranger A.P. Paulsen built a tool shed and painted the barn. The lawn was planted in 1928 with 18 Russian olives and 12 Austrian pines and an office was constructed a year later (1929). It reportedly had a ten-foot plate height and measured 14' x 14' in plan. The barn was torn down or moved sometime between 1942 and 1962. It appears the office was moved to the Tonopah Ranger Station between 1945 and 1950 when it was attached to the Tonopah ranger dwelling to serve as an additional bedroom.

### CCC Era

Reese River CCC Camp F-7 was established adjacent to the ranger station in September of 1935. Company 2512 occupied the camp during the winters of 1935-36 and 1936-37, moving to work at higher elevations in the summers. In April of 1938, it was reported that the Indian CCC camp established at Pyramid Lake was to be moved to the Reese River CCC camp. Company 6433 was the last to occupy the Reese River camp from June 1941 until May 1942.

A 1940 plan of the Reese River Ranger Station, revised in 1942, illustrates extensive development that included the CCC camp, which was located in the pasture to the north. In addition to the numerous CCC

<sup>180</sup> Forest Supervisor Ivan Sack to Rangers, 22 January 1953.

buildings, the Forest Service barn, pump house, dwelling and a small office are shown. According to one plan, a powder house was located a considerable distance to the west but, presently, has not been located. A cap house, situated across the road from the station, is similar to the Kingston cap house. It is a steel safe set into concrete and has stone retaining walls.

It appears that, in spite of the country's entrance into World War II, forest officials planned to construct new buildings at the Reese River Ranger Station. A 1942 improvement plan proposed an office (R4 Plan 51), house (R4 Plan 1), garage (R4 Plan 20), barn (R4 Plan 11), and pump house. Assistant Forest Supervisor Jeppesen encouraged the Superintendent of CCC Camp F-7 to proceed rapidly with the construction of the house in March 1942. The barn and pump house were probably built around that time also, since the War Production Board soon began to restrict construction.

### **The Post-CCC Era**

Correspondence indicates that in early 1947 there was talk of a building exchange. The Reese River dwelling would be released to the Indian Service, which would pay to construct a new ranger's dwelling at Austin. The Indian Service expected to receive most of the buildings at the Fallon Naval Training base and thought one could be moved to Austin or salvaged to build a new house there. This plan was dropped and plans to move the Reese River house to Austin went forward. Although the house was moved sometime before 1962, its present location is unknown. Its original foundation at the Reese River Ranger Station is still visible.

Several of the CCC buildings were sold or removed in the 1940s. W. H. Thomas of Tonopah bought one of the 20' x 70' barracks on October 31, 1947. He had 60 days to remove it but sold it to Irene Hayden instead. Another CCC building was transferred to the Indian Service, which used it as a schoolhouse until the spring of 1948. By August of 1948, these two buildings (and possibly others) remained on the site. The Forest Service wanted to remove them so that a pasture could be planted on the site of the former camp. The Indian Service planned to move its building that fall, but the fate of the other building is presently unknown.

In 1957, the Reese River Ranger Station became part of the newly created Fallon District. The Bridgeport ranger's office (R5 Plan E) was moved to the site in 1962 to accommodate the Fallon ranger who worked here about five months out of the year. It was expected that the building would be used about five months out of the year since the Fallon District Ranger worked in Fallon.

### **Existing Structures**

Many of the original buildings and CCC structures have been removed. Foundations of the 1929 office and 1942 house are still visible, but there are no visible surface remnants of the CCC camp. There are also several non-historic concrete pads and steps that were constructed when trailers were put on the site. After the ranger station received commercial electricity in 1976, the generator house was converted to pesticide storage. It was demolished or removed sometime after 1988.

In addition to the former Bridgeport office, there are five other historic buildings at the Reese River Ranger Station: the 1918 house, a 1925 tool shed (used as an oil house by the CCC camp), the 1941 CCC garage (now a warehouse), the barn (c.1942), and the pump house (c.1942). The cap house also exists but the location of the powder house is undetermined. A metal shed, constructed 1973-75 as a generator shed, is located adjacent to the warehouse.

## **SAN JUAN CANYON GUARD STATION**

This site, located along San Juan Creek on the west side of the Toiyabe Range, includes a cabin and latrine that were reportedly built in the early 1930s. The appearance and construction of the cabin is typical of other Forest Service structures built before the CCC era. The latrine is a typical Region Four Plan 70, designed by architectural engineer George Nichols in 1933. The site is shown on a 1931 map of the Toiyabe Range, but could have been used before then. Its original withdrawal date is presently unknown, but it was superseded by a formal withdrawal of 80 acres on November 25, 1955. The cabin was there by 1958.

Few archival records have been found regarding this site. A 1949 Big Game Management Plan for the Tonopah Ranger District mentions its use as a pasture. In 1985, it was described as a seasonal site used by district personnel for administration and as a staging area for pack trips on the Toiyabe Crest National Recreation Trail.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

**Berlin Ranger Station.** When Ranger James W. McGowan wrote a proposal to withdraw the Reese River Ranger Station in September 1916, he noted the Berlin Ranger Station was 16 miles away. It may have been located in the town of Berlin on the west side of the Shoshone Range.

**Butler Administrative Site.** Located on the Monitor Range, this 12-acre site was approved by the Regional Forester (date unknown). Also known as the Butler Basin Administrative Site, it appears on 1931 and 1942 maps. The Regional Forester cancelled the withdrawal in 1955.

**Charnac Administrative Site.** On July 24, 1927, Forest Ranger Arthur C. Smith prepared a survey of the Charnac Pasture on the Monitor Range. The Regional Forester approved the eight-acre site (date unknown). In 1931, Ivan Dyreng reported that it was important since it was midway between the Potts Ranger Station and the north end of Potts District.

In 1977, the Charnac Administrative Site was being used as a guard station. A trailer pad and water system were on the site at that time. In 1985, it was described as a rare, and therefore important, pasture for district administration. There was one uninhabitable travel trailer and an old pit toilet. It was proposed to replace these with a two-room cabin and new latrine. A trailer was still there in 1986.

**Gold Park Administrative Site.** The Regional Forester approved six acres as the Gold Creek Administrative Pasture (date unknown). Located on the Shoshone Range, it appears on 1931, 1935 and 1942 forest maps. The Regional Forester cancelled the withdrawal in 1955.

**Hickison Administrative Site.** The Regional Forester approved eight acres for this site. Although the date of approval is presently unknown, Ivan Dyreng mentioned it in a report dated July 18, 1931. Located on the Monitor Range, it is shown on a 1942 map and was cancelled by the Regional Forester in 1955.

**Kelly Creek Administrative Site.** The Regional Forester approved 25.17 acres on the north end of the Monitor Range as the Kelly Creek Administrative Site. He also approved an addition of 27.33 acres. The dates of these approvals are unknown, but the site appears on a 1931 forest map. A cabin was reportedly built<sup>181</sup> but in 1955, the Regional Forester cancelled the site.

---

<sup>181</sup> An album in the Austin District office contains photos labeled "Kelly Creek Cabin." The cabin is flattened but corrugated metal is visible.

**Labeau Park Administrative Site.** Located on the Paradise Range, this site appears on forest maps dated 1931, 1935, and 1942. The Regional Forester cancelled the withdrawal in 1955.

**Tierney Creek Administrative Site.** This site on the Toiyabe Range was used by 1935. Forty acres were formally withdrawn in 1955.

## **ELY RANGER DISTRICT**

The present-day Ely Ranger District is comprised of much of the former Nevada National Forest (NNF), which was established in 1909 and headquartered in Ely. By 1916, there were four ranger districts on five divisions: the Mount Moriah, Snake Creek, Schell Creek, Quinn Canyon and White Pine divisions.<sup>182</sup> The Mount Moriah and Snake Creek divisions comprised the Baker Ranger District.<sup>183</sup> The names of the other districts are presently unknown but archival information indicates that the Schell Creek Division formed the Spring Valley District, with headquarters at the Spring Valley Ranger Station on the east side of the range. The Currant Ranger District may have been located on the White Pine Division. It was administered from the Currant Creek Ranger Station, which was on the south end of the division and near the present-day US Highway 6.

Little else is known about the early configuration of the ranger districts. Eventually, the Ely District covered the Ward Mountain area and Schell Creek Range. The Currant Creek District was renamed the White Pine District. In the late 1930s, it was enlarged when the Forest Service purchased land from the Adams-McGill Company in an effort to increase watershed protection.<sup>184</sup> By 1941, these purchases amounted to an additional 5,670 acres.

In May of 1957, the ranger districts were consolidated. The Ely District (Schell Division) absorbed the Baker District, which covered the Mt. Moriah and Snake divisions.<sup>185</sup> The Ward Mountain Division became part of the White Pine District, which included the Quinn Division by that time. Later that year, the Nevada National Forest was eliminated and the Ely and White Pine ranger districts were transferred to the Humboldt National Forest. The Las Vegas District, which had become part of the NNF in 1937, was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest.

Additional changes came about in the 1980s. The Ely District absorbed the White Pine District in 1980. In 1986, the Great Basin National Park was carved from forest land on the Snake Division and stewardship was transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service.

Presently, the 1.1 million-acre Ely Ranger District contains six management divisions, each of which is on a different mountain range. The largest division is on the White Pine range. The Ward Mountain Division, located just southwest of Ely, is the smallest at less than 41,000 acres. The others are the Grant-Quinn, Schell Creek, Mt. Moriah and Snake Range divisions. The latter encircles the Great Basin National Park on three sides.

Work relief programs were of particular significance to the Ely Ranger District. Relief crews built the Currant Creek, Cleve Creek, and White River campgrounds, roads to campgrounds at Ward Mountain, East Creek, Cleve Creek and Lehman Creek, and a road from the highway at Murray Summit to the White Pine Ski Area where they built a ski lift and engine house. The CCC and WPA also constructed buildings at the Supervisor's Office in Ely and the Berry Creek, Ellison and Baker ranger stations.

## **BAKER RANGER STATION**

This station, located in the town of Baker near the Snake Division, was withdrawn on May 16, 1911. A dwelling was constructed that year and, beginning in 1918, the Baker District Ranger used it as his headquarters to administer the Mount Moriah and Snake divisions. A photo<sup>186</sup> of the original ranger station

---

<sup>182</sup> Unrau, 248.

<sup>183</sup> Ibid.

<sup>184</sup> Olsen, 10.

<sup>185</sup> Unrau, 251.

<sup>186</sup> Historic photo files, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

shows a hipped-roof dwelling with a square plan and a long log structure with a gable roof. The latter probably served as a barn, garage and/or shop. The house had a lean-to structure on the rear and 1/1 double-hung windows.

The CCC significantly developed the site in the 1930s. In 1933, they replaced the house with a Region Four Plan 1 house. This was followed by an outhouse (R4 Plan 70), office (R4 Plan 5), barn (R4 Plan 13B), warehouse (not standard), a well, windmill, and water storage tank.

As mentioned previously, the Baker District merged with the Ely District and the NNF became part of the Humboldt National Forest in 1957. The following year, the Baker house was moved to the Ely compound. Forest Service crews continued to use the Baker Ranger Station until 1986 when the Great Basin National Park was created. It was eventually turned over to the National Park Service. The buildings still stand and are in excellent condition.

### **BERRY CREEK RANGER STATION**

Located on the Schell Creek Range, the original area of this site included 40 acres approved in June of 1909, with an addition of 18.95 acres approved three months later. In December of 1953, the site approval was replaced with a withdrawal of 60 acres. Supervisor Royal F. Mathias prepared a report on June 23, 1909, stating the site was 2½ miles southeast of the confluence of Berry and Duck creeks and that there were no improvements. A report dated September 5, 1909 indicated that the only improvement on the proposed addition was an old corral, which was greatly in need of repair. The owner of the corral was unknown. A 1912 letter provides additional, though minimal, information:

In view of the instructions in Mr. Henderson's letter of September 11, 1909, the additional area was fenced and appropriated for administrative purposes. At the present time this addition comprises the major portion of the Berry Creek Station pasture, the buildings etc., being just outside the Forest boundary on the original withdrawal of 40 acres.<sup>187</sup>

These buildings, including a house and a barn, were apparently permanent structures since it was reported in 1917 that the ranger station had been occupied during several winters.<sup>188</sup> The District Ranger occupied the site in the spring of 1918 as a year-round headquarters for administration of the Schell Creek Division. It eventually became a summer station for the ranger of the Ward Mountain Division who was headquartered in Ely.<sup>189</sup>

These buildings were demolished or removed and the site was significantly developed by CCC crews during the Depression. In 1933, the men constructed the existing dwelling, cellar, barn, garage/storeroom and toilet, all of standard Region Four plans. The crew also built a yard fence, corral and pasture fence and installed a water line that connected to the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company's (NCC) line. They also built the telephone line that connected with the NCC's line at their hydroelectric plant on Duck Creek.

Recreational planner J. Carroll Reiners prepared a planting plan in 1936. He recommended the use of native plants such as nutka rose, golden currant, snowberry, red cedar, mountain juniper, and red elderberry. Reiners included two non-native species: the common lilac and Russian olive. The plan was implemented and many of the plants remain today.

---

<sup>187</sup> Supervisor Thompson to District Forester, 26 August 1912.

<sup>188</sup> Nevada National Forest 1917 Land Classification atlas, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>189</sup> Forest Supervisor to Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, 11 April 1918.

## **CHERRY CREEK GUARD STATION**

The original site of the Cherry Creek Guard Station, also called "Little Cherry Creek Ranger Station," was a mile or two northwest of the present-day site on the Grant-Quinn Division. Thirty-three acres were withdrawn on January 26, 1909 and, in 1912, the site was described as a year-round station. A 1917 land classification report stated it was the only ranger station on the NNF that was not habitable the entire year. The inaccessibility was attributed to a narrow gorge below the station that filled with snow in the winter.

The original site was abandoned or released on April 18, 1927. It is not clear when the present site was withdrawn but it is located downstream from the original station. It is reached by a road through Cherry Canyon, which passes between the Quinn Canyon Wilderness and the Grant Range Wilderness areas.

By 1950, there was a one-room overnight cabin with a corral and fence covering about one acre. Forest Service records suggest it was originally used as a sign shop at the Ely Administrative Site and that it was transferred to Cherry Creek in 1949 or 1950. It is possible that the cabin was originally used as an early guard station or at a CCC or CO camp, but there is no evidence to support this. It remains on site and is currently used as storage.

## **CURRANT CREEK RANGER STATION**

This site on the south end of the White Pine Division was developed soon after it was approved as an administrative site on October 10, 1910. The site was used as headquarters of the early Currant Ranger District. It was along the main Ely-Tonopah Road where it contained a cellar, barn/garage, and a house.



Currant Creek Ranger Station shortly after construction

The three-room house was built c.1911 and measured 16' x 30'. It was a front-gabled one-story structure clad with board-and-batten siding. In the 1930s, relief crews remodeled and built additions to the house. They constructed a full-width front porch and created five rooms: kitchen (8' x 15'), living room (11' x 15'), bedroom (9' x 15'), office (10' x 15'), and storeroom (9' x 11'). The rooms had nine-foot ceilings and were lined with wallboard painted white, tan, green or blue. The exterior was painted white while the trim and shingled roof were green.

The barn/garage was a two-part structure. One part was constructed in 1911 of log construction with saddle joints and extended crowns. It measured 18' x 24' and had a low roof covered with shingles. The other part was a 12' x 24' frame lean-to, also having a shingle roof. By the 1930s, the barn was considered to be in unsalvageable condition.

In 1920, a cellar was built of six-inch concrete walls and a double-boarded roof covered with earth. The interior measured 8' x 10' and had a concrete floor. Other elements on the site included a 4' x 6' toilet constructed in 1924, a yard fence, and a pasture fence.

Although an improvement plan was approved in December of 1940, use of the site was officially discontinued that same month and the improvements were sold. The decision to abandon the station may have been a result of its isolation.

## **ELLISON RANGER STATION**

The Forest Service used this site on the White Pine Division prior to its withdrawal in 1930. A 1917 report noted that it was used by Forest Service personnel and provided some history:

The Overland Stage from Pioche to Hamilton kept a station at the Ellison ranch during early days, at which time most of the land was taken up along the creek. At present this ranch is deserted and has been for many years, being closed as a headquarters camp for sheepmen during three months in the summer. An enclosure of about 100 acres of meadow land which is used for pasturing work horses constitutes the ranch. A smaller inclosure [sic] lower on the creek is also used for pasture.<sup>190</sup>

In 1973, the Ely newspaper published photographs of the original Ellison Ranger Station, a log cabin that was reportedly "built in 1906 by one of the first forest rangers."<sup>191</sup> According to Jesse Gardner, "the old cabin which we regard as the original Ellison Ranger Station was originally built by shearherders for the Adams-McGill sheep operation and was used as a bunkhouse for them. This was private land at that time. The Forest Service made use of the cabin."<sup>192</sup>

Although the ranger station was shown on a 1929 map, it was not until May 2, 1930 that the Forest Supervisor formally approved the use of five acres for administrative purposes. It was used as a temporary station and was fenced in 1932, most likely for a pasture. The size of the pasture increased on August 22, 1938 when 40 acres were purchased from the Adams-McGill Company for \$200. An official withdrawal was made on November 5, 1956 to protect the station against mining claims or mineral leases.

In 1931, instructions were issued regarding the construction of a cellar, house, and water supply system. The work was apparently not carried out because in 1935, the Forest Supervisor made an appeal for funds to construct a building with lumber salvaged from the Lehman Creek Transient Camp. He noted that Ranger Moore, who was based at Currant Creek Ranger Station, used the site as a summer headquarters. Because there were no buildings on the site, Moore occupied a tent and allowed his horses to graze in the adjacent small pasture. The Forest Supervisor stated that Moore needed quarters as well as a garage to secure his automobile. As they did not have enough funds to build a separate dwelling, he proposed building a garage with a storeroom that could also be used as quarters.<sup>193</sup>

Relief funds were allocated and an improvement plan for the Ellison Ranger Station was developed and implemented. During FY1936, relief work crews started a water system and built a cellar, garage/storeroom (R4 Plan 23), and latrine. In 1937, they finished the water system and constructed the house (R4 Plan 7A), sewer system, yard fence and pasture fence. A 1938 landscape plan was implemented in 1939-40 and a corral was built in 1940.

Although the improvement plans included a fly shed for horses, it was given low priority and not constructed until sometime after January 1940 when Assistant Forest Ranger Foyer Olsen requested \$700 to build a modified Region Four Plan 14. He suggested the building be six feet longer than the standard

---

<sup>190</sup> Nevada National Forest 1917 Land Classification atlas.

<sup>191</sup> *Ely Daily Times*, 29 August 1973, 1 and 4.

<sup>192</sup> "Origin of Names of the White Pine Division as Related by Jesse Gardner, November 8, 1973" TMs [photocopy], Ely Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>193</sup> Forest Supervisor George C. Larson to Regional Forester, 11 September 1935.

plan to accommodate a grain bin and storage for saddles and riding equipment. Evidence indicates it was built by 1948 when a revised improvement plan was prepared. It has since been removed.

One structure, referred to over the years as a warehouse, generator shed and barn, does not appear to be of a standard plan. The original building measured 8' x 10'. Sometime before 1939, it was lengthened by moving the west wall out seven feet. It is possible that the building was moved and/or remodeled by the CCC in the mid-1930s. There is writing on the interior of the south wall (east end near door). Much of it is illegible, but dates of 1941 and 1942 can be read. On other parts of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, this type of graffiti is typically found in gas and oil houses used by the CCC. It is possible that this building was used as such.

## ***ELY ADMINISTRATIVE SITE***

The town of Ely may have been designated the NNF headquarters when the forest was created in 1909; the Forest Supervisor was based in Ely as early as 1912. By 1916, there were four rangers working from Ely, along with the Forest Supervisor and a clerk, to administer four ranger districts on the Schell Creek, Mount Moriah, Snake Creek, Quinn Canyon and White Pine divisions.<sup>194</sup>

During the 1930s, the Forest Supervisor worked from rented spaces in Ely, including the Nevada Hotel and the Elite Building. Emergency relief funding and labor paved the way for development of a Supervisor's Office (SO) compound in the late 1930s. Although there was already a warehouse site in town, it appears that forest officials deemed it inadequate for an SO compound. On September 23, 1937, the Government bought 1.97 acres in Block 28 in the town of Ely.

### **Administrative Site Buildings**

The Forest Service immediately generated plans to construct several buildings from standard designs developed by George Nichols, the Region Four architectural engineer. These buildings included an office (R4 Plan 54B), gas and oil house (R4 Plan 95A), warehouse (R4 Plan 37), and garage (R4 Plan 35B).

Using CCC and WPA labor and funding, the Forest Service constructed these buildings beginning in 1937. The warehouse, estimated to cost \$7500, exceeded the building limit of \$5000. Since the building was to be used to store road-building and construction equipment, \$3000 came from the Forest Road Development fund while the remainder was financed by the WPA. The warehouse was not completed until 1940.

Throughout the country, there were a few problems with labor organizations when it came to utilizing relief crews for construction. Assistant Forest Supervisor Briggs experienced this when he was visited by a committee of the Carpenter's Labor Union. The visitors, headed by a Mr. Thompson, had received reports that unskilled workmen were using carpenter's tools in violation of the local union. Briggs explained that they were acting as carpenter's helpers and there were few instances where they used the tools. That settled the matter until Briggs heard that the Plumbers' Union was taking steps to require the Forest Service to use union labor for the plumbing work. Briggs also reported that the Painters' Union was said to be strong in Ely and would probably insist that they use union labor. He stated that the masonry work on the chimney was minimal so they might not have to employ union labor, but he did not know what the union requirements on the wiring would be. His concern was that the organized labor situation in Ely would significantly increase the cost of the project.<sup>195</sup>

---

<sup>194</sup> Unrau, 248.

<sup>195</sup> A.E. Briggs, "Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, 1963" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

## **Landscaping**

Howard W. Young, a junior landscape architect in the Regional Office, prepared a landscaping plan for the new compound in 1938. He specified numerous berry plants, red dogwood, creeping juniper, lilac, Siberian elm, bolleana poplar, silver leaf poplar, Rocky Mountain red cedar, and Pfitzer's spreading juniper. This and other sitework, which included an underground sprinkler system, low retaining walls and sidewalks, were completed in the summer of 1939. Some of the original landscaping remains. Attention was paid to other landscaping features such as the flagpole, fencing and signage. A nicely designed wood fence was built of three rails and posts of alternating heights. The Forest Supervisor selected a design for the sign after conferring with other supervisors in the Region.

The landscaping was highly admired and Forest Supervisor Briggs described it as a "showplace." He reported that the yard was often shown off by the Ely Garden Club to prove what could be accomplished with native plants.<sup>196</sup>

## **Later Developments**

Two structures were moved to the Ely compound. One was the Murray Summit Cabin, which was constructed at the Ward Mountain campground in 1956 and moved to the Ely site around 1989. The other was the Baker Ranger Station dwelling, originally located in Baker, Nevada. The CCC built the Baker house of Region Four's Plan 1 in 1933-34. Moving the house, which became the Assistant Ranger's dwelling, was justified by the lack of adequate housing in Ely. In December of 1958, Nevin Munson moved it to Ely and placed it on a basement next to the office.

## ***ELY POWDER HOUSE AND CAP MAGAZINE***

Sometimes referred to as the Murray Canyon Powder House, this structure is located about five miles southwest of Ely in Powderhouse Canyon just off US Highway 6. Carpenter Louis Johnson, assisted by laborers John and Harold Johnson, built the structure in 1932-33.<sup>197</sup> Supervisor C.J. Olsen instructed Ranger George Moore to take the necessary steps to withdraw the site in 1933,<sup>198</sup> but withdrawal was not requested until 1947. It was approved on May 7 of that year. In 1985, the powder house was being leased to a private individual. At some point, the interior was lined with gypsum board, a plywood floor was added, and the doors replaced. It is presently vacant.

According to Forest Service records, a cap magazine was built nearby. It was a 2'-5" x 2'-9" stone structure set into a berm or hillside. At present, the location of the cap magazine is undetermined.

## ***ELY WAREHOUSE SITE***

In 1932, the Forest Service built a warehouse on Lot 22, Block 1 in the Dickerson Addition of Ely. Although regulations prohibited construction of government buildings on leased land, the Forest Service received approval to build the warehouse while it finalized the purchase. On April 4, 1934, Supervisor Olsen acknowledged receipt of the deed for the 0.11-acre site, which was bought from Katherine Jackson Bennett for \$40. Some records indicate the purchase date as February 12, 1935, but this refers to the date when the Attorney General approved the purchase. The Government bought the adjacent Lot 21 from A.J. and Emma E. Proctor on March 8, 1934 for \$80.

---

<sup>196</sup> Ibid., 182.

<sup>197</sup> Supervisor C.J. Olsen to Ranger Moore, 30 November 1932.

<sup>198</sup> Ibid.

The 22' x 60' warehouse was constructed of 2x6s, clad in corrugated metal, and had a concrete floor. It was a front-gabled building with two large sliding doors. In 1940, after the new warehouse was built at the Supervisor's Office compound, Supervisor Briggs proposed to dispose of the old warehouse and its lot. The Regional Office directed him to rent the structure under a special permit since the forest's future facilities needs were unknown. After one year, Briggs had not found a renter and he proposed to keep the lot but demolish the warehouse and salvage its materials. The local WPA manager indicated that WPA labor would be available to carry out the work.

Little more is known about the site. In 1975, there were efforts to determine ownership of the lot. Research revealed that 0.11 acre was purchased in 1935 and the last record of the site was a 1941 letter. According to the White Pine County Assessor, the US Government was the current owner of the property. Although nothing about the transferal of the property could be found, it was believed that the Soil Conservation Survey (and maybe the US Geological Survey) was using the existing metal building for storage. It is not clear if this building was the 1932 warehouse.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

**Baker Creek Administrative Site.** Although shown on a 1929 map, this site on the Snake Division was not officially approved until 1936. At that time, it comprised 34.21 acres and served as a pasture for the Baker District Ranger, who was based five miles away. In 1952, the approval was replaced with a withdrawal of 40 acres. When the district ranger recommended the revocation of the withdrawal in 1985, a pasture fence enclosed ten acres.

**Baker Creek Snow Survey Cabin.** Little information has been found about this snow survey cabin on the Snake Division. It was located at Baker Creek, but not at the Baker Creek Administrative Site. Since most snow survey cabins were located at higher elevations, it is likely that the cabin was located in what is now the Great Basin National Park. According to improvement records, it was transferred from the Toiyabe National Forest to the Nevada National Forest in October of 1946. This indicates it was relocated, possibly from a guard station, a CCC camp or a CO camp. A 1952 photo of the cabin, printed in *Nevada Highways and Parks*,<sup>199</sup> shows that it was an unpainted, board-and-batten cabin with a gable roof, vertical 6-pane windows, and a five-panel door in the side. The cabin still existed in 1975 but it is not known what happened to it since then.



Baker Creek Snow Survey Cabin, 1952

**Berry Creek Snow Survey Cabin.** This cabin was located on the Schell Creek Division. According to labeled historic photos,<sup>200</sup> it was also known as the Deer Lodge Cabin. One label states it was "owned by Walter E. Inwood et. al. of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company of McGill, Nevada. Located in the head of Berry Creek on the Nevada National Forest." A later photo is labeled "Snow Survey – Berry Snow Course, March 1961 by D.E. Cox" and written below it is "Kennecott Lodge, Berry Creek." It is of note that the building has shutters with the Forest Service pine tree logo. It also has narrow vertical siding and a large exterior stone chimney. Beyond is a long building that may be a barn. The locations of these buildings are presently undetermined.

<sup>199</sup> Robert Branstead, "Nevada's Snow Crop Last Winter Was a 'Humdinger,'" *Nevada Highways and Parks*, 12, no 2 (July-December, 1952), 5.

<sup>200</sup> Historic photo files, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

**Buckskin Ranger Station.** There is some confusion about the exact location of this site, which was on the east side of the Schell Creek Range. Some records state that an area in T18N, R66E, S15 was withdrawn on September 7, 1909 but was released April 26, 1910. On that same day, the Buckskin Ranger Station, consisting of 26.11 acres in Section 23, was approved. It was released on March 16, 1926. A 1916 land classification report indicates the site was in T17N, R66E, S15, about ¼ mile from the Taft Ranger Station. According to an accompanying map, a telephone line extended from the Buckskin Ranger Station north to the Spring Valley Ranger Station and west to Berry Creek Ranger Station.

**California Springs Administrative Site.** Although this site on the White Pine Division was not formally withdrawn until 1959, it was used prior to that. A 12' x 12' cabin was built or placed on the site in 1955. In 1957, it was described as having a corrugated metal roof, two windows with screens, and adjacent to a five-acre pasture.

**Cave Creek Administrative Site.** In 1920, a pasture fence was completed at this site on the Schell Creek even though the site was not approved until March of 1935. A withdrawal of 20 acres on November 5, 1956 superceded the 1935 approval, but revocation of the withdrawal was recommended in 1983. A 1926 survey map shows a cabin north of the pasture, but it is not clear if it was a Forest Service cabin. In 1983, the only feature left on site was "an old pasture fence."

**Cedar Cabin Administrative Site.** This site was also known as the Cedar Spring Administrative Site. The 1916 land classification records include a large map showing the "Cedar Cabin and Spring," but it is not clear if this was a Forest Service cabin. Located on the Snake Division, the area appears as an administrative site on a 1929 map and in December of 1933, Ranger Warren Taylor wrote that the Cedar Cabin pasture contained five acres. Ranger Reed Thomson posted it as an administrative site and recommended its withdrawal in December 1942. Its designation as a horse pasture was considered its highest use and there were no other improvements at that time. The two-acre site was withdrawn on January 23, 1943.

In the 1970s, Harvey Tibbs and another Forest Service employee moved a shepherd's trailer from the Troy Canyon Administrative Site to this site.<sup>201</sup> According to real property records, the 8' x 15' trailer was "built" in either 1941 or 1952. The trailer, a 2,000-gallon water tank, and a pasture still existed on the site in 1986.

**Cleve Creek Administrative Site.** Also known as Cleve Spring Administrative Site, this site on the Schell Creek Range was used as a pasture. It was located a quarter mile above the junction of Cave Creek Trail and the South Fork Road. Relief work crews completed the fence, which enclosed an area of 14 x 16 rods, on May 15, 1940. There was a 120-square foot cabin there by 1969, but it must have been removed because a c.1978 document reported that the only improvement on site was a 25-acre fenced pasture. The withdrawal date of the site is presently unknown, but it was recommended for revocation in 1984. At that time, there were tables, fire pits and a vault toilet on the 60-acre site.

**Corduroy Administrative Site.** First known as the Ellison Creek Administrative Pasture, this site on the White Pine Division was enclosed with a fence in the fall of 1939. The half-acre pasture was located at the head of Ellison Creek and included a spring. The site had not been formally withdrawn at that time. The name of the site was changed to the Corduroy Administrative Site on February 18, 1941 just before it was withdrawn. The pasture fence existed as late as 1971.

**Dog Springs Administrative Site.** This two-acre site, approved on December 3, 1927, was on the Mount Moriah Division but was used as early as 1919 when a pasture was fenced. It was posted as an administrative site and recommended for formal withdrawal on December 7, 1942. This was superceded in 1956 with a withdrawal of 40 acres. A 10' x 12' frame cabin was built or placed on the site in 1952.

---

<sup>201</sup> Personal communication with Harvey Tibbs, 24 January 2000.

Although the site was recommended for release in 1984, the cabin and a latrine remain. There is also an administrative pasture located to the northeast of the buildings.<sup>202</sup>

**Hayden Canyon Administrative Site.** Located on the White Pine Division, just north of Sage Hen Spring in a canyon bottom, this one-acre pasture was enclosed with a fence in the fall of 1939. On December 28, 1940, Assistant Forest Ranger Foyer Olsen prepared a report recommending withdrawal of the site. The pasture fence existed as late as 1971.

**Ice Cream Springs Administrative Site.** This one-acre pasture on the Schell Creek Range was approved on December 3, 1927. By that time, the Forest Service had already constructed a pasture fence there. This site was shown on a 1943 map, but little is known about its use after that time.

**Mattier Creek Ranger Station.** This ranger station, located on the north end of the Schell Creek Range, appears on maps dated 1912, 1916 and 1918. A 1917 report stated it was occupied, thus indicating that there was a structure there. According to later records, the 43.3-acre site was abandoned, but the date of this action is presently unknown.

**Murphy Wash Administrative Site.** A 1916 map shows a cabin and spring along Murphy Wash but it is not known if this was a Forest Service cabin. Located on the Snake Division, the site was withdrawn as a pasture on April 4, 1942 and again in 1956. Around 1954, a 10' x 12' overnight cabin was built or placed on the site. It was a frame structure of shiplap single wall construction with an aluminum roof and tempered Masonite floor. The exterior was painted sage green.

**Murray Summit Cabin Site.** The guard cabin on this site, located near the Ward Mountain Campground, was moved to the Ely Administrative Site sometime after 1989.<sup>203</sup> It is presently used for storage.

**North Creek Administrative Site.** There was a fence around this 1.25-acre pasture on the Schell Creek Range when it was approved in 1927. The approval was replaced with a withdrawal of twenty acres on December 8, 1953. Although revocation of the site was recommended in 1983, a pasture fence remains there.<sup>204</sup>

**Raise Creek Administrative Site.** This site on the Snake Division was withdrawn as a horse pasture on March 3, 1941. Little else is known about it at this time.

**Siegel Creek Ranger Station.** This site is located on the north end of the Schell Creek Range. Deputy Supervisor Charles F. Patterson proposed its withdrawal of 130.83 acres on November 15, 1909. He wrote, "There is an old log cabin about 14' x 32' and a small cabin 10' x 12' both in poor condition, worth about \$25.00." The buildings had been abandoned and Patterson did not know of any claimants. The ranger station appears on maps dated 1912, 1916, 1918 and 1929. A survey map drawn by Ranger Larson in 1916 shows a house and stable. Forest Service records from 1971 indicate that a trailer was located on the site. According to Hank Vogler, a local camp tender, a cabin labeled "Centreville Ruins" on the Forest Service map still exists. According to his predecessor, this was a Forest Service cabin. A spring located about 100 yards above the cabin is enclosed by an enclosure fence.<sup>205</sup>

**Snake Creek Administrative Site.** This name was applied to a two-acre site on the Snake Division that was approved on December 10, 1929, by which time a fence had already been constructed. This was superceded by two more withdrawals in 1942 and 1953. It appears that the withdrawals either corrected the legal description or shifted the site to a nearby location. In 1984, release of the site was recommended.

---

<sup>202</sup> Personal communication with Jay Pence.

<sup>203</sup> Personal communication with Harvey Tibbs, 24 January 2000.

<sup>204</sup> Personal communication with Jay Pence.

<sup>205</sup> Personal communication with Jay Pence.

**Snake Ranger Station.** The small amount of information about this station on the Snake Division comes from references to it in early correspondence. On March 30, 1911, Supervisor Mathias wrote to the District Forester to justify the withdrawal of the Baker Ranger Station. He explained that it was much more accessible than the Snake Ranger Station, which must be reached by wagon over “a circuitous route of at least five miles over a rough, washed-out road, with a stiff grade.” He also wrote, “The Snake Ranger Station is entirely off the road, and headquarters there would hinder the prompt execution of Forest Service business. . . . The Ranger now lives in a borrowed cabin, above the Snake Ranger Station. . . . As you probably noticed in the report recommending the withdrawal of the Snake Ranger Station, it is desired only for a pasture.” It is possible that the Forest Service retained this under the name of the Baker Creek Administrative Site.

**Spring Valley Ranger Station.** This ranger station on the east side of the Schell Creek Range was withdrawn in 1913. It is shown on a 1916 map with a telephone line to Buckskin Ranger Station to the south. It also appears on maps from 1918 and 1929.

**Strawberry Administrative Site.** This pasture on the Snake Division was approved on March 3, 1941, but may have been used earlier.

**Taft Ranger Station.** This was shown on a 1912 map of the Nevada National Forest as a year-round station along Taft Creek on the Schell Creek Range. It also appears on a 1916 map, about a quarter-mile from the Buckskin Ranger Station.

**Teapot Springs Administrative Site.** This site is located on the Schell Creek Range. A 10' x 12' frame cabin was built or placed on the site in 1954. It was described as shiplap single-wall construction with an aluminum roof and tempered Masonite floor. It was a front-gabled structure on skids with a metal stovepipe, 5-panel door, and 6-pane window in front. It was painted sage green and enclosed by a fence. In 1993, vandals pulled the front of the cabin off and the entire structure was burned later that summer. The latrine and pasture remain.<sup>206</sup>

**White River Administrative Site.** This one-acre pasture on the White Pine Division was approved on December 10, 1929 but the approval was cancelled on December 12, 1946. A pasture fence existed as late as 1971.

---

<sup>206</sup> Personal communication with Jay Pence, 7 December 99.

## **TONOPAH RANGER DISTRICT**

One of the early districts on the Toiyabe National Forest was the Manhattan Ranger District, sometimes referred to as the Manhattan-Tonopah or Jefferson district. Raymond G. Steele was its first district ranger, serving from 1908 to about 1917. Rangers in the 1920s and 1930s included Albert Mayett, Charles Keller, Phil Kennedy, and Anderson C. Walker.

Forest directories suggest that the Manhattan Ranger District became part of the Reese River District around 1934. Ten years later, the Reese River, Potts, and Kingston districts were consolidated to form the Tonopah and Austin districts and the town of Tonopah became a district headquarters. The Tonopah Ranger Station was built to provide living quarters for the district ranger, but the original location of his office is unknown. In 1967, the ranger moved his office to the post office where he remained until 1975. At that time, the ranger's office was moved to a building owned by Bob Perchetti. After ten years, the Forest Service leased and later purchased the present office building at 1400 S. Erie Main Street.<sup>207</sup>

The size of the Tonopah District decreased when the Fallon District was created from it and the Austin District in 1957. This action was reversed in 1977 and the Tonopah District regained much of its old area. The district's area increased again in 1989 when land previously managed by the BLM was transferred to the Forest Service under the Nevada National Forest Enhancement Act. Encompassing about 1.2 million acres, the Tonopah Ranger District is the largest ranger district outside of Alaska and includes parts of the Toiyabe, Toquima, Monitor and Hot Creek mountain ranges.

### ***HUNTS CANYON GUARD STATION***

This guard station is located along Cottonwood Creek on the southwest side of the Monitor Range. The date of its first use is presently unknown. The existing cabin was reportedly relocated from California,<sup>208</sup> most likely around 1957 when Forest Ranger Jesse A. Palm received approval to develop a spring nearby for drinking water. It is identical to the Gold Creek Bunkhouse #2 and the Tonopah Stable Barn (formerly the Peavine Cabin). Little is known about these buildings, but it is possible that they were located at Camp Antelope, which served as a camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps (1939-42) and Conscientious Objectors (1942-46). The cabins, with their board-and-batten siding and six-pane windows, are typical of camp buildings as shown in 1935 and 1946 Forest Service building manuals for Regions Four and Five. Other site features include a latrine, a military surplus communications unit used as storage, a well, and a pasture.

### ***MEADOW CANYON GUARD STATION***

This administrative site, located on the southeast side of the Toquima Range, was used before its official withdrawal in 1932.<sup>209</sup> A pasture fence was built in 1921 and Ranger Phil Kennedy constructed a corral in 1928. Three years later, a cabin from the Barley Creek Ranger Station (located about 15 miles east on the Monitor Range) was moved to the site with the intention of reconstructing it. Unfortunately, it was damaged in the process, so the building material was salvaged and used to build the latrine.

---

<sup>207</sup> Personal communication with Virgil Mink.

<sup>208</sup> Personal communication with Virgil Mink who said tire tracks from the moving vehicle are still visible in the crawlspace.

<sup>209</sup> Assistant Regional Forester Nord to Forest Supervisor, 18 March 1949.

Ranger Anderson C. Walker built the existing one-room cabin in the fall of 1931. Walker may have been assisted by J. T. Hightower of Goldfield who wrote, "I will be ready to start for Meadow Canyon on or before the 5<sup>th</sup> of Sept. . . . would like complete instructions as to how you want the house built."<sup>210</sup>

The site has enjoyed continual use, not only by the Forest Service, but also by the Youth Conservation Corps in the 1970s and the Nevada Division of Wildlife in the 1980s. This expanded use led to the construction of another latrine and a tack shed, and the placement of two crew trailers on site. These were removed sometime after 1985 and only the cabin and a latrine remain.



Ranger Walker stands proudly in front of the Meadow Canyon cabin, 1932

## **SANDIA DWELLINGS**

Several Forest Service employees in Tonopah live in agency-owned dwellings known as the Sandia houses. These buildings, located on a terraced site at the north base of Mt. Butler, were moved from the Babbitt Housing Area of the Hawthorne Naval Depot. Babbitt was created as a residential area during World War II to house married civilian workers and 580 duplexes were constructed between 1940 and 1945. Edward J. Maher and Norman K. Blanchard, former Forest Service architects of Region Five, designed the partially pre-fabricated units for the US Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks.<sup>211</sup> They were described as 27' x 55' frame buildings with asbestos siding and casement windows. Many of the Babbitt duplexes were sold at the end of the Korean conflict, although this halted with the start of the Vietnam conflict.<sup>212</sup>

Some of the duplexes were purchased by the Sandia Corporation, which tested ballistics and non-nuclear features of atomic weapons for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The company used the Tonopah Test Range as a temporary site, designating it as a permanent site in 1959. At that time, the company transferred many of its employees from the Salton Sea test area to Tonopah, where there was a lack of adequate housing. The company investigated several options, including FHA funding and construction by contractors, to alleviate employee dissatisfaction with the housing situation. In May of 1960, the Sandia Corporation awarded a contract to the Reynolds Electrical and Engineer Company, another contractor at the Nevada Test Site, to move surplus duplexes from the Babbitt Housing Area. They were moved to Tonopah where some were remodeled into single-family homes.<sup>213</sup> The first employees were scheduled to occupy the houses in March 1961.<sup>214</sup>

<sup>210</sup> J.T. Hightower to Forest Supervisor Olsen, 23 August 1931.

<sup>211</sup> Joe C. Freeman, Terri Myers and Gordon Marchant, "Draft Report, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plan/Historical American Building Survey Documentation of the Babbitt Area, Hawthorne, Nevada, 24 March 1993" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>212</sup> Ana Beth Koval, "National Register Nomination for Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, April 1989" TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>213</sup> Leland Johnson, *Tonopah Test Range: Outpost of Sandia National Laboratories*, Sandia Report SAND96-0375, (March 1996), 39 and 41. Located at the Central Nevada Museum in "Book #797, Nevada Test Site."

<sup>214</sup> Ibid.

The Sandia crew was transferred from Tonopah to Las Vegas in late 1968<sup>215</sup> and the AEC sought to dispose of the Sandia houses. Tonopah still suffered from substandard housing, so the Forest Service acquired two of the houses (#16 and #17) for its employees in 1974. The Bureau of Land Management and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) received some neighboring houses. In 1978, the FAA transferred four duplexes (#8, #9, #10, and #24) to the Forest Service. Duplex #9 was damaged by fire on April 10, 1980 and was removed or torn down. The Forest Service also acquired house # 4 in 1985.

## **STONE CABIN ADMINISTRATIVE SITE**

This site, situated along the Toiyabe Crest Trail, is in the Arc Dome Wilderness of the Toiyabe Range. Ranger Basil Crane, assisted by a French-Canadian named Clarence and CCC enrollees, built a stone cabin here in late 1941.<sup>216</sup> They gathered stone and sand near the site but used mules to pack in lime, cement, shingles, and barbed wire. Some creative packing was required to transport the two 16-foot long 2x6s for the gable ends, the door, and the cookstove. They handled the 2x6s by tying the two mules in a line and strapping one piece on each side of both mules. The weight and bulk of the cookstove were balanced by tying bales of straw on the mule's sides.<sup>217</sup> Crane and his assistants finished the interior walls of the cabin, which was to be used during snow surveys, with smooth concrete.<sup>218</sup>

Originally known as the Reese River Snow Survey Cabin, this structure was built in response to a tragedy on the Jarbidge Ranger District. Ranger Karl Wilkinson was killed and his partner severely injured while conducting snow surveys near Coon Creek in early 1941. The Nevada Cooperative Snow Survey encouraged the construction of more snow survey cabins to accommodate injured surveyors in such cases. Funds were quickly authorized to build the Stone Cabin and the first snow measurements were taken there on March 1, 1942.<sup>219</sup>

## **TONOPAH STABLES**

The Tonopah Ranger District keeps its horses at the Tonopah Stable Sites, a County-owned facility about one mile east of town. The Forest Service leased the corral from Nye County in 1974 for a 99-year period. Presently, there are two structures on site. One is a makeshift hay storage shed consisting of a flat roof over two surplus military communications boxes acquired by the Forest Service in 1980. The age of the communications boxes is presently undetermined.

The "barn" or tack shed is a former cabin that was moved from the Peavine Guard Station on the south end of the Toiyabe Range. It is identical to the Gold Creek Bunkhouse #2 and the Hunts Canyon Cabin. Little is known about these buildings, but it is possible that they were located at Camp Antelope, which served as a camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps (1939-42) and Conscientious Objectors (1942-46). The cabins, with their board-and-batten siding and six-pane windows, are typical of camp buildings as shown in 1935 and 1946 Forest Service building manuals for Regions Four and Five. The cabin was at the Peavine Guard Station by 1958 and relocated to the Tonopah Stables Site between 1977 and 1983.

---

<sup>215</sup> Ibid., 54.

<sup>216</sup> Crane, 62.

<sup>217</sup> Ibid., 33

<sup>218</sup> Ibid., 65.

<sup>219</sup> Ibid., 62.

## **TONOPAH RANGER STATION**

The original Tonopah Ranger Station, currently referred to as the "Magnolia site" for the street on which it is located, was developed in 1945 in the town of Tonopah. This was in response to the creation of the Tonopah Ranger District and the reconfiguration of the Austin Ranger District from the Potts, Reese River, and Kingston districts. Tonopah replaced Reese River Ranger Station as district headquarters

Due to building restrictions during World War II, the Forest Service needed approval from the War Production Board to construct the station. On March 26, 1945, the Board authorized the project, which consisted of moving the office and garage from the Potts Ranger Station. Housing was scarce due to the



Tonopah Ranger Station, 1953

occupation of military personnel working at the Tonopah Army Air Field so the office was remodeled into a two-bedroom house. The garage was converted to a storeroom/garage. Conscientious Objectors (COs) from Civilian Public Service Camp #37 at Camp Antelope carried out the work, which was mostly complete by November 1945. It was not until 1948, however, that George H. Holcomb's donation of the 0.19-acre site was recorded in the county deed books.<sup>220</sup>

In 1950, Ranger Buckhouse developed plans to add a bedroom to the house by attaching a one-room building that was already on the lot.

It appears that the building was the original office of the Reese River Ranger Station. In 1945, Ranger Basil Crane proposed moving "a building on the Reese River site which is a part of the old CCC camp." Constructed in 1929, the office was at Tonopah by 1950 when it was attached to the main dwelling. The appearance of this addition corresponds with early photos of the Reese River office. In addition, its large 1/1 windows suggest it is a pre-CCC era building.

## **OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SITES**

Most of the sites withdrawn on the Tonopah District served as administrative pastures. Few were improved with more than a pasture fence.

**Barley Creek Administrative Site.** This site on the Monitor Range was withdrawn on June 13, 1908 but cancelled on August 15, 1955. The Tonopah District Ranger requested reinstatement of the site in 1977 so that it could be used by packers in support of the Youth Conservation Corps and forest administration. By that time, a trailer had been moved onto the site to serve as the packers' quarters. In 1983, the trailer was set on sturdy blocks and a porch and a yard fence were built. Small buildings were installed to store grain and wood.

**Cottonwood Administrative Site.** The Regional Forester approved this 1.81-acre site on March 1, 1932 but it must have been used earlier because it appears on a 1931 map. Located in the Table Mountain Wilderness Area, it was recommended for abandonment in 1984 because the Little Fishlake Valley Administrative Site was to be developed as an alternative to it and the Blackburn, Savory, and Danville administrative sites.

<sup>220</sup> Nye County Recorder, Deed Book 52, p. 597, 30 June 1948. The Attorney General approved the title on April 25, 1949.

**Danville Administrative Site.** The withdrawal date of this pasture is unknown. It was located on the east slope of the Monitor Range and was considered the most remote site on the Tonopah District. Along with the Cottonwood Administrative Site, it was recommended for abandonment in 1984.

**Jefferson Ranger Station.** This 46-acre site on the Toquima Range was withdrawn on August 3, 1909 and revoked on January 4, 1927.

**Ledbetter Administrative Site (aka Indian Valley Administrative Site).** The Indian Valley Administrative Site consisted of four acres and was withdrawn on November 5, 1934. This was superceded by a withdrawal of 160 acres on May 1, 1956. Located on the Toiyabe Range, it became known as the Ledbetter Administrative Site. A front-gabled, one-room cabin was constructed but was destroyed sometime after 1958.

**Manhattan Ranger Station.** One of the first districts on the Toiyabe National Forest was the Manhattan Ranger District. The early rangers operated from Manhattan, an early twentieth-century mining town located on the south end of the Toquima Range. The exact location of the ranger station is presently unknown, but maps dated 1920, 1931 and 1935 show it in T8N, R44E, S30. In 1936, the Assistant Regional Forester wrote, "At Manhattan, we also need a building site very badly, . . . It is believed that three lots in Manhattan would be donated by the county as one of the county Commissioners has made this promise, and they have acquired three very desirable lots through tax delinquency."<sup>221</sup>

**Moore's Creek Administrative Site.** A withdrawal of ten acres on the Toquima Range was approved for this site on March 13, 1926 and cancelled on August 15, 1955. Nevertheless, the site was still being used as an administrative pasture in 1984.

**Morgan Administrative Site.** Although it appears on a 1931 map, this three-acre site on the Monitor Range was not approved until March 1, 1932. The Regional Forester cancelled the withdrawal in 1955.

**Mud Springs Administrative Site.** This site, located on the Monitor Range, appears on a 1931 map of the Toiyabe National Forest. It was not until November 5, 1934 that the Regional Forester approved its withdrawal of three acres; he cancelled it on June 21, 1955. There was still an administrative pasture here in 1984.

**Peavine Administrative Site.** On April 28, 1908, the Regional Forester withdrew 25.86 acres for this site on the south end of the Toiyabe Range. He cancelled the withdrawal on August 15, 1955. A one-room cabin, similar to the Hunts Canyon Cabin and the Gold Creek Bunkhouse #2, was placed on site sometime before 1958. The cabin was moved to the Tonopah Stable between 1977 and 1983, but the Tonopah District staff continued to use the site as a pasture.

**Pine Creek Ranger Station.** In 1943, this site had a domestic water supply. Four years later, it was reported "The Reclamation Service deposited \$11,000 in working funds for the salvaging and moving of Pine R.S. buildings to Mountain Home, and we retained the buildings and all salvage."<sup>222</sup> It is not clear if this site was really used as a ranger station, or if it was for public use. Located on the Toquima Range, it was originally withdrawn as a public service site in 1936, perhaps as part of the New Deal work on the forest. This withdrawal was released in 1952 but another withdrawal, for the Pine Creek Forest Camp on the same site, was approved in 1956.

**Shoshone Creek Administrative Site.** This 26.72-acre site on the southwest end of the Toquima Range was approved on November 11, 1908 but was later revoked (date unknown).

**Silver Creek Administrative Site.** This site, comprising 26.24 acres on the south end of the Toquima Range, was withdrawn on May 1, 1909 and was released on May 15, 1921.

**South Twin River Administrative Site.** The Regional Forester approved this withdrawal of six acres (date unknown). It is mentioned in a 1949 Big Game Management Plan for the Tonopah Ranger District,

---

<sup>221</sup> Acting Forest Supervisor Ernest R. Hill to Regional Forester, 31 March 1936.

<sup>222</sup> J.N. Kinney to "Toiyabe," 28 April 1947.

but no other historical information is available. The withdrawal was superceded in 1956 by another for 160 acres. It is now located in the Arc Dome Wilderness and in 1994, volunteers removed the pasture fence under the supervision of Wilderness Ranger Virgil Mink.

**Table Mountain Administrative Site.** This site is shown on a 1942 map of the Monitor Range, but no other information about it has been found.

**Three Forks Administrative Site.** This 20.4-acre site in the Arc Dome Wilderness was withdrawn on November 11, 1908 and cancelled in 1955.

**Upper Corral Administrative Site.** This seven-acre site on the Toiyabe Range appears on a 1931 map but it was not formally approved until November 5, 1934. This was replaced by a withdrawal of 160 acres in 1956. The site was used as an administrative pasture.

**Werdenhoff Administrative Site.** Also known as the North Twin or Wardenhof Administrative Site, this pasture is located along the North Twin River in the Arc Dome Wilderness. It was mentioned in a 1949 Big Game Management Plan, but no other historical information is available at this time. In 1983, it was reported that an old camper's shelter on site should be removed. In July of 1994, volunteers under Virgil Mink's guidance removed all of the fencing.

**Willow Creek Administrative Site.** This site appears on a 1931 map of the Monitor Range, but it was not formally approved until March 14, 1932. A trailer was moved on to the site before 1972. By 1977, there were two trailer pads and a pasture fence. In 1985, it was reported that this summer site had two crew trailers, a pit toilet, a fenced pasture and a water system. It was proposed to build a tent-frame structure, a tent shelter and vault toilet.

# Chapter Nine: Southern Nevada

## SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Located near Las Vegas, the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area has a history of numerous administrative changes, most of which occurred in its first ten years. It began when 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 two reserves consolidated to become the Moapa National Forest in 1908, but in 1915, the Moapa was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest. After only a year, the Moapa Division was transferred to the Dixie National Forest, which had most of its area in Utah and Arizona. In 1918, land on the Sheep Mountain Range and much of the Charleston Mountain Range was eliminated from the forest.<sup>223</sup> Eventually the name of the Moapa Division was changed to the Charleston Mountain Division.

Forest officials recognized the need to administer the Charleston Mountain Division from Nevada, rather than Utah. In 1937, they transferred it from the Dixie to the Nevada National Forest (NNF) where it was designated the Las Vegas Ranger District. The situation was stable for twenty years but in 1957, the NNF was eliminated and its lands were transferred to the Humboldt and Toiyabe national forests. By that time, the headquarters of the Toiyabe was in Reno and it was decided to transfer the Las Vegas Ranger District to that forest due to regular air travel between Reno and Las Vegas. Another reason was that the interest and activities on the Charleston Mountain Division, especially those relating to recreation, were similar to those on the Toiyabe National Forest.<sup>224</sup>

Some of the first rangers on the Las Vegas Ranger District included Robert Clark Anderson (1937-39), Jack J. McNutt (1939-43), Arnold Hansen (1943-44) and Henry C. "Hank" Hoffman (1944-62). The district ranger operated from the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station in the summers but moved to Las Vegas in the winters. While in the city, he lived at the Las Vegas Ranger Station but worked from an office in the Post Office, which the CCC constructed in 1936.<sup>225</sup> In 1958, the ranger moved his office from the Post Office to 900 South 5<sup>th</sup> Street. Two years later, the office was moved to the vacated ranger station where it remained until 1967 when the station became a residence for the Recreation Staff Officer. In August of 1967, the district office was relocated to the new Federal Building.<sup>226</sup> Presently, the office is in a leased building on Valley View Boulevard.

In 1993, Congress designated the district as the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, one of only 16 such areas in the country.<sup>227</sup>

### EARLY RANGER STATIONS

Forest Service files indicate that as the Moapa Division, from 1915 to 1933, the area was administered by forest guards, rather than full-time rangers. A ranger occupied the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station shortly after the CCC constructed it in 1933, but the name of this person is presently unknown. At that time, the Moapa Division was part of the Dixie National Forest.

---

<sup>223</sup> McNutt, 5.

<sup>224</sup> Chief Richard E. McArdle to Senator George W. Malone, 20 June 1957.

<sup>225</sup> McNutt, 9.

<sup>226</sup> "History of the Toiyabe National Forest."

<sup>227</sup> Moskowitz, "A History of the Spring Mountains," 12.

The lack of a permanent ranger before 1933 may explain why there were no developed administrative sites prior to the CCC era. A 1911 map of the Moapa National Forest showed the following ranger stations, all of which were on the southern part of the Charleston Range. The forest supervisors of the Vegas, Charleston and Moapa forests probably operated from these but at present, it is not known if any buildings were constructed.

- Twin Springs Ranger Station (NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section 6, T21S, R56E and SW ¼ SW ¼ of S30, T20S, R56E)
- Cold Springs Ranger Station (SE ¼ of S14, T20S, R56E)
- Dugout Ranger Station (W ½ of S1, T20S, R57E)
- Twin Cabin Ranger Station (SE ¼ SE ¼ of S3, T20S, R56E)

It is interesting to note that although they are unlabeled, symbols for ranger stations are shown on a January 1909 map in the vicinities of the first three ranger stations. No symbol is shown near the Twin Cabin Ranger Station. This contradicts records dated June 1921, which state the Twin Cabin Ranger Station was withdrawn on August 9, 1907. Of the fifteen administrative sites on the Dixie National Forest in 1921, it was the only one on the Moapa Division. It was in T19S, R56E, S3 and consisted of twenty acres. The station was not being used at that time and had no improvements.<sup>228</sup>

## ***THE NEW DEAL AND WORLD WAR II***

New Deal relief programs remedied the lack of administrative facilities in the 1930s. In 1933, CCC Camp F4 was established adjacent to the site of the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station, which the CCC men began constructing that year. The men occupied the camp during the summers from March 1933 to June 1942. During the winters, they stayed in Moapa where they worked on flood control and soil erosion control projects.<sup>229</sup>

Both the CCC and WPA contributed significantly to the recreational development of the area with the construction of trails, campgrounds, roads and other improvements. Recreation activities increased dramatically with the construction of Hoover Dam and the growing population of Las Vegas. The Forest Service began issuing special use permits in 1935 for summer homes in Rainbow Canyon. The following year, the Forest Service constructed the first ski facilities in southern Nevada just north of a lodge on Mt. Charleston. Forest Supervisor Alonzo Briggs realized this was just the beginning. In 1939 he wrote, "We may expect 10 to 15 thousand recreationists to use the area each year. Winter sports are developing rapidly and Lee Canyon rather than Kyle Canyon will be the center of these sports activities."<sup>230</sup>

A new user of the district arrived with America's entry into World War II. In June of 1941, the Army Air Corps (AAC) established the Las Vegas Army Gunnery School near the city. To counteract the oppressive heat of Las Vegas, the AAC used the former CCC camp adjacent to the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station as a rest camp for trainees.<sup>231</sup> The AAC used the camp, known as "Camp Charleston," for the duration of the war and abandoned it sometime after October 1946.<sup>232</sup> The school, renamed Nellis Air Force Base, was reactivated in 1949 to train fighter pilots heading to Korea. The rest camp also re-opened but, at present, it

---

<sup>228</sup> Atlas, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>229</sup> McNutt, 6.

<sup>230</sup> Forest Supervisor A.E. Briggs to Regional Forester, 31 October 1939.

<sup>231</sup> Forest Supervisor J.M. Herbert to Regional Forester, 14 October 1946.

<sup>232</sup> Ibid.

is unknown when the AAC discontinued its use.<sup>233</sup> By 1969, only a generator shed and a former CCC barracks remained. The Forest Service used the latter as a private residence and as a crew barracks until it was torn down around 1969.<sup>234</sup>

## **KYLE CANYON RANGER STATION**

The Kyle Canyon Ranger Station, first developed in 1933, has continually played a significant part in Forest Service administration of the Charleston Mountain Division. It is located on the site of pioneer Conrad Kiel's sawmill, which he built in the 1870s.<sup>235</sup> On July 21, 1933, the Forest Service withdrew twenty acres in Kyle Canyon encompassing the site of the former sawmill. This was superseded by a withdrawal of 44.98 acres on December 8, 1953.



The Kyle Canyon Ranger Station barn was remodeled into a bunkhouse in the late 1950s and early 1960s

The station, initially known as the Charleston Mountain Administrative Site and later as the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station, first served as the ranger's year-round headquarters. The boys of CCC Camp F-4, located adjacent to the site, developed the ranger station in two phases. In 1933, the first buildings were constructed and included an office (R4 Plan 7), ranger's house (R4 Plan 8), and two garage/storerooms (R4 Plan 21). Four years later, the CCC built a guard dwelling (R4 Plan 7A) and a barn (R4 Plan 13).

The people in charge of construction took a good deal of initiative. They made numerous changes to the standard plans and chose a white/green paint scheme over the brown scheme that the Regional Office deemed appropriate for a conifer landscape. Whether or not they received the required approval from the Regional Office is unknown, but in late 1939 a regional officer wrote, "We believe that the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station buildings . . .

should be continued in color scheme No. 4. This group is individual in itself and looks well in white and green, even though it is in a conifer setting."<sup>236</sup>

Designers gave a good deal of attention to landscaping the site, which was shaded with ponderosa pines, scrub oak and mahogany. In 1936, Recreational Planner Reg. C. Pragnell prepared a planting plan that included red cedar, ponderosa pine, mountain juniper, snowberry, rose, currant, dogwood and quinine bush. The plan showed a drying yard, vegetable garden, nine parking spaces, and a wood enclosure for firewood. Much of this plan was implemented but several of the plants were not suited to the site and apparently died.

The 1936 plan also shows a water supply line that led to the adjacent CCC camp. The simple water system, built by the CCC in 1933, was supplied by a spring 2.7 miles away. In 1940, the CCC expanded the system, incorporating water from Rainbow Creek Spring and Stanley "B" Spring, with 5½ miles of pipe ranging from 10" to 1" in diameter. The water was carried to three storage tanks ranging in size from 3,000

<sup>233</sup> Thomas D. Burke, and Christine Savage Palmer, *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for Nevada Forest Highway 11 (State Route 157/Kyle Canyon Road), Clark County, Nevada* (Virginia City, NV: Archeological Research Services, Inc., May 1993), 32.

<sup>234</sup> "Administrative Improvement Plan, Las Vegas Ranger District, Toiyabe National Forest, Region 4, 31 January 1969" TMs [photocopy], p. 2 and 5, Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.*, 21.

<sup>236</sup> Assistant Regional Forester W.B. Rice to Forest Supervisor, 18 December 1939.

gallons to 10,000 gallons. The system supplied water to campgrounds and picnic areas, the Rainbow Canyon Summer Home area, the CCC Camp, and the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station.<sup>237</sup>

Three buildings at the ranger station are not of standard Forest Service design. One is a metal shed acquired from the Atomic Energy Commission and moved on site in 1973 for use as a tack shed. It is now used as a sign shed. A larger building, measuring approximately 12' x 14' and clad with corrugated metal, was the generator shed for the Nellis Air Force rest camp. The Forest Service acquired it before 1963 and has used it to store recreation supplies since at least 1973.<sup>238</sup> The third structure is a non-historic, pre-fabricated storage shed placed on the site in 1991.<sup>239</sup>

## **KYLE CANYON CAP HOUSE**

According to a 1940 report, there was a powder house made of logs and miscellaneous lumber. It was located just north of the ranger station in T19S, R57E, S20, but it has not been found. The CCC and WPA may have used this to store explosives used in road building. The 1940 report also noted that there was a small cap house in T19S, R57E, S29. This may be the small structure (about 14" x 20") east of the ranger station near an explosive cache built by Bob Simmons and Gail Herrmann in 1971.

The Kyle Canyon Ranger Station continues to be an important administrative center for the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area. In 1998, archeologist Kathy Moskowitz evaluated the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. She found that it was eligible under Criteria A, B, and C.

## **LAS VEGAS RANGER STATION**

The Las Vegas Ranger Station was built on 0.33 acres that A.C. Delkin donated to the Forest Service on October 8, 1941. Located at 1217 Bridger Street, the station consisted of two buildings: a two-car garage (R4 Plan 20) and a house (R4 Plan 1). Men from the CCC or WPA began construction of the two buildings in early 1942. Despite the outbreak of World War II, work continued on the buildings and the landscaping from 1943 through 1945.

By 1969, the Forest Service had recognized the value of the Las Vegas Ranger Station land. A report written that year stated, "The City has somewhat grown up around this site. It is surrounded by two schools and numerous apartment houses. As a result the property is considered extremely valuable even though the dwelling itself is in need of considerable repair and maintenance." The report proposed investigating an exchange for a larger parcel of land on the outskirts of Las Vegas.<sup>240</sup>

According to real property records, the Las Vegas Ranger Station was designated as surplus property and assigned to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on June 15, 1978. The following September, it was deeded to the First Good Shepherd Lutheran Church and School. The buildings were demolished or removed and the property is now a playground for the church's elementary school.<sup>241</sup>

---

<sup>237</sup> H.C. Hoffman, "Historical Information on Charleston Division of Toiyabe National Forest, 20 January 1960" TMs [photocopy], Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>238</sup> Photo Files in Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>239</sup> Purchase order for this Bally brand building is dated 1991 and is located in the Real Property files, Sparks Office, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>240</sup> "Administrative Improvement Plan," 1 and 4.

<sup>241</sup> Personal communication with Larry Benham.

Some archival records mention a Forest Service warehouse in Las Vegas, but little is known about it. According to improvement records, it was "acquired without cost" on December 16, 1941.

## **LEE CANYON GUARD STATION**

The WPA and CCC constructed this guard station in response to increasing recreational use in Lee Canyon. The Forest Supervisor gave additional reasons for construction when he wrote, "A guard stationed here would also be beneficial for fire protection, particularly in Clark and Wallace canyons to the west and Cold Creek to the north. The guard would also handle grazing trespass, timber trespass prevention, and insect control and roadside cleanup."<sup>242</sup>

Although the site plan, prepared in 1938 by Junior Landscape Architect Howard W. Young, shows a barn, a garage/storeroom and a house, only the latter was built. The WPA started the house, which is of Region Four Plan 7A, in December of 1939 under the direction of WPA District Manager Claude J. Mackay. Progress was slow and in January of 1941, Mackay wrote "after notice was given about work on this building, no further work was done by the W.P.A. until December 1940, when the doors, windows and casings arrived. We put those in to protect the work already done." Mackay also indicated "a large amount of the work was done by a CCC Spike camp. They put in the water line, plumbing, grading, landscaping and other work on the building."<sup>243</sup>

The house, completed in the fall of 1942, was clad with V-groove siding and painted Color Scheme One to harmonize with the landscape and the neighboring Lee Canyon Organization Camp.<sup>244</sup> This scheme, intended for conifer settings, called for a brown, terra cotta or "red stone" body, and a green or brown roof. The other building on site, a generator and storage shed, was constructed in the 1960s but is sympathetic in design to the original station.<sup>245</sup>

In 1998 archeologist Kathy Moskowitz evaluated the Lee Canyon Guard Station for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. She determined it was eligible under Criteria A and C.<sup>246</sup>

---

<sup>242</sup> Forest Supervisor A.E. Briggs to Regional Forester, 31 October 1939.

<sup>243</sup> Claude J. Mackay, District Manager WPA, to Gilbert C. Ross, State Administrator WPA, 16 January 1941.

<sup>244</sup> Forest Supervisor A.E. Briggs to Regional Forester, 9 December 1939.

<sup>245</sup> Moskowitz, "A History of the Spring Mountains," 16.

<sup>246</sup> Ibid.



# PART THREE

## Architectural History



*Previous page: The Kingston Guard Station, located on the Austin Ranger District, was constructed by the CCC in the late 1930s.*

# Chapter Ten: 1891-1907, Pinchot Provides Direction

## SITE WITHDRAWALS

Numerous administrative sites were withdrawn from public use to accommodate forest officials as they carried out office duties and fieldwork. Early maps designated all of these as ranger stations while later maps differentiated between ranger stations, guard stations, and administrative pastures. The latter were often overnight pastures and tent camps that were spaced a day's ride from each other. The rangers and guards spent their nights at these sites when doing the rounds on their districts. The sites typically had a fenced area for the saddle and pack stock but, unlike the ranger stations or guard stations, had no buildings. Forest Assistant R.B. Wilson recognized the importance of these sites in 1906 when he wrote, "The sites for pastures are very important and should be picked out with a view to having plenty of good, fairly open winter range as well as summer range." He also recommended that there be plenty of water to raise alfalfa for the winter.<sup>1</sup>

Ranger stations were sited to take advantage of water, existing or potential pastures, shelter from the weather, and accessibility. To a lesser extent, forest officials considered the availability of mail delivery and the potential of laying telephone lines when selecting a site. The 1906 *Use Book* provided some guidance in the task of site selection:

Lands needed for supervisors' headquarters, rangers' cabins, gardens, or pastures, and Forest Service nursery sites should be selected, so far as possible, from nonmineral, unclaimed lands, and will be specially reserved from any form of location or entry. Supervisors should recommend sufficient reservations to meet the future as well as the present needs of the Service. If it becomes necessary to recommend the reservation of land probably valuable for mining purposes or embraced in an invalid claim, a special report should accompany the recommendation, showing the necessity for reservation and the character of the claim.<sup>2</sup>

The manual went on to guide the location and conditions of the Supervisor's Office:

Reserve headquarters should be located in the nearest town to the reserve that offers proper railroad, telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities, and may be secured only through the permission of the Forester. In every case an office should be equipped with a proper sign. Request for authority to rent an office must describe the location and condition of the building and the rooms, and give in detail what is secured with the office, as light, heat, telephone, or janitor service. The danger from fire should be carefully considered and reported upon. In every case a lease will be prepared in the Washington office for execution by the lessor. Supervisors must never occupy an office that is furnished rent free by a company or individual.<sup>3</sup>

At first, the withdrawal process was informal. The ranger or other forest official submitted a "Report on a Proposed Administrative Site" that described the character of the terrain and any improvements. If the Forest Supervisor approved, he signed the report and forwarded it, with its attached map, to the District Forester for final approval.

---

<sup>1</sup> Wilson, 32.

<sup>2</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1906), 25.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 121.

## IMPROVEMENTS

When the forest reserves were created, they were not expected to be self-supporting for some time. This was partly due to the amount of construction needed to support the basic functions of the Forest Service.<sup>4</sup> The rangers needed trails and roads to inspect rangeland, timber and water resources, while lookouts, fire lines and telephone lines were necessary for an effective fire protection system.<sup>5</sup> The first ranger stations were built with the ranger's own money and it was not until 1903 that the country's first officially funded ranger station was built. This was the Wapiti Ranger Station, consisting of a log dwelling and a log office, on the Shoshone National Forest.<sup>6</sup>

The transfer of the forests to the Department of Agriculture in 1905 brought about increased funding for the construction of improvements,<sup>7</sup> and the Forest Service began building the necessary facilities. Pinchot directed the rangers to spend as much time on roads and trails, but also encouraged them to build cabins and fenced pastures where needed. He indicated that abandoned settlers' cabins could be used.<sup>8</sup>



The Blackburn Ranger Station in central Nevada may have been an abandoned cabin when the Forest Service began using it in 1908.

The 1906 *Use Book* emphasized cooperation with local authorities to build roads and trails and encouraged the immediate construction of telephone lines between supervisors' offices, ranger stations, and lookout stations.<sup>9</sup> In 1906, the Forest Service formed the Reserve Engineering Section to supervise this work.<sup>10</sup>

The minimal funding from Congress and negligible income from forest receipts were used for infrastructure, leaving little to construct buildings. Even when money was available, the \$500 building limit set by Congress did not pay for anything but the most basic, small structures. As a result, regional and forest headquarters were typically located in rented commercial buildings or even houses, while the rangers often lived in tents on the forest, sometimes year-round.<sup>11</sup>

After a 1906 court case, *Light vs. USFS*, confirmed the Forest Service's jurisdiction over forest resources, the agency's supervision of grazing and other uses increased. This led to a need for more administrative structures.<sup>12</sup> According to the 1906 *Use Book*, all efforts were made to provide year-round rangers with permanent cabins:

---

<sup>4</sup> Boerker, xlv.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, xlv-xlv.

<sup>6</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 37.

<sup>7</sup> Woods, 20.

<sup>8</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1905), 72.

<sup>9</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1906), 106-7.

<sup>10</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 37.

<sup>11</sup> Boerker, xlv-xlv.

<sup>12</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 37.

It is the intention of the Forest Service to build these as rapidly as funds will permit. Wherever possible cabins should be built of logs, with shingle or shake roofs.

The hardware, glass, and door and window frames may be purchased on authorization from the Forester. Cabins should be of sufficient size to afford comfortable living accommodations to the family of the ranger stationed in them, and this ranger will be held responsible for the proper care of the cabin and the ground surrounding it. It is impossible to insist on proper care of camps if the forest officers themselves do not keep their cabins as models of neatness.

Rangers' cabins should be located where there is enough agricultural land for a small field and suitable pasture land for a few head of horses and a cow or two, in order to decrease the often excessive expense for vegetables and feed. In course of time several rangers' camps will be needed for each township, and selections of sites should be made with this view. The amount of agricultural land necessary to supply a ranger's family with vegetables and to raise hay and grain enough to winter his saddle and other stock will vary greatly in different localities, but as a general rule it will not be less than 10 nor more than 40 acres. The field must, of course, be inclosed [sic] by a stock-proof fence.

The pasture should be of sufficient size to support the stock not in use by the ranger during the summer, and only in cases where it is obviously necessary should they include land that could be used for agriculture. They will vary in size, according to the quality of the feed, from 40 to 200 acres. A two or three wire fence strung on posts or trees 30 feet apart will, in most cases, be sufficient to protect these pastures from range stock.

Other improvement work necessary for the proper administration of the reserve, such as corrals, drift fences, counting wings, or tool houses will be authorized when their need is shown in a report to the Forester.<sup>13</sup>

Efforts were made to give the Forest Service buildings a "professional yet amiable" appearance for the sake of the public.<sup>14</sup> Under Pinchot's direction, ranger stations "were to be neat and sanitary, providing examples for campers" and the "Rangers' privies had to be more than fifty yards from the house with at least a six-foot vault."<sup>15</sup> Pinchot and his staff also decided that the American flag should fly over the head man's tent in the field.<sup>16</sup> These instructions were the seeds of a standardized approach to building construction, design and layout that became widespread by the 1930s.

---

<sup>13</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1906), 108-109.

<sup>14</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 13.

<sup>15</sup> Steen, *The U.S. Forest Service*, 83.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 64.

# Chapter Eleven: 1908-1929, The Pioneer Tradition

## SITE WITHDRAWALS

Around the country, forests were consolidated and subdivided as the Forest Service adjusted and refined its goals and policies. These actions resulted in redrawn boundaries and the withdrawal of numerous administrative sites. Many were merely posted as administrative sites but some were formally withdrawn under the Reclamation Act of 1902 in an effort to protect water power sites since there was no other authority to do so at the time.<sup>17</sup> President Theodore Roosevelt had no problem doing this but Taft, elected in 1908, felt this method was illegal. Although he did not rescind those that had already been approved, Taft prevented further withdrawals until Congress authorized such actions.<sup>18</sup>

On February 1, 1912, new procedures for administrative site selection and withdrawal went into effect. The policy stated that if land for rangers' headquarters, pastures, corrals, and other administrative uses could not be found on the forest, then vacant and unappropriated public land could be withdrawn under an act of June 24, 1910. Proposed withdrawals were to consider present and future uses as well as administrative needs. Rangers' headquarters, which would typically be no more than 160 acres, were to be sited where there was enough agricultural land for a pasture and garden, as well as enough water for irrigation.<sup>19</sup>

Once a site was selected, it was to be located by legal subdivisions if on surveyed land or by a metes and bounds survey if on unsurveyed land. The site was to be posted with notices, and a map and report discussing proposed improvements sent to the Forest Supervisor. If the Supervisor approved, he would send the report to the District Forester for final approval. Lands not within forest boundaries would be formally withdrawn by an Executive Order. The District Forester could cancel withdrawals if they had not been withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior or by Executive Order, otherwise they had to be formally revoked by the Secretary or by another Executive Order.<sup>20</sup>

This formal procedure sought to protect against mining and homesteading claims. According to District Forester Sherman, Region Four sites that were already posted and occupied by the Forest Service were "sufficiently 'withdrawn' for that use and purpose to constitute protection from June 11 [homestead] applications, or other appropriation including mineral."<sup>21</sup>

Availability of services and roads continued to determine the locations of administrative sites. The 1915 *Use Book* stated "The district rangers have their headquarters at the nearest business center; or if that is not practicable, permanent headquarters, with barn and pasture, are provided on the Forests."<sup>22</sup> As before, small areas of land sited conveniently around the ranger district were withdrawn from use to serve as overnight camps and pastures to accommodate fieldwork.

As dictated by the Washington Office, the names of administrative sites reflected local people and geographic features. On the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, most were named after water features (Meadow Creek, Hot Springs), the setting (Little Meadows, Red Bluff), settlements (Fort Halleck,

---

<sup>17</sup> Pamela Ann Conners, "Patterns and Policy of Water and Hydroelectric Development on the Stanislaus National Forest, 1850 to 1920" (MA thesis, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1989), 91.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 92.

<sup>19</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The National Forest Manual* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1912), 52.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 53.

<sup>21</sup> District Forester Sherman to Supervisor Thompson, 11 October 1912.

<sup>22</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *The Use Book* (1915), 15.

Manhattan), and people (Jim Bob, Pete Holm). Others referred to flora and fauna (Clover, Rattlesnake, Groundhog, Snake) while some took peculiar local names (Ice Cream Springs, Corduroy, Teapot Springs, Frying Pan).

Of interest was the availability of these administrative sites to the public, who could use them under special-use permits as long as there was no conflict with forest work. Even those sites used as ranger stations could be occupied when the Forest Service was not using them or if joint use was deemed practical.<sup>23</sup> Land classification records show that this approach was used in Region Four, with grazing permittees typically using the cabins or pastures. On the Humboldt National Forest, the Lindsay, Minola, South Fork and Meadow Creek ranger stations were under special use as were the Blackburn and Green Creek stations on the Toiyabe National Forest.

In the 1920s, automobiles and more roads improved access to the forest. Districts were sometimes consolidated and the ranger was able to live in town, as noted in a 1921 bulletin:

. . . employees have found it necessary to live where social conditions are unfavorable in poor and inadequate living quarters and often under adverse climatic conditions. We can not change the climate but we are gradually changing from the plan of putting a man and his family up in some isolated canyon, to one of locating him on the main thoroughfares and sometimes in centers of population where the conditions are less severe and the opportunities for communication and transportation are better.<sup>24</sup>

Ranger stations in rural and remote areas became guard stations that were used during the field season, while others fell out of use completely. In 1923, the Humboldt National Forest held 30 administrative sites but only used ten. The Nevada used six of their ten sites, while the Toiyabe held 16 but used only half. The average area of administrative sites was highest on the Humboldt at 95 acres as compared to an average of 56 acres for the Nevada National Forest sites and 42 acres for the Toiyabe sites.<sup>25</sup>

Despite these statistics, measures were taken to facilitate acquisition of more sites. An act of March 3, 1925 authorized the purchase of land for headquarters or ranger stations "where no suitable Government lands are available." The maximum cost was set at \$2,500 and all purchases and donations had to be approved by the U.S. Solicitor.<sup>26</sup>

Forest officials were instructed to select administrative sites, which were to be kept to a minimum, after careful consideration of future activities and needs. They could withdraw sample plots for regional experiment stations but were to avoid mineral lands and, unless absolutely needed, agricultural lands.<sup>27</sup> Officials were given instructions on withdrawing sites:

While land classification has removed most of the danger that tracts valuable for public purposes will be listed, a continuation of the practice of reserving such tracts is desirable to emphasize their special values and to prevent impairment of those values by issuance of ill-considered permits. . . . Not all reserved areas are a matter of formal record or posting, since forest lands are already reserved. In a certain sense all national forest lands are reserved for public service purposes, and any area may be used for the purposes enumerated. Special reservation is necessary only where there may be some other demand for the land, and only areas which may possibly be later claimed or coveted for private purposes require the protection of a recorded dedication. Such

---

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., 58.

<sup>24</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Alumni Bulletin*, 44.

<sup>25</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Intermountain District Forest Statistics*, 10.

<sup>26</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The National Forest Manual* (1928), 63-A.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., 57-L and 58-L.

special reservation is accomplished by use or dedication inside the forests, or use or Executive order outside the forests.<sup>28</sup>

## FOREST ENGINEERS

Before forest engineers got involved with building design and construction, they were primarily concerned with surveying activities and civil engineering projects such as roads, bridges and water control features. W.E. Herring was the first chief of the Washington Office Engineering Section. Pinchot created this section in late 1906 with ten civil engineers, several telephone experts, and draftsmen. When the forests were reorganized into Districts in 1908, Herring became a district engineer and O.C. Merrill became Chief of Engineering at the WO.<sup>29</sup>

In 1920, Merrill was succeeded by T.W. Norcross who had joined government service shortly after receiving his civil engineering degree in 1904. He began his career with the USGS, leaving from 1907 until 1909 for a stint with the City of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1910, Norcross transferred from the USGS to the Forest Service where he was District Engineer for the Rocky Mountain and Southwestern districts. He was promoted to Assistant Chief Engineer at the WO in 1913; seven years later he became the Chief. By the time Norcross retired from the Forest Service on December 31, 1947, the Engineering Division was in charge of all construction and maintenance work, including the architectural and structural design of administrative improvements.<sup>30</sup>



Theodore W. Norcross

While Herring was still Chief, A.T. Mitchelson served as his assistant in Ogden in 1908.<sup>31</sup> Mitchelson may have been the first engineer in Region Four but this is not certain since his duties and position are unclear. At that time, Engineering was a branch within the Division of Operations.<sup>32</sup> Later the Engineering Branch was nearly abolished, with work being carried out with the assistance of an engineer headquartered in San Francisco.

Joseph P. Martin, appointed Region Four's Chief Engineer in 1910, graduated with a degree in civil engineering from Lehigh University in 1900 and worked for U.S. Steel and the Virginia railways before joining Region Four eight years later. In 1911, shortly after Martin arrived, the Region Four Engineering Office was re-established, focusing primarily on water power investigations.

In 1916, the Federal Aid Road Act was passed and roadwork was transferred from Region Four's Operation Division to Engineering.<sup>33</sup> This led to the establishment of a separate Section of Engineering the following year. The job of the new section was to carry out:

. . . the work of Geography, including the Atlas work, and the Road work under the 10% and Section 8 funds, the greater portion of the Water Power work, and all survey work

---

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 57-L.

<sup>29</sup> Byrne, 3.

<sup>30</sup> "Theodore W. Norcross (1883-1965)," in *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, (Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service, 1990), 15.

<sup>31</sup> R.F. Grefe, "Engineering in Region 6: USDA Forest Service," in *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, (Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service, 1990), 274.

<sup>32</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Alumni Bulletin*, 51-52.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

except Entry Surveys and such topographic survey work as may be done in Grazing or Silvicultural Reconnaissance.<sup>34</sup>

The section included several surveyors, clerks, printers and draftsmen. By 1921, chief draftsman Don Jackson was overseeing three draftsmen, a misnomer since they were all women: Inez Corn, Rosalie Holberg and Mary Malan.<sup>35</sup> Holberg was one of the few people who came west from the WO when the Forest Service was decentralized.<sup>36</sup> The section grew and in 1927, it was the largest in the Region Four office, having fourteen of the 50 employees in the office.<sup>37</sup>

## IMPROVEMENTS

The 1907 Agricultural Appropriation Act provided funds to construct permanent improvements on the national forests. The work was to improve the protection and administration of the forests by providing better means of communication and transportation.<sup>38</sup> Many roads, telephone lines, trails, cabins, barns, and pastures were constructed with the money provided by this act.

By 1916, the nation's forests boasted 227 miles of roads, 1,975 of trails, 2,124 miles of telephone lines, 81 lookout structures, and 545 dwellings, barns and other structures. Two years later, there were over 3,000 miles of roads, 25,000 miles of trails, 23,000 miles of telephone lines, and 360 lookout cabins and towers, thus demonstrating the burgeoning infrastructure of the Forest Service.<sup>39</sup> The Humboldt National Forest enjoyed considerably more improvements than the Nevada or Toiyabe forests as seen in the following table published in 1922:<sup>40</sup>

Forest	Telephone Lines (Miles)	Buildings (Number)*	Fences (Miles)	Roads (Miles)	Trails (Miles)
Humboldt	79	30	60	108	156
Nevada	29	9	5	88	93
Toiyabe	11	8	10	50	61

The first administrative buildings were crude cabins constructed of available materials with the tools at hand. Some were abandoned cabins, often by miners or homesteaders, but others were built by the first rangers. Although required to be handy with an axe and have some knowledge of construction, the ranger was more concerned with providing shelter at a minimal cost during his free time or in the few hours that he was not fulfilling his administrative duties.

Following in the pioneer traditions, the rangers built one- or two-room cabins of logs, stone or milled wood resting on a primitive foundation of stone or wood. The roof, typically front-gabled, was often sod or bare earth, later to be replaced with metal or wood shingles. Earth floors were sometimes upgraded to concrete, although with his limited experience, Ranger Asdale discovered the difficulty of working with such a material and asked for materials to build a wood floor over his poorly constructed concrete floor:

I wish to know whether or not you can grant me enuff [sic] money to put a floor in the Pole Cr. Ranger Station cabin. It is 16 ft. x 25 ft. and is at present floored with an attempt at

<sup>34</sup> "The Intermountain Review Ranger," 1, no 2 (10 January 1917), 4.

<sup>35</sup> Shank, 182.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 184.

<sup>37</sup> Alexander, "Reflections On The Heritage Of Region 4."

<sup>38</sup> Conners, "History of the Stanislaus."

<sup>39</sup> Boerker, xlv-xlv.

<sup>40</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Intermountain District Forest Statistics*, 41.

concrete, but is very dusty and dirty as none of us understood concrete making when we put the floor in and the result is far from satisfactory.<sup>41</sup>

Asdale's description of the log cabin he built at the Pole Creek Ranger Station provided additional information about building materials and techniques. He wrote, "I see the practical necessity of putting something over the dirt roof we expect to put on. We intend to put gunny sacks over poles and cover these with fir boughs and then the dirt on these." When Asdale discovered that the soil was loam and didn't "turn" water well, he requested approval to put sheet iron over the dirt stating, "The ranchers in this part of the country are all beginning to use sheet iron and say it is the only roof."<sup>42</sup>

Further details are found in the Humboldt Supervisor's instructions for building a cabin at Jim Bob Springs on the Jarbidge District. Although it was not constructed, the Supervisor provided an idea of what was being built at the time:

I would like to have the Cabin built 24x12 or 14, put a door in the end and leave half window holes at each end of the Cabin, that is, so that there will be a window in each room if it is ever partitioned. Make the door and window holes to fit either of the standard windows or doors, about the same size as the one you have in the Cabin there, and then we will get windows and doors some time during the next summer to put in. Notch corners will be good enough and trim the logs a little on the inside. A dirt roof will be sufficient as we are going to use it only in the summer.<sup>43</sup>

Although some of these utilitarian structures served only as temporary stations to be used by guards or rangers during the field season, others were meant to be permanent homes for the ranger and his family. The cabins were often poorly constructed and provided minimal shelter against the snow and wind, but were an improvement over the tents in which some families lived, even during the winter. They were typically heated by stoves although some, such as the Blackburn Ranger Station on the Austin District, had fireplaces. The main reason these early buildings were so small and cheaply constructed was the \$500 construction limit set by Congress. The limit was raised to \$650 by 1917.

The remoteness and distances traveled by rangers justified the construction of numerous ranger and guard stations. As former Supervisor Clarence Woods wrote:

In a number of cases ranger stations were built at places where they were not long needed nor used extensively. Generally, we started out with more ranger districts and more rangers than we were willing to continue many years.<sup>44</sup>

When constructing stations, the rangers' labor was to be included in the building cost limit, "except at times when the men would be idle otherwise."<sup>45</sup> Although the *Use Book* stated, "Physical soundness and endurance are essential on account of the heavy labor and exposure involved in such work as building improvements,"<sup>46</sup> many of the new, technically trained rangers lacked the "pioneer construction skills" necessary to build cabins and barns. Contractors were gradually brought in to carry out construction.<sup>47</sup>

Henry S. Graves, a professional forester who replaced Pinchot in 1910, justified permanent improvements in his 1911 report:

---

<sup>41</sup> Joseph W. Asdale to Forest Supervisor, 5 August 1915.

<sup>42</sup> Ranger Joseph Asdale to Forest Supervisor, September 1911.

<sup>43</sup> Forest Supervisor to Messrs. Cross, Garrison, and McNamara, 16 November 1910.

<sup>44</sup> Woods, 28.

<sup>45</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *National Forest Manual* (1928), 65-A.

<sup>46</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *The Use Book* (1915), 15.

<sup>47</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 52.

The purpose of the construction of permanent improvements on National Forest is to facilitate (1) protection from fire, (2) the administration of the business of the Forests, and (3) the development of their resources . . . The administration of the Forests requires the construction of quarters for field offices and facilities needed in the regulation of the use of forest resources.<sup>48</sup>

Although the building limit was raised to \$800, rangers continued to live under primitive conditions. A 1920 inspection of 310 ranger stations found that only 46 had running water and three had bathtubs.<sup>49</sup> This led to efforts to upgrade the ranger's living and work environment:

More of our appropriations for improvements are being used to better living conditions at the stations. Offices or office rooms are being provided where business can be removed from the family living room. Cellars are becoming the rule instead of the exception, and water situations are being remedied. Use of linoleum and other improvements is being extended as funds will permit. . . . The building limitation has been raised gradually to \$1000 . . .<sup>50</sup>

Building quality improved after Congress raised the building limit from \$1000 to \$1,500 in 1925. These building limits came with certain restrictions that recognized the Forest Service's pattern of moving and salvaging structures:

Existing buildings may be purchased for not more than \$1500. Buildings constructed under lower limits may be completed or added to up to a limit of \$1500. When relocated, the cost of moving and reconstruction need not be counted against the building limitation, but the material and labor needed to reconstruct anything that was destroyed as part of the move does. When there is no wreckage in the movement, the move is not counted against the cost. The salvage value and transportation costs of recycled materials must be counted against the cost.<sup>51</sup>

Congress also authorized the "construction, improvement or purchase during each fiscal year of three buildings for national forest purposes at costs not exceeding \$2,500 and three at costs not exceeding \$2,000 each."<sup>52</sup> The Region Four District Forester encouraged the improvement of the permanent ranger stations stating, "Ordinarily we should figure on putting yearlong dwellings in good shape before all other buildings, since quarters allowance deduction is made from the salaries of Forest officers occupying such yearlong dwellings."<sup>53</sup> Forest Service policy stated:

Only where there is an undeniable need for them and when it is impracticable for the officer to rent his own living quarters will houses be constructed at Government expense on either Government or leased land.<sup>54</sup>

District rangers would be provided with offices when necessary but they had to be apart from the house. Office space in dwellings owned or rented by the ranger was to be rented at government expense. Barns or garages were provided when autos or horses were needed to carry out work.<sup>55</sup>

There continued to be an emphasis on the appearance of the Forest Service structures. When a Forest Service Inspector evaluated the Baker Ranger Station in 1916, he noted that the ranger station proper

---

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., 13.

<sup>49</sup> Steen, *The U.S. Forest Service*, 170.

<sup>50</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Alumni Bulletin*, 44.

<sup>51</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *National Forest Manual* (1928), 66-A.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., 64-A1.

<sup>53</sup> Partial document from District Forester R.H. Rutledge, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>54</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *National Forest Manual* (1928), 63-A.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

served as an office, storage space and housing for Ranger Thompson and his family (a wife and four children). This, in combination with the unfenced, weedy yard and the dilapidated barn, resulted in an “undignified appearance” and the inspector criticized it for being “of a lower standard than the ranch houses in Baker.”<sup>56</sup> As former Ranger Archie Murchie recalled:

And our dwellings, whether they were Forest Service cabins or privately rented, had to be kept up neat and clean. You got called on it if you had a dirty house, even if it was your own property . . . because, say some permittee comes in and sees your house in a mess – that’s the impression that he’s going to get of the Forest Service.<sup>57</sup>

## **BUILDING DESIGN**

Very little is known about the Forest Service’s standard building plans prior to the Depression. They existed as early as 1908 as noted in the August *Field Program* for that year:

The Standard Plans for Rangers’ Cabins and Bills of Material have been sent out to all supervisors. The set bound in heavy board covers is to be retained in the supervisor’s office, and the sets bound in manila are for use in the field, if desired. Supervisors who have not received these plans or who require additional sets should make requisition for them to the Property Clerk, Ogden, Utah.<sup>58</sup>

A 1911 publication mentioned a dwelling plan with three rooms, one of which was designated as official office space.<sup>59</sup> The standard dwelling plan had grown to five rooms by 1913.<sup>60</sup> An undated, typed description of the Jack Creek ranger dwelling refers to a “book of plans.” The document describes the house as a 14' x 24' frame building with one interior partition. It was to have rustic siding and a third-pitch (30 degree) roof with wood shingles having a 4-inch exposure. There was to be one door and one window in each room and a panel door in the wall separating the two rooms. Invoices detailing the Jack Creek



The Meadow Creek Ranger Station, withdrawn in 1911, was built of local materials in vernacular tradition.

<sup>56</sup> Unrau, 249.

<sup>57</sup> King, 369-70.

<sup>58</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *Field Program for August 1908* (n.p.: 1908), 44.

<sup>59</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911, 7.

<sup>60</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 42.

building materials included three rim locks, two sash doors, a panel door, and two windows. There were also four types of molding: bed, lattice, quarter-round and astragal. The quantities and types of paint ordered suggest that the exterior walls were white, the roof red and the trim and/or window and doors were Prussian blue.

There is evidence that the Forest Service had also established standard color schemes at an early date. In 1916, Ranger Charles Butler requested paint (white lead, red mineral paint, a small can of coloring blue, and yellow ochre for priming) for the Jack Creek dwelling addition. The Supervisor replied that they would not purchase paint at that time because the District Forester was contemplating a standard color scheme for the ranger stations.<sup>61</sup> Regarding the Reese River Ranger Station, a 1917 letter from the Pacific Portable Construction Company stated, "It often happens that buildings for the forest service have to conform to certain standards as regards color, type of architecture, etc."<sup>62</sup>

In several regions, standardization of construction was apparently taken lightly or ignored, with some forests creating their own plans.<sup>63</sup> Standard plans were often modified depending on the available labor, materials, and site. Further modifications resulted from the use of materials that were recycled from earlier buildings. These older, lower-quality buildings became available as ranger and guard stations were abandoned and new stations were developed in response to changing policies and forest boundaries. For example, the buildings of the Mound Valley Ranger Station on the Ruby Mountains District were built of materials salvaged from older ranger stations at South Fork, Minola, and Harrison Pass.

Materials, equipment and finishes were somewhat dictated by the Washington Office. In 1908, the direction for Supervisors' Offices stated:

A well-laid floor of wood kept in good condition by painting or oiling needs no covering. Linoleum is best adapted to worn and uneven floors or those made of inferior lumber. . . . Carpets and rugs should be used only when linoleum can not be purchased, or when the floor is too rough for its use.<sup>64</sup>

By 1928, the WO issued more instructions regarding furnishings, interior finishes, and other equipment:

No rule can be laid down for what should be furnished at summer stations. For dwellings at yearlong stations, Government-owned or rented by the Forest Service, the following equipment only may be furnished.

Screens.  
Window shades.  
Cook and heating stoves.  
Stove boards.  
Kitchen tables.  
Cupboards.  
Linoleum for floors.  
Garbage cans.

Such equipment as it may be good judgment to install for the use of visiting officers. Water-using equipment and where needed storm doors and sashes are installed as a part of the permanent structure in Government-owned buildings.<sup>65</sup>

---

<sup>61</sup> Forest Supervisor to Forest Ranger, 25 April 1916.

<sup>62</sup> Berne Baker of Pacific Portable Construction Co. to Forest Supervisor W.W. Blakeslee, 19 February 1917.

<sup>63</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 42 and 47.

<sup>64</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Field Program for February 1908*, 27.

<sup>65</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *National Forest Manual* (1928), 38-A.

Examination of archival records and physical evidence does not reveal the extensive use of standard plans on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest prior to the Depression. There were similarities among buildings as reflected in building form (rectangular plan, gable roof, front porch) and materials (sawn lumber, shiplap siding, wood shingles), but the size and layout varied.

From an architectural standpoint, Forest Service structures of this period can best be described as vernacular rather than by stylistic definitions. Rangers relied on locally available materials, simple forms, and little or no ornament. Some details, such as exposed rafter tails, made subtle references to the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts movements. The latter, with its emphasis on natural forms and materials, replaced the ornate Victorian and Classical Revival styles at the turn of the century. The Bungalow movement, which adopted numerous styles, is best known for its relationship to the Arts and Crafts movement. Its affordability, efficient use of space, and aesthetics appealed greatly to the American public. Bungalow plans were available in pattern books while kits, complete with materials and instructions, could be purchased from mail-order companies such as Sears.

One of these kit homes still exists on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. In 1918, the Forest Service bought two kit homes from the Pacific Portable Construction Company on the argument that they could be shipped and erected at a lower cost than a traditional building. One was erected at Reese River Ranger Station and the other at Potts Ranger Station. The Potts dwelling was eventually sold to a local rancher and moved off site, but the dwelling at Reese River remains.



Ranger Ivan Dyreng and his family in front of the Potts ranger dwelling, located in Monitor Valley, Central Nevada. Dyreng was the Potts District Ranger 1930-35.

## ***SITE DESIGN***

The Forest Service hired a landscape architect, Professor Frank Waugh, as a consultant in 1917. In one of his two reports, Waugh emphasized the need for landscape engineers in the Forest Service and in early 1919, Arthur Carhart was hired as the agency's first permanent landscape architect.<sup>66</sup> Carhart, a graduate of Iowa State College, first worked in the Rocky Mountain Region. During his short tenure with the Forest Service, he advocated the protection of wilderness areas and the development of recreation sites. Unfortunately, the agency was not yet ready for someone like Carhart – the field of recreation was just developing – and he resigned at the end of 1922. He was replaced with Ingvald Horgan, who only stayed

---

<sup>66</sup> Wayne D. Iverson, "Landscape Architects and the US Forest Service," paper presented to the USDA Forest Service Inter-Regional Landscape Architects Workshop at the Doubletree Hotel in Tucson, Arizona on May 21, 1990, transcript, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, US Forest Service.

a few months. Although recreation planning began to receive more attention, the Forest Service did not hire another landscape architect until the New Deal era.<sup>67</sup>

The lack of site design professionals is reflected in the layouts of early ranger stations. The relationship of buildings to each other was dictated by basic needs such as the location of a spring or creek and the development of a pasture. Although most of the early ranger stations in central and northeast Nevada were minimally landscaped, those on the Mono National Forest (now the Bridgeport and Carson ranger districts) were enhanced with numerous trees, shrubs and flowers.

## ***FIRE LOOKOUTS***

Fire lookouts hold a great deal of fascination for many people and much has been written about them. The National Register of Historic Lookouts recognizes significant examples of this building type and interest groups have been formed to preserve and use them. Although there are no historic lookouts remaining on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, a brief summary of their development is provided here to provide the reader with an understanding of what has been lost.

Severe forest fires in 1910, particularly in Idaho and Montana, ushered in the 1911 Weeks Act that, among other things, provided funding to improve fire control efforts. This led to the construction of roads, fire breaks, and trails, as well as support structures such as lookout towers, fire caches and houses. The telephone gained more importance, not only in carrying out forest administration, but also in fire control. Since remote and inaccessible sites relied on quick communication, telephone lines were some of the first improvements constructed.

In the early years of the Forest Service, a network of lookouts on high peaks provided continuous coverage for early fire detection. Those serving as lookouts typically lived in tents, as no buildings were constructed at these remote locations. Eventually, small cabins and cupolas were constructed by 1911. Some advances were made in 1914, when the Aeromotor Company began providing lookout towers in Region Five. Constructed of 7' x 7' cabs on steel or wood towers, these lookouts were used for observation only, not as living quarters. The Aeromotor Company, located in the Midwest, supplied the cabs and towers to the Forest Service until the 1930s.<sup>68</sup> The cabs were for day use only, with the lookout man occupying a separate cabin at night.<sup>69</sup>

Lookout use and design advanced in the early 1910s after Region Five's District Forester, Coert DuBois, wrote the first fire plan in the country.<sup>70</sup> Region Five, which includes the vast forests of California, has always been concerned with fire protection and DuBois' efforts paved the way for advancement in other parts of the country. He took his plan a step further in 1914 when he wrote a report titled *Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests*. He discussed lookouts, proposing that a one-room structure, measuring not more than 12 feet square, serve as the lookout man's home, office and workroom.<sup>71</sup>

The location of a lookout was determined by topography, views, positions relative to other lookouts, and accessibility.<sup>72</sup> In 1915, James Adams described the construction and furnishing of different lookout stations:

---

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> John R. Grosvenor, *A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service*, USDA Forest Service Engineering Staff Publication EM-7310-8 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1999), 96.

<sup>69</sup> Mark V. Thornton, "A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory," 23.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>71</sup> Grosvenor, 96.

<sup>72</sup> Adams, 31.

The station house is usually a one-room building so constructed as to resist high winds and heavy rain and snowfall, with protection against lightning. A continuous window or strip of glass extends entirely around the building in order that a view may be obtained in every direction. As on shipboard, economy of space is necessary and the furnishings are designed with this in view. In addition to the simplest kind of domestic furniture, a work table on a raised platform in the center of the room is provided. This table is equipped with maps, fire locator, a telephone, and other appurtenances for carrying on the work. Lookout men are usually subsisted by the Service and the best grade of provisions procurable are furnished. These as well as water and fuel must be packed to the station.

It frequently occurs that the type of station building just described can not be used on flat-top mountains, broken and rocky peaks, and twin summits, since an unobstructed view in all directions can not be obtained from the level on which the station building must be erected. The same difficulty is met where the summit is covered with a stand of timber which obstructs the view. This is overcome by the construction of a tower of sufficient height to overlook the obstruction, and the erection at or near the base of the tower of a separate building for living quarters. The platform at the top of the tower is enclosed and provided with the standard equipment for carrying out the work.

Towers are frequently erected for use in the incidental type of patrol in timbered areas where there are no natural elevations from which a view of the surrounding forest may be obtained. These are of simpler construction, sometimes being no more than a platform on poles, or a "Crow's Nest" in the top of a high tree, reached by spikes set in the trunk.<sup>73</sup>

Lookout design enjoyed several refinements and in 1917, DuBois designed a 14' x 14' live-in cab. This was the precursor of all live-in cabs to be built in California<sup>74</sup> and was adopted as a standard in Region Four by 1921.

Due to the terrain and vegetation of the Great Basin, there were few lookouts on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Some were built on the Mono National Forest (now the Bridgeport and Carson ranger districts) but none are known to have existed in eastern Nevada. A 1915 report explains this:

The [Ruby National] Forest being almost surrounded by telephone lines, and visible in its entirety from numerous ranches in the adjacent valleys, no extra expenditure is at present justified for the purely protective purposes, with the exception of two miles of Telephone line to connect the Ruby R.S., \$70. Future improvement such as short telephone lines across the mountain, and pasture sites, constructed for better administrative purposes will aid materially in protection.

For the next five or six years a system of lookouts embracing all Post Masters and Star Route Mail Carriers on both sides of the mountain and a few Forest users whose ranches are located at good observation points, will be sufficient. These are shown on the map with range of vision. No compensation will be necessary for this, the observers merely notifying the nearest Forest officer or the Supervisor, by Telephone when a fire is sighted. Two guards should be employed for a period of two months to assist the two regular rangers. A purely protective patrol is unnecessary but constant vigilance will be maintained by the local force during the fire season, in connection with their administrative duties. No instruments will be necessary to locate fires. The Supervisor will send written instructions to each Post Master Rural Mail Carrier, and other selected observers on June 1 of each year relative to the manner of reporting fires. The Rangers in each District will see that each observer understands where to report. A placard of

---

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., 31-33, and 35.

<sup>74</sup> Grosvenor, 97.

instructions how to report on fires will be posted at all post-offices adjacent to the Forest. Ranchers cooperate.<sup>75</sup>

## **SNOW SURVEY CABINS**

As the science of snow surveying developed, a new building type emerged. Although it was usually a simple, one-room cabin, the snow survey cabin was built specifically to accommodate snow surveyors. Dr. Church and his students built the first building of this type in 1907 on Mt. Rose near Reno. They constructed the pieces of an 8' x 8' four-bunk building in Reno, hauling it to the mountain where they assembled it. The seven-foot high cabin had a plate glass window that afforded views toward Lake Tahoe and was heated by coal and wood carried in by the surveyors.<sup>76</sup> Later, an overnight cabin was built directly below at an elevation of 9,300 feet, becoming "the world's first overnight resting places for snow surveyors."<sup>77</sup>

In 1926, Dr. Church received a special use permit to build a 14' x 16' cabin to store supplies and shelter snow surveyors. The vernacular structure, known as the Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin, is located in the Hoover Wilderness Area and is the earliest known snow survey cabin on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. More cabins would be constructed in the 1930s as snow surveying became widespread.

---

<sup>75</sup> "General Administration Policy, Ruby National Forest, 1915."

<sup>76</sup> J.E. Church, "Mt. Rose Weather Observatory, 1905-1907," *Sierra Club Bulletin* 4, no. 3 (June 1907), 183-84.

<sup>77</sup> W.B. Berry, "Snow Survey - Top Mountain Winter Even - Is Under Way," *Sacramento Bee*, 24 March 1948.

# Chapter Twelve: 1930-1942, A New Identity

## FUNDS AND LABOR

This era saw a dramatic change in the number and quality of improvements constructed on the national forests. Although the nation experienced seriously grim conditions during the Depression, the Forest Service and other federal agencies benefited from increased relief funding and labor pools. In 1932-33, the Forest Service hired hundreds of engineers, architects, landscape architects, and recreation planners to design and supervise construction of roads, trails, buildings, utility systems, communication systems, campgrounds and watershed improvements.<sup>78</sup> These, along with administrative buildings, were usually constructed with relief funds and labor.

The number of buildings at ranger stations increased for a variety of reasons: a national mandate to provide separate quarters for the resident ranger and visiting officials, an increase in government-furnished vehicles requiring garages, and a desire to provide more comfortable working conditions.<sup>79</sup> For the first time, there was also money to build special structures for housing items such as flammable liquids, water pumps and equipment. Sizes of buildings, particularly houses, increased as funds came from a variety of sources and building limits grew from \$1500 to \$2500 in 1930.

The flurry of building activity that started in 1933 received a good deal of planning. The Forest Service hired architects and landscape architects to develop standard building plans and guidelines for site layouts. Forest officials were encouraged to consider carefully their needs with particular attention toward the future. Chief Forester Stuart emphasized this when he wrote, "I hope no single structure will be erected nor excavation made which will later be found unused."<sup>80</sup> He also recognized that the agency would not always enjoy the benefits provided by the relief programs:

When the unemployment relief emergency is over we will have small excuse for asking appropriations for improvement construction except to meet needs unforeseeable at this time. When the unemployment relief program is over we should be able to carry administrative and protection forward with little or no improvement funds except for maintenance.<sup>81</sup>

On the present-day Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, forest officials capitalized on the situation and oversaw construction of many new administrative sites as well as improvements of older ones. The CCC carried out much of the work, but the WPA and crews drawn from local relief rolls can also be credited with some of the projects. Many of the enrollees had little or no construction experience but were guided and trained by forest personnel and foremen from the local community. After inspecting the Lamoille Ranger Station, Region Four architectural engineer George Nichols wrote:

. . . all labor on this job has been CC [sic] except for one carpenter foreman, and considering this, I feel that we have a remarkable job. The job lacks professional finish but much of this can be improved and covered up when the final painting work is completed. If we had someone on this job who could pick out the places that need attention to make the job one of first quality, I am sure it would be worthwhile . . .<sup>82</sup>

---

<sup>78</sup> Byrne, 5.

<sup>79</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *National Forest Manual* (1928), 63-A and Hartley and Schneck, 55.

<sup>80</sup> Supernowicz, "Contextual History," 11.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, 11-12

<sup>82</sup> George L. Nichols to Operations, 17 July 1936.

Not all ranger stations were adequately improved during this period of activity. Ranger Q. David Hansen expressed the lack of heat at his workplace when he had to write a letter by hand:

This typewriter hasn't warmed up since this last cold spell set in. Peck's Ranch reported -34 degrees the other night and my 35 cent thermometer went to a -23. Last night was only -10 but the machine doesn't seem to respond or maybe I am up too early.<sup>83</sup>

Conditions did not improve for Hansen. In November of 1940, he signed a letter in pencil with an explanatory note that said "ink frozen up."<sup>84</sup>

## THE DESIGNERS

Although the engineering units carried out much of the facility design and planning, the Forest Service began to recognize the need for building design specialists. A consultant, architect W. Ellis Groben, played a strong role in developing the agency's architecture by promoting standard plans and raising the quality of design. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Groben served as chief architect for the City of Philadelphia before he was hired as a consulting architect for the Forest Service. He advocated the idea of an agency identity while allowing for flexibility in design and materials to conform to regional styles and environment. Groben issued several publications (discussed below) that directed the development of Forest Service architecture and site planning.

At the start of this period, T.W. Norcross continued to serve as Chief Engineer in the Washington Office. In Region Four, Joseph P. Martin remained as Chief of Engineering with the help of administrative assistant and former Forest Supervisor, W.W. Blakeslee. Martin left and was replaced by Arval L. Anderson in 1938. The drafting section included Architectural Engineer George L. Nichols, who was hired in 1928 as the Region's first architect and who is credited with designing many of the standard plans.

In Region Five, Donald G. MacBean was the forest engineer of the Mono National Forest from 1938 until September 16, 1943 when he transferred to the Tahoe National Forest. He was with the Tahoe prior to joining the Mono. The Mono's project superintendent, Ray Breiding, took his place.<sup>85</sup>

As the amount of improvement work became apparent, Region Five created a separate architectural unit headed by Assistant Regional Forester Louis A. Barrett. When architects Edward J. Maher and Norman K. Blanchard were hired in 1933, the *California Ranger* exclaimed that a "revolution in Forest Service architecture was about to occur."<sup>86</sup> Although the two left in 1938 to join the firm of Robert Spencer, they are credited with creating a homogeneous identity for Region Five. They were succeeded by Keplar B. Johnson, a graduate of the University of California Berkeley.

The trend toward hiring trained design professionals became apparent with the addition of landscape architects. In 1935, the Forest Service hired a consulting landscape architect, A.D. Taylor, to prepare a report on recreation facilities. Although Taylor visited Region Four in the summer of 1935, he did not inspect any of the Nevada forests nor Region Five. His photographs and report titled *Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests* reflect the design philosophy of the time and made recommendations for landscaping and signage of primitive areas, roads, and recreation sites. Taylor

---

<sup>83</sup> David Hansen to Ranger Rowher, 18 February 1935.

<sup>84</sup> Q. David Hansen to Forest Supervisor, November 1940.

<sup>85</sup> "Forest Engineer To Be Transferred," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 6 September 1943.

<sup>86</sup> Supemowicz, "Contextual History," 13.

urged the Forest Service to hire landscape architects and by 1937, there were 75 in the agency, most of whom were involved with recreational and/or ranger station development.<sup>87</sup>

Taylor wrote that Region Four had two landscape architects in 1935. He may have been referring to Landscape Architect H.L. Curtiss and Recreational Planner George E. Martin whose signatures appear on planting plans as early as 1935. By 1937, a Junior Landscape Architect by the name of Howard W. Young was also preparing plans. Region Five also had two landscape architects, L. Glenn Hall and George Gibbs, both of whom were hired in 1933.

## STANDARDIZED PLANS

During the CCC period, the Washington Office encouraged the regions to develop standard building plans that reflected their identities. In 1935, Groben compiled technical information and design guidelines to assist the regional designers. This document was supplemented in 1936 and 1937 before it was published in 1938 under the title of *Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements*. A few examples of Groben's guidelines reveal his architectural training as well as his personal preferences:

- Buildings in a group should be of similar character and appearance. Older buildings that would be retained may dictate the appearance of new construction.
- Combinations of materials should be avoided (e.g. a stone building with brick and wood porch posts). Local materials should be used whenever possible.
- Textured and tinted plaster or paint is desirable for interior spaces when no wallpaper or other applied covering is used.
- Wood siding should not be more than 8" in width. Drop siding and imitation log siding should be avoided because the former gives a "miniature, toy-like appearance" and the latter looks "too uniform."
- Avoid "X" and "Z" bracing on the exterior side of garage and barn doors since it is "disturbing and unsightly."
- Color schemes made of several shades of the same color are best. Add ochre to white paint to give it a warmer appearance. Avoid "delicate colors" when painting the interiors of buildings used primarily by men.

It is interesting to note that several of these principles were ignored by the designers in Regions Four and Five. Drop siding, imitation log siding (also known as Shevlin siding), and "X" and "Z" bracing were commonly found on Region Four buildings, while Blanchard and Maher adopted 10-inch wide siding as a standard in Region Five.

Groben's guidelines were supplemented with a publication titled *Acceptable Plans Forest Service Administrative Buildings*. Issued in 1938, this document is a compilation of sample standard plans from each region. It portrays different architectural characters through the application of various materials and styles. Many designs tend to be of a vernacular nature but the Pueblo Revival, Park Rustic, Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles are also represented. The Region Four plans for a guard station (Plan 53),

---

<sup>87</sup> Iverson, 5.

office (Plan 54), CCC central repair shop and mess hall are included. Region Five plans for a Cape Cod residence, a rustic stone shelter, a guard station and a dormitory are also in the collection.

In 1940, Groben wrote *Architectural Trends of Future Forest Service Buildings*, in which he criticized standard buildings that did not work in plan, but were praised because they blended externally with the environment. He called for more creativity and a unique identity for the Forest Service.<sup>88</sup>

Site planning and landscape design were addressed in 1936 by consultant A.D. Taylor, author of *Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests*. Taylor addressed building placement and advised locating the dwelling across a driveway from the office and service buildings. In urban areas, he advised that offices and houses should be oriented toward the street, while rural offices and houses should face a road, driveway or scenic view. Support structures such as the barn and garage should sit at the rear of the site.<sup>89</sup>

## REGION FOUR

In 1933, the Region Four office, most likely under George Nichols' guidance, developed a building handbook that set forth guidelines and standards for site development and building design. Revised in 1935 and 1937, the *Building Construction Manual* provided guidance on everything from site design, building orientation, appropriate styles and paint schemes. The manual included standard plans, materials lists and specifications for houses, barns, sheds, cellars, toilets, garages and storage buildings. Nichols designed many of these buildings, of which there were four types:

1. Facilities for the permanent officers and equipment, consisting of housing, an office, and support structures such as warehouses, equipment buildings, shops, barns and garages. These were considered the most "pretentious" and were sited in groups of three or more as headquarters for supervisors and district rangers.
2. Facilities for temporary officers and equipment, consisting of housing, an office, and support structures. These were less "pretentious," with only one to three structures assembled together.
3. Fire protection including housing, lookouts, storehouses and caches. The locations and number of these facilities were determined by fire control needs.
4. Recreational structures such as kitchens, shelters, and toilets.

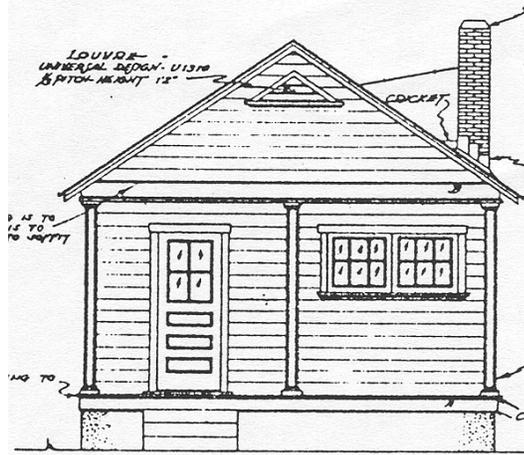
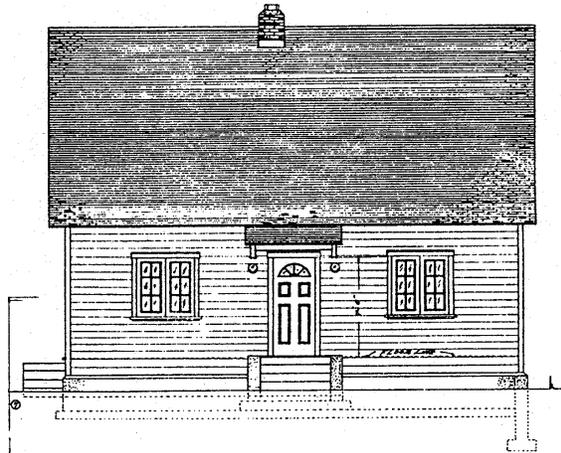
Many of Nichols' designs are utilitarian with few architectural details and may be classified as vernacular. Some of them, primarily dwellings and offices, reflect the influences of prevalent styles of the time. The Plan 8 dwelling exhibits the symmetry of the Colonial Revival style, while the "temple front" of the Plan 7 dwelling refers to the Classical Revival style.

Modifications to the standard plans were allowed, but this required official approval that was not always sought. The forest officials and foremen directing the CCC crews often added or eliminated windows or doors in response to local weather conditions, adjusted room sizes to accommodate specific functions, and omitted some elements due to budgetary constraints.

---

<sup>88</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 91.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid., 76



Region Four Plan 8 for a ranger dwelling reflected the popular Colonial Revival style, while Plan 7 for a guard station was a vernacular interpretation of the Classical Revival style. While only one of the former was built on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (at Kyle Canyon Ranger Station), the latter was quite popular and built at numerous sites on the forest.

The Region Four building manual encouraged a thorough analysis of building needs before choosing a particular plan, stating:

Care and consideration should be given, in planning your needs, that you look reasonably into the future, but caution should be used to make certain that we are not building too far ahead. It is certain that we do not wish to have on our hands in a few years a number of empty or unused buildings. The first cost of the building is not alone the important consideration, and we must not lose sight of the fact, in this building program, that we will have a perpetual job of maintenance for every improvement we construct. Certainly we should not build anything that we do not intend to maintain, and every additional building is going to take a material amount of maintenance.<sup>90</sup>

Building plans were assigned a number and there were often several versions of each plan. For example, Plan 1 was a dwelling with a basement; Plan 1A had no basement. The guidelines for selecting these plans were set forth in the manual as follows:

## DWELLINGS

The house was considered the most important of all structures on a site and was to be placed in a prominent position such as the highest point on the site. All other buildings were to "serve as a frame or background." Dwellings for supervisors could be either Plan 3B or 3C while year-round ranger stations were to be of Plan 1 (several versions) or 2. Ranger and guard stations that were used for more than five months but not year-round would be Plans 7, 8 or 53. For those sites used for 3-5 months, the houses would be Plans 7 or 51. Plans 4, 5 and 6 were for houses occupied 1½ to 3 months. Plumbing fixtures were typically not provided unless running water was readily available or could be obtained at a reasonable cost.

<sup>90</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, *Building Construction Manual*, (n.p.: 1935), BP-11.

## OFFICES

Offices, which were to be built at year-round headquarters only, would be Plan 5 or 51 for rangers and Plan 54 (of which there were several versions) for supervisors. Office buildings were usually of more than one room so that they could also be used as storage or quarters for seasonal employees. As the second most important building, the office was to be highly visible and accessible to the public.

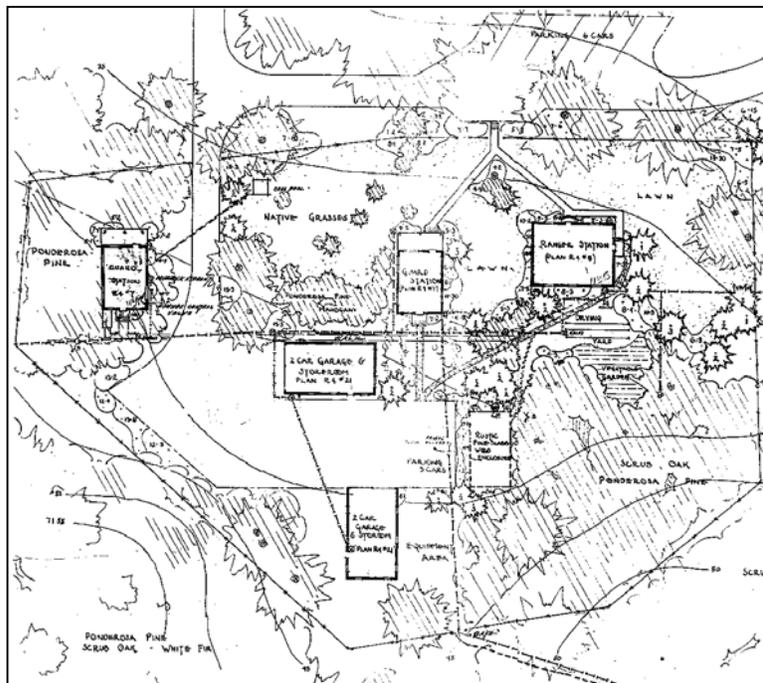
## BARN AND FLY SHEDS

Barn Plans 11 (4-horses) and 12 (6-horses) could be built at year-round stations. At temporary stations, a 2-horse barn (Plan 13) was permitted although fly sheds were preferred. The standard fly shed was a one-room structure with an opening, but no door, in one end. There were no stalls or mangers as found in the barns.

## SUPPORT STRUCTURES

Construction of support structures such as warehouses, equipment buildings, powder houses, cellars, and woodsheds was to be based on need and was not dictated by the Regional Office. Guard stations and lookout sites, which would typically consist of just a dwelling and latrine, might include a one-car garage, with or without a storeroom. Combination buildings were encouraged to decrease the number of buildings on site and for reasons of economy. Buildings such as gas houses and blacksmith shops that posed a fire hazard were to be separate and placed away from the other buildings on site. When there was no

basement for cold storage, cellars could be constructed. These were to be of double-wall construction with 18 to 24 inches of sawdust between them and in the ceiling.



Site Plan for the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station. Note the attention given to vegetation, sidewalks, fences and parking.

## SITE DESIGN

The 1935 handbook provided sample site plans that carefully considered access, image and the relationship of buildings to each other. To create a pleasing arrangement, a building was to be placed at right angles to, but not lined up with, other buildings on the site. Those that were used most frequently, such as the house, garage, woodshed and cellar, were grouped closely together while others were set towards the back with the barn being furthest away. For reasons of privacy, housing for temporary men was to be set away

from the ranger's house. To reduce fire hazards, buildings were to be at least 50 feet from each other.

Although the rangers and supervisors on each forest were responsible for developing the initial site plans, designers in the Regional Office produced the final plans. They often considered future needs by showing future buildings and developed planting plans. The house typically had a lawn or yard enclosed by a fence (Plan 65 or 65A) and planted with vegetation that was appropriate to the climate and water conditions. The 1935 manual advised the preservation of existing trees or, if there were none, planting of new ones. Standards were given for the dimensions and arrangements of driveways and walks.

## ***MATERIALS***

In addition to standardized building plans, this era is represented by a consistent use of building materials throughout Region Four. Construction was to be of logs when the natural landscape consisted primarily of conifers. Smaller buildings could be frame construction covered with siding that was milled to look like logs. Called "Shevlin" siding after the company in Bend, Oregon that produced it, this product could also be used in the gable ends of log buildings for the sake of economy.

Frame structures were to be built in areas of broadleaf vegetation, or when neither conifer nor broadleaf were predominant. The latter was usually the case throughout Nevada where the multitudes of frame buildings are clad in novelty siding, with the most common profile being cove and double-drop.

Windows were often six-pane sliders although 6/6 double-hung or six-pane casement windows were not uncommon, particularly on residential buildings. Shutters, louvered on the lower half, had a Forest Service pine tree logo cut into the upper panel. While the most common door had five panels, front doors typically had one or more panes of glass and sometimes a fanlight. Large doors on barns, garages and warehouses had "X" or "Z" bracing and presented a visually distinctive appearance.

Foundations were usually built of solid concrete but if local materials and skilled labor were available, stone was substituted. Concrete was also used extensively for floors of utilitarian buildings such as garages and cellars, while roofs were covered with wood shingles and stained. The interiors were finished with plaster (in year-round dwellings) or composite board such as Nu-Wood, Firtex, Masonite or plywood (in seasonal dwellings). Floors were usually wood, as were the built-in kitchen cabinets and trim.

## ***PAINT***

The paint scheme of a site was determined by predominant vegetation, exposed rock or earth, or adjacent buildings. Each of the five standard schemes provided variations for log and frame buildings and was not to be mixed with other schemes. In other words, only one body color, one trim color (including sashes, frames, doors, and shutters) and one roof color were to be used for all buildings on the site. The dark brown stain formerly used on Forest Service buildings was no longer allowed.

To insure consistency in color, the RO purchased and mixed all paint and stains; local purchases were not permitted. Despite these restrictions, exceptions were made for sites that had older buildings with the former color schemes or that had a mixture of log and frame buildings. The manual discouraged painting of large, older buildings such as barns, but did not prohibit it. If these types of facilities were to be painted, the manual recommended that they be covered with new siding.

## Summary Of 1935 Paint Guidelines

Scheme & Setting	Log, Log Siding, or Shake-Covered Buildings	Frame or Painted Buildings
<b>1 (conifers)</b>		
Body	light or med. brown stain	light terra cotta or red stone paint
Trim	med. brown stain or red stone paint	red stone, light terra cotta or oak brown paint
Roof	roof green or med. brown stain	roof green or med. brown stain
	(only with light brown body)	(only with light brown body)
<b>2 (aspen, maple, cottonwood)</b>		
Body	silver gray stain	light gray paint
Trim	white paint	white paint
Roof	driftwood or roof green stain	roof green stain
	(only when roofs were originally green)	(only when roofs were originally green)
<b>3 (sage, prairie, willow, oak, brush, birch)</b>		
Body	silver gray stain	sage paint
Trim	white paint	white paint
Roof	driftwood stain	roof green stain
<b>4 (In Towns)</b>		
Body	white	---
Trim	Nile green paint	---
Roof	roof green stain	---
<b>5 (rock outcrops or cliffs, earth banks)</b>		
Confer with regional office to develop color scheme.		

Interiors also had standard color schemes that varied with the function of the building. The interior paint of lookout buildings maximized absorption of light to prevent harmful reflections. Although it was recognized as a depressing color, the standard lookout interior was an olive green oil stain or flat olive green paint. Dwellings and offices were to be painted in the following colors:

Interior walls: Light green, light tan or buff, cream, colonial ivory

Woodwork: If of good quality it could be covered with clear varnish or stained and varnished. Otherwise, it should be painted with pearl grey, light tan, Nile green, sea foam green, old ivory, colonial ivory, orchid or gloss white enamel paint.

Floors: Varnished, waxed, or when permitted, covered with linoleum

Porch ceiling: To match adjacent paint, or if new, covered with clear varnish

Porch floor: Dust color or light pearl floor paint

## REGION FIVE

Other researchers have written about the historic architecture of Region Five. A brief summary of their findings is provided below but readers seeking more details should consult *Contextual History of Forest Service Administration Buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region* by Dana Supernowicz and *An Evaluation of Historic Administrative Buildings on the Stanislaus National Forest* by Rebecca Conard et. al. of PHR Associates.

Regional Forester Stuart B. Show sought to improve the region's standard plans prior to the New Deal relief programs. In 1932, he wrote:

In the interest of improving the quality and appearance of our Ranger Stations I feel it is highly desirable that we make more systematic advance plans for the work we expect to do on all stations where an appreciable building or development program is contemplated.<sup>91</sup>

Show instructed the forest supervisors to submit a map and written plan for any development for review and approval. He also encouraged them to review the following publications when preparing station plans:

- *Farm Buildings*. University of Montana Circular No. 131 of January 1926.
- *Landscape Gardening in Home Beautification*. Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 267. July 1929.
- *Beautifying the Farmstead*. Farmers Bulletin No. 1087. Department of Agriculture.
- *For Home Lovers*. National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

## BUILDING PLANS

With the hiring of Norman K. Blanchard and Edward J. Maher in 1933, Region Five was able to provide building plans to each forest. The two architects immediately began developing standard plans, finishing the first group by the end of 1933. They initially identified thirteen building types that were needed by the Forest Service:

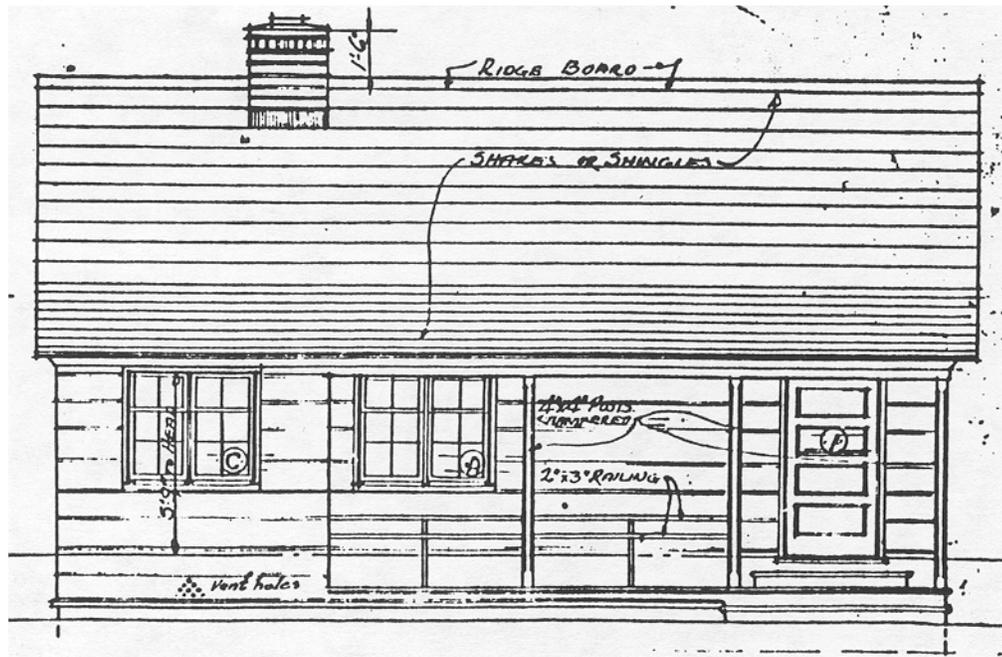
Designation	Description
A	Forest ranger dwelling, 1200 sf
B	Forest guard dwelling, 900 sf
C	Combination fire lookout and observation dwelling, 450 sf
D	12-man fire barracks
E	Office, two rooms with porch and toilet facilities
F	Office, one room with porch and toilet facilities

---

<sup>91</sup> Regional Forester S.B. Show to Forest Supervisors, 15 February 1932.

G	2-car garage
H	1-car garage
J	Combination garage and woodshed
K	1-room woodshed
--	Warehouse, 30' x 50' and 30' x 80'
--	4-horse barn
--	2-horse barn <sup>92</sup>

During the winter of 1933-34, Blanchard and Maher revised and designed more building plans in preparation for the coming construction season. The following year, they revised many of the standard plans to house specialized equipment and to serve as storage.<sup>93</sup> By 1937, their office had generated 200 facility designs, many of which were realized in construction soon after their completion and acceptance.<sup>94</sup>



Blanchard and Maher developed Plan A for a ranger dwelling in 1933. The Bridgeport ranger dwelling was one of the first of these buildings to be constructed.

Although the designs of Blanchard and Maher have been described as "Mother Lode Forest Bungalow," "Forest Service Rustic," "Craftsman-Bungalow," and even "Ranch," these terms can be misleading. The first two are not widely recognized and the latter two do not convey an accurate picture. In truth, the designs retain strong vernacular characteristics as a response to regional history, climate, and local materials. Although no particular style is fully embodied in most of the Region Five standard plans, certain features do reflect prevalent fashions of the time. The exposed rafter tails and purlins, a variety of window types and groupings, and asymmetrical placement of openings are typical of the Craftsman style. The early Ranch style is reflected in the low-pitched roofs, horizontal one-story form, and asymmetrical massing.

For reasons of economy, Blanchard and Maher designed buildings of "ready-cut" construction that allowed the building parts to be pre-cut and shipped to the site where they were assembled.<sup>95</sup> The standard

<sup>92</sup> Supemowicz, "Contextual History," 15.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid., 17.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid., 13.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid., 15.

building materials included 10" V-cut redwood or western cedar siding and wood roof shingles. The interior walls were finished with clear Douglas fir or ponderosa pine panels, while floors and ceilings were of Douglas fir tongue-and-groove strips.<sup>96</sup> Standard paint schemes were also developed, much to the delight of a reporter who wrote:

. . . not only will the lines of our ranger station be revamped but the color scheme will be improved. The green roof will be retained but the French-battleship grey paint, which has depressed the morale of the rangers for fifteen years, will be changed to a brown stain to blend appropriately with the colors of the forest.<sup>97</sup>

Windows were usually 4/4, 2/4, or 2/2 double-hung or casement with 8, 6, or 4 panes; they were often arranged in groupings of two or three. Shutters were made of three pieces of V-cut siding held together with Z-bracing. Like the buildings of Region Four, doors had five horizontal panels, although the front doors were usually more elaborate.<sup>98</sup> There is no indication that the pine tree logo was used extensively in Region Five.

## **SITE DESIGN**

As mentioned previously, George Gibbs and L. Glenn Hall were hired in 1933 as Region Five's landscape architects. George was "on loan" from Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.'s office in Palo Verde.<sup>99</sup> Hall, who stayed for five years, wrote a *Landscape Manual for Administrative Sites in the California Region* in 1935. In landscaping these sites, Hall believed there were three basic goals:

First, to retain and express the rugged simplicity and naturalness which is symbolic of the United States Forest Service; second, to adapt buildings and other structures to the sites in such manner as will disturb existing ground conditions the least; third to consider the cost of the maintenance of landscaping in planning and constructing any new improvements.<sup>100</sup>

Hall apparently took a hands-on approach. In October 1936, he visited the Bridgeport and Mono Lake districts to review site developments at Chris Flat, Bridgeport, Markleeville, Lee Vining and Gull Lake ranger stations and revised his plans accordingly.<sup>101</sup>

## **THE PINE TREE LOGO**

The origin of the familiar pine tree logo is presently undetermined but its use throughout the Forest Service suggests it came from the Washington Office. It is often associated with the CCC era but was used prior to that time. A 1921 *Alumni Bulletin* reported:

The Forest Service is going to make a far wider use of its "trademark" - the shield - than ever before. At the suggestion of D-6 the Forester has issued instructions to print the shield on letterheads, envelopes, publications, forms for external use, etc. This is good business. The lone pine tree should be known to everyone for it is the symbol of a fine

---

<sup>96</sup> Ibid., 16

<sup>97</sup> Ibid., 13.

<sup>98</sup> Conard, et.al., 2-37.

<sup>99</sup> Iverson, 4.

<sup>100</sup> Supernowicz, "Contextual History," 18.

<sup>101</sup> Maule, "Diaries Of William M. Maule."

ideal, and the very word "forest" carries an instinctive appeal to every normal human being.<sup>102</sup>

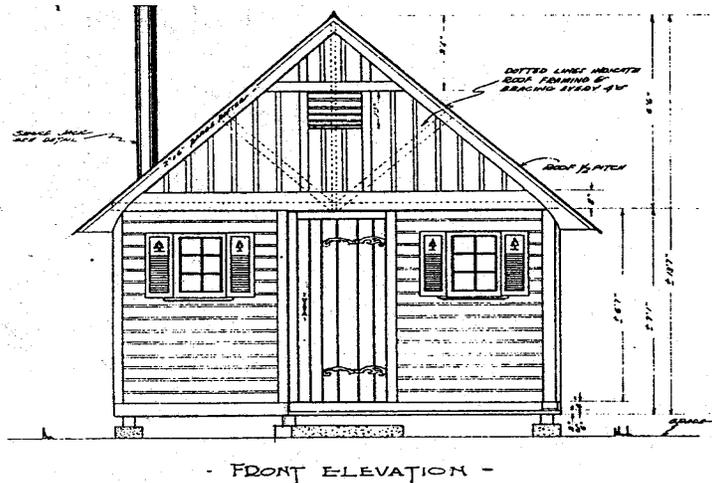
The pine tree was a prevalent motif in Region Four's 1935 building plans, usually in decorative panels of window shutters. The 1935 *Recreation Handbook* included drawings of a fence with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " panel from which the logo is cut. A label refers to this as "Pine tree of universal design #1451."

In her study of Region Six, historian Gail Throop noted that the number, placement and design of the logo were not always consistent with regional specifications. CCC crews seemed to use the logo as a means of expression and sometimes went overboard in the

number they cut, applied, forged and carved on shutters, gable ends, porch pediments, mailboxes, latch plates, etc.<sup>103</sup> Consulting architect Groben apparently felt the pine tree was overused. In 1938, he wrote:

The pine tree, as a painted insignia, gig-sawed out of wood or in other decorative forms, has become a recognized Forest Service emblem. Refrain from employing pine trees of different sizes in the same composition to eliminate the "old and young" or "father and son" conflict that always results in design when using the same motif at difference scales.

The pine tree emblem should be used sparingly. The effect created by their repeated use in the same building is very unfortunate, resulting in their loss of all Forest Service significance.<sup>104</sup>



- FRONT ELEVATION -  
In Region Four, the pine tree logo was most prevalent in shutters like these on Plan 133A-1 for a tourist cabin. This plan was used for three snow survey abins constructed in the 1930s in northeast Nevada.

## SPECIAL BUILDING TYPES

### FIRE LOOKOUTS

In Region Five, Regional Forester Show gave high priority to fire detection in the 1930s, leading to the construction of 250 lookout towers and cabs by the CCC.<sup>105</sup> Lookout design became more refined with a 1937 Region Five circular titled "Planning, Constructing, and Operating Forest-fire Lookout system in

<sup>102</sup> US Department of Agriculture, *Alumni Bulletin*, 31.

<sup>103</sup> Elizabeth Gail Throop, "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression," (M.A. thesis, Portland State University, 1979), 43-44.

<sup>104</sup> W. Ellis Groben, *Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements*, (USDA Forest Service, Division of Engineering).

<sup>105</sup> Grosvenor, 98.

California.”<sup>106</sup> This was followed in 1938 by a Forest Service publication, “Standard Lookout Structure Plans.”

Region Four designers included several standard plans in the 1935 *Building Construction Manual*. One plan known as R4 Plan 80, was traced from Region One’s modification (Plan L-4) of the 14’ x 14’ cab that was originally developed in California. This was meant for observation only, while R4 Plan 82 was designed as a live-in lookout. It was also based on a Region One plan (Plan T-30).

Despite the increased construction activity in Nevada, few lookouts were built since visual detection was made easy by the terrain and landscaping. There were some constructed in the Sierras on the present-day Carson Ranger District and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit.

## **SNOW SURVEY CABINS**

Although Forest Service personnel could sometimes rely on guard or ranger stations when conducting snow surveys, there was a need for shelter in remote areas. One ranger wrote about the snow surveys he carried out in Lamoille Canyon throughout the 1930s, noting that the work required a great deal of stamina and that it was dangerous because of avalanches.<sup>107</sup> He also said the provision of cabins provided sleeping quarters as well as shelter when the weather turned bad. Jim Clark, a Conscientious Objector who carried out snow surveys during World War II, recalled some of these cabins on the Sierra’s east front. He and the accompanying ranger stayed in "huts, which were spaced one day apart, the higher huts buried in up to 22 feet of snow, and we climbed down a wooden chimney, via attached ladder, to the cabin below. It was stocked with canned and dried foods, a wood stove and bunks, and wood for cooking.”<sup>108</sup>

The wooden chimney mentioned by Clark was sometimes referred to as a manway or a “Santa Claus chimney.” It allowed access when snow was deep enough to cover the cabin. The Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin, located on the Bridgeport District, was constructed with one of these chimneys in 1926.

As one of seven agencies cooperating to predict water availability, the Forest Service laid out survey courses and built snow survey cabins. In 1935, Jarbidge Ranger Haycock laid out a snow course on the Humboldt National Forest near 76 Creek. A snow cabin was built using Region Four Plan 99 (later re-named Plan 133-A) at the 76 Creek Administrative Site. On the Mountain City District, identical cabins were built near Coon Creek summit and the North Fork of the Humboldt River. In late 1937, it was proposed to designate these cabins as Government camps, which would allow them to be stocked with supplies at government expense. Some people were apparently concerned with the rangers’ leisure time and in 1946, Mountain City Ranger Tom Brierley received four decks of cards, compliments of a Reno gaming establishment, to place in the snow cabins.

In the Ruby Mountains, Ranger L.E. McKenzie supervised the construction of two snow survey cabins, most likely around the winter of 1934-35 when the first snow measurements were taken. The one-room, 8’ x 10’ cabins in Harrison Pass and Lamoille Canyon each cost \$150 and provided great benefit by permitting “higher courses and more security against the hazards of winter which heretofore have endangered the lives of the men making these excessively long and hard trips.”<sup>109</sup>

---

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> [Lewis E. McKenzie?], “Snow Surveying, 1938(?)” TMs [photocopy], p. 4, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>108</sup> Jim Clark to Kathy Pitts, 28 December 1993.

<sup>109</sup> “Seasonal Snow Survey and Forecast of Stream Flow; Humboldt Quadrangle Survey, March 1, 1935” TMs [photocopy], p. 3, Elko office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, US Forest Service.

The cabin at Harrison Pass, located on the Green Mountain Administrative Site, was described as being on a south slope, near a small spring and surrounded by a small patch of aspen. The Lamoille Canyon cabin was north of the Truck Trail, opposite the Thomas Canyon Campground on a south slope supporting aspen, mahogany and sage.

In January 1937, the Forest Service issued a special use permit to the University of Nevada, represented by snow survey pioneer Dr. J.E. Church, for use of the Lamoille and Green Mountain cabins while conducting surveys in cooperation with the Forest Service. Around that time, a report on the Green Mountain cabin stated that it was not in the best location and would probably be moved in 1939. It may have been moved to Lamoille Canyon around 1938 when one ranger reported:

We now have two cabins in Lamoille Canyon where we store provisions, bedding and fuel for use on these trips. These are so located as to enable us to reach farther into the mountains and make surveys on more courses, which should increase the value of the work done.<sup>110</sup>

Special use permits for the Ruby Mountain snow cabins were issued as late as 1950 but were abandoned by the permittees by March of 1955. Under the direction of Clyde E. Houston who was in charge of snow surveys, they were moved and used for other purposes.

Tonopah District Ranger Basil Crane and a French-Canadian named Clarence built a stone snow survey cabin with the assistance of the CCC in 1941. They used stone and sand that they found near the site and packed in lime, cement, and shingles on mules. Some creative packing was required to transport the two 6-foot long 2x6s for the gable ends, the door, and the cookstove. The 2x6s were handled by tying two mules in a line and strapping one piece on each side of both mules. The weight and bulk of the cookstove were balanced by tying bales of straw on the mule's sides.<sup>111</sup>

On the Ely District, snow surveyors stayed at the Baker Creek Snow Cabin when working on the Snake Division and a private cabin at the head of Berry Creek when on the Schell Creek Division. It is interesting to note that the latter, owned by the Nevada Consolidated Company, had shutters with the Forest Service pine tree logo cut into them. It is possible that the Forest Service had an agreement to maintain the structure although no evidence to that effect has been found. The Kennecott Mining Company was particularly interested in the snow surveys of that area since it relied on water for its mill operations and the company town of McGill.<sup>112</sup>

## ***EXPERIMENT STATIONS***

Experiment stations received more design attention than most administrative sites. Some were developed with special building plans or with standard plans modified in size and decorative detailing.<sup>113</sup>

Two remote experiment stations were built on the Humboldt National Forest during this period. The Clover Experiment Station, located on the north end of the East Humboldt Range, had two buildings. The dwelling was of R4 Plan 7 while the garage was of R4 Plan 20. The Lamance Experiment Station was situated near the old Lamance Ranger Station in Paradise Valley. It had a house of R4 Plan 8 and a garage of R4 Plan 21. Both stations were extensively landscaped. They have since been abandoned and the buildings removed.

---

<sup>110</sup> [McKenzie?], 7.

<sup>111</sup> Crane, 33 and 65.

<sup>112</sup> King, 324.

<sup>113</sup> Conard, et. al., 2-38.

## CCC CAMP BUILDINGS

Another set of standard buildings was found in the CCC camps. Initially controlled by the Army, these camps were laid out in precise manners depending on their designations as permanent, semi-permanent, or portable camps. The camp enrollees stayed in canvas tents until the cost feasibility of lumber buildings was established.<sup>114</sup> Many of these lumber buildings were designed to be portable, since camp locations often changed. In 1934, a CCC camp near Tupelo, Mississippi was the first to receive portable camp buildings and by 1935, the buildings were a standard feature in all camps.<sup>115</sup> They were typically clad with board-and-batten or clapboard siding and had six-pane windows. The roofs were covered with roll roofing or shingles and the interiors were lined with 1x6 paneling.<sup>116</sup>

A typical camp had four or five barracks measuring 20' x 100', a mess hall, a recreation hall, administration buildings, officers' quarters, a hospital, a garage and maybe a schoolhouse. The enrollees further improved the camps with gravel walks, trees, gates, railings, flower gardens, swimming pools and outdoor amphitheaters. The buildings were sometimes painted brown or green but were often just covered with creosote or tarpaper. They were typically made of cedar and could be easily dismantled.<sup>117</sup>

By 1935, Region Four had developed standard plans for "camp buildings." These included an equipment and truck shelter, tool shed, blacksmith and machine shop, office, garage, gas and oil house, and barracks. All of these buildings were clad with board-and-batten siding and were placed on skids or post foundations so that they could be moved easily. The CCC constructed some of these buildings at the Forest Service's Central Repair Shop in Reno. Located on East 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, these were eventually demolished.

CCC camps in Region Five were also developed with portable buildings. A description of Camp Antelope, built in 1939, discussed the buildings there:

Buildings are of a permanent wooden type made in panels so that their erection is comparatively simple . . . They consist of a mess hall and kitchen, barracks, recreation hall, latrine, hospital, army and technical service quarters, educational buildings, garage and machine shops.<sup>118</sup>

Some of the spike camps were also developed with portable construction, as noted in one newspaper account:

". . . arrangements are being made for the construction of a number of portable houses and equipment at strategic points during the summer season. The work at Bridgeport [spike camp] represents the first in the series and will take care of fifty men."<sup>119</sup>

The Bridgeport camp was finished in the spring of 1940. It was described as "one of the first portable stations devised by forest service Engineer D.B. Mac Bean. Buildings of the camp including the cook house and bunks are built in sections that may be mounted on trucks and hauled away when desired."<sup>120</sup>

When abandoned, the camp buildings were boarded up or turned over to communities, the military or government agencies. Records indicate that the Humboldt National Forest received some of these CCC

---

<sup>114</sup> Otis, et.al., 8-9.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

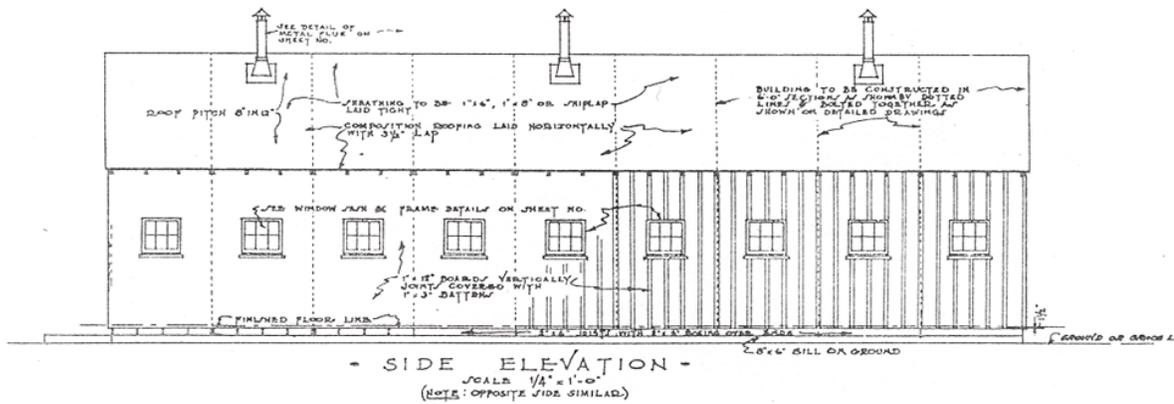
<sup>116</sup> Ibid., 79.

<sup>117</sup> Salmond, 136.

<sup>118</sup> "Mono Forest CCC Camp is Near Completion," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 12 September 1939.

<sup>119</sup> "Forest Dept. To Oversee Projects During Summer," *Bridgeport Chronicle-Union*, 28 March 1940.

<sup>120</sup> Bridgeport CCC Camp Completed," *Reno Evening Gazette*, 4 April 1940.



A bunkhouse at the Pole Creek Ranger Station appears to be of this Region Four Plan 126G, often built for CCC barracks.

buildings. One small cabin was moved, presumably from Camp F-5 in Paradise Valley, to Buckskin Mountain on the Santa Rosa Range where it served as a snow cabin. A bunkhouse at Pole Creek Ranger Station appears to be a former CCC barracks and reportedly came from a camp at Flat Creek. Between 1959 and 1965, the remaining buildings at Galena Camp F-6 (on the Tahoe National Forest) were transferred to the Humboldt. The locations of these buildings, if they still exist, are unknown. It is possible that the three similar cabins at Gold Creek Ranger Station, Tonopah Corrals, and Hunts Canyon Guard Station are from Galena.

## BUILDING RESTRICTIONS

The declaration of war on Japan in December 1941 marked the end of the work relief era and extensive building activity. Some buildings, such as the Carson Ranger Station, were left incomplete, while proposed construction required approval from the War Production Board. As manpower became scarce and materials limited, the Forest Service adjusted accordingly as illustrated in a 1942 letter regarding Reese River Ranger Station:

. . . necessity of keeping building grounds down to a minimum size in order that large, elaborate lawns and landscaping are not necessary, both from the standpoint of labor for operation and maintenance such as cutting and watering of lawns and other work which too frequently is given as an excuse for lack of sufficient field time on resource work by rangers.

There is also a feeling in this office that the old Reese River improvements are in much better shape than many other ranger station setups in the Region and . . . no further building improvement money should be anticipated for the duration of the war, at this point.<sup>121</sup>

In addition to the building restrictions, construction was hampered by the loss of the Forest Service's design professionals. Many joined the military or got jobs in the private sector. Those who remained were assigned to critical work such as the Emergency Rubber Project and some even served as district rangers.<sup>122</sup>

<sup>121</sup> Assistant Regional Forester John N. Kinney to Toiyabe Forest Supervisor, 3 March 1942.

<sup>122</sup> Iverson, 6.

# Chapter Thirteen: 1943-1950, Pre-Fabs and Portables

## SITE WITHDRAWALS

Executive Order 9337, dated April 24, 1943, sought to protect administrative sites against mining claims by establishing a clearer withdrawal process. In Region Four, the Regional Forester directed the forest supervisors to evaluate existing administrative sites and ensure they were formally withdrawn.<sup>123</sup> This led to the release or revocation of many sites that were no longer needed and the formal withdrawal of other sites.

In 1949, Chief Forester Lyle Watts issued a circular, explaining that further site withdrawals on forest land under EO 9337 would be done by the Bureau of Land Management. Watts instructed the regions to prepare withdrawal requests, giving priority to those in “mineralized lands,” as soon as possible and submit them to the WO, which would forward them to the BLM.<sup>124</sup> Additional direction in 1950 stated that administrative sites subject to entry should be withdrawn under EO 9337. However, this did not apply to those that were not subject to entry or to lands purchased under the Weeks Law and the Receipts Act.<sup>125</sup> On the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, numerous withdrawals of administrative sites were made in 1953 and 1956 to replace or supplement earlier withdrawals.

## DESIGNERS

Chief Engineer T.W. Norcross retired from the Washington Office in 1947 and A.P. Dean took his place.<sup>126</sup> At the regional level, Region Four engineer Arval Anderson took military leave from his duties in 1942. Henry M. Shank served in his place until he returned in 1946 to an engineering staff of 90 people.<sup>127</sup> Anderson continued to serve as Regional Engineer until 1959 when he transferred to Region One, remaining there until 1963.<sup>128</sup> George Nichols remained as Region Four’s architect and developed additional standard plans, publishing them in a 1946 manual. He left in 1956 and was replaced by William Turner.

In Region Five, the use of designs and plans by Blanchard, Maher and Hall continued through the 1950s, although many of them were revised and published in a 1946 manual. The manual, titled *Standard Improvement Structure Plans*, also contained many new designs by Blanchard and Maher’s successor, Keplar B. Johnson. Johnson was involved with an experimental rubber project during the war, but returned to serve as Regional Architect until his retirement in 1962.

During this period, more engineers were hired on individual forests. Ray Breiding (1945-48) and Cecil Stowell (1948-50) worked on the Toiyabe National Forest<sup>129</sup> but it is not known if any engineers were placed on the Humboldt or Nevada national forests during this period.

---

<sup>123</sup> U-Circular No. 97 from Acting Regional Forester W.B. Rice to Forest Supervisor, 30 January 1943.

<sup>124</sup> WO Circular No. U-220 from Chief Lyle F. Watts to Regional Foresters, 16 December 1949.

<sup>125</sup> Circular No. U-197 from Acting Regional Forester A.G. Nord to Forest Supervisor, 25 January 1950.

<sup>126</sup> Byrne, 7.

<sup>127</sup> Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management*, 150.

<sup>128</sup> *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service (A Compilation of History and Memoirs, 1905-1989)*, (Washington, DC, 1990), 786.

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, 788.

## IMPROVEMENTS

As relief funds and labor were eliminated, the Federal government implemented measures to support the war effort. Restrictions were placed on certain materials, the mineral and timber resources were reserved for military use, and manpower and funds were channeled to the armed forces. As a result, there was a sharp decline in building activity on the national forests, as well as throughout the country. The emphasis shifted from construction of new facilities to maintenance, reuse and rehabilitation of existing ones.

Even after the war, construction did not pick up immediately. George Nichols described the situation after inspecting buildings on the Nevada National Forest in 1948:

Most of the buildings and structures have come through the war period in better shape than was to have been expected. . . . Everywhere there was apparent there was good care, good housekeeping and that sincere efforts were being made to bring the buildings and structures to proper maintenance. . . . Because there has been no assigned personnel on a job basis provided for this work the present and past supervisors and their staffs are commended.<sup>130</sup>

To meet its administrative needs, the Forest Service acquired Army surplus equipment and buildings, some of which had been used previously by the CCC.<sup>131</sup> As the forests became more accessible by vehicle, the designation of many ranger stations was changed from permanent to seasonal stations. These were increasingly referred to as “work centers” rather than “guard stations,” a term that picked up negative connotations during World War II and later the Cold War.<sup>132</sup> Re-use of materials and adaptations of existing buildings were prevalent as they were modified for changing uses. Garages and barns were converted to bunkhouses to accommodate work crews, while dwellings began to serve as offices.<sup>133</sup>

The Forest Service also began to rely on prefabricated buildings. Developed significantly during the war, these buildings relied on mass production for ease and swiftness of construction. Prior to the war, prefabricated houses were sold by several private companies and the Farm Security Administration used them to house low-income farm families. Most prefabricated houses were made of wood and plywood. They were supposedly “insulated, weather-resistant, flame-resistant” as well as “strong, light, and easily handled.”<sup>134</sup>

As the Forest Service entered the second half of the twentieth century, it prepared for an ambitious building program that was symbolic of the nation’s relative prosperity in the 1950s. Many ranger district offices were moved to town and located in Ranch-style buildings, which were seen as more modern and progressive than those of the CCC era. These district offices, still referred to as ranger stations, often became large compounds with the addition of more service structures, such as warehouses and radio buildings.<sup>135</sup>

---

<sup>130</sup> George L. Nichols, “Inspection of Buildings for Maintenance on Nevada National Forest, 1948” TMs [photocopy], Elko Office, Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

<sup>131</sup> Hartley and Schneck, 32.

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, 91.

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>134</sup> Office of War Information, *American Handbook* (Washington, DC: Public Affairs Press, 1945), 394-96.

<sup>135</sup> Carhart, 98.

## **SITE DESIGN**

Many landscape architects left the Forest Service during the war. This, in combination with the minimal funding and lack of construction, led to a near halt of site development. The post-war period saw an increase in this type of work, particularly in the area of recreation. The number of landscape architects increased, although most were involved with civil engineering projects.<sup>136</sup> The focus on rebuilding the forests' infrastructure caused attention to be shifted away from the improvement of ranger stations and recreation sites. It was not until the late 1950s, when the Forest Service initiated "Operation Outdoors" to compete with a similar NPS movement, that funding and talent were acquired and allocated to outdoor design and planning. Even then, nearly all of the efforts were directed toward recreation improvements, with only a few going toward administrative sites.<sup>137</sup>

## **REGION FOUR**

When George Nichols published a revised manual of building plans in 1946, he included many of his plans from the 1930s. He also presented new plans for portable buildings and designs that reflected a shift in Region Four's architectural identity. In keeping with national trends, Nichols used an architectural vocabulary of multi-pane industrial windows, banked windows, shallow eaves, and minimal detailing. In the 1946 manual, Nichols provided new direction on the construction of buildings at administrative sites:

- **Dwellings:** Three-bedroom houses would be built at year-round stations or in town where year-round occupancy is intended. Smaller buildings would be built as summer stations.
- **Offices:** These would be built only at year-round headquarters and were to be of R4 Plan 54K or 51. Other plans could be used for the supervisor's headquarters.
- **Barns:** Nichols noted that many of the existing Forest Service barns were not used as much as anticipated. He attributed this to the construction of barns that were larger than necessary or in areas where they were not needed. In addition, the widespread use of automobiles reduced the need for barns. Nichols encouraged each forest to look for surplus barns before building new ones.
- **Work Camps:** This new type of administrative site accommodated work camps of 10 to 100 men. Nichols provided site layouts and standard plans for camp buildings constructed of pre-fabricated panels.
- **Portable and Unit Buildings:** Nichols recognized the need for portable buildings as temporary housing noting, "Certainly this type of structure can be used far better than unsatisfactory or too costly housing now available at many headquarters. In timber operations lasting a year or so, they can be used and then moved to a new operation."<sup>138</sup>

Although Nichols admitted that some old buildings should be removed, he also supported the rehabilitation of others, noting that they should be brought to current standards. He developed standard plans for additions to the CCC-era buildings, offering to make special plans when necessary. He also permitted the relocation of buildings, or even an entire station:

---

<sup>136</sup> Iverson, 6.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> Nichols, "Inspection of Buildings."

On those sites where a mistake has been made in the placement of a structure, consideration should be given to the possibility of moving the structure to the proper location so that the group may be properly developed. There may be cases where it will be desirable to abandon the present site and scrap or move present buildings onto new sites.<sup>139</sup>

## ***REGION FIVE***

Keplar Johnson's 1946 building manual included revisions of Blanchard and Maher's plans and had new designs for barracks, cabins, offices and garages. He also experimented with portable buildings, designing a portable camp dormitory in 1940. Like other architects, his designs were typical of post-war architecture, as exhibited in the use of minimal detailing, flat roofs, and materials such as concrete block.

---

<sup>139</sup> Ibid.



# APPENDICES



*Previous page: Mono Forest Supervisor William Maule with Rangers Tom Jones (Sweetwater), Clarence Wyatt (Bridgeport), Fred Clark (Leevining), William Clark (Markleeville), and clerk Alfred Ratcliff at the Supervisor's Office in Gardnerville, c.1915. Photo compliments of Wynne Maule.*

## Appendix A: Timeline

- 1862 May 15: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is established.
- 1875 September 10: American Forestry Association is formed.
- 1881 Division of Forestry is established in the USDA.
- 1891 March 3: Forest Reserve Act is passed, giving the President power to establish forest reserves from public domain.
- March 30: President Benjamin Harrison creates first forest reserve (Yellowstone Timberland Reserve), which is administered by the GLO in the Department of the Interior (DOI).
- 1893 President Harrison leaves office after creating 15 reserves compiling 13 million acres. Grover Cleveland adds 5 million acres to forest reserve area.
- 1897 February 22: President Cleveland creates 13 forest reserves including the Stanislaus Forest Reserve.
- June 4: Congress passes the Organic Act, which specifies the purposes for which forest reserves can be established, their administration and protection. The act allowed hiring employees to administer the forests and opened the reserves for use.
- Sheep are banned from forest reserves. Grazing permits are issued for horses and cattle.
- 1898 July 1: Gifford Pinchot succeeds Bernard Fernow as Chief of the Division of Forestry.
- 1899 February 28: Act is passed allowing recreational use on the forest reserves.
- April 13: Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve is established.
- Sheep are allowed back on forest reserves, but are regulated.
- 1901 USDA Division of Forestry is renamed the Bureau of Forestry. A new Division of Forestry is created in the DOI's General Land Office.
- 1902 The Minnesota Forest Reserve was established. It was the first created by Congress and not by Presidential proclamation.
- First grazing permits issued for sheep.
- 1904 March 29: Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve is temporarily withdrawn.
- 1905 February 1: Forest reserves are transferred from DOI to USDA.
- March 3: Act is passed renaming the Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service (USFS), effective July 1, with Gifford Pinchot as Chief.
- September 25: Dixie Forest Reserve is established.

October 3: Boundaries of Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve are redrawn and name is changed to Tahoe Forest Reserve.

November 5: The Independence Forest Reserve is temporarily withdrawn.

November 23: The Bruneau Addition to the Independence Forest Reserve is temporarily withdrawn.

Grazing of sheep allowed on the Stanislaus Forest Reserve.

Publication of the first USFS manual, *The Use Book*, which codifies laws, regulations and standards for administration.

1906 May 3: Ruby Forest Reserve is established.

June 8: American Antiquities Act is passed, authorizing protection of antiquities and features of scientific or historical interest on land owned or controlled by the Government.

June 11: Homestead Act is passed, allowing agricultural lands within forest reserves to be available for homesteading purposes.

September 1: Osceola Forest Reserve is temporarily withdrawn.

September 7: First land addition to the Stanislaus Forest Reserve includes 500,000 acres around Lower Twin Lake, the Devils Gate Pass, West Walker River Canyon, Ebbetts Pass, and the northern part of the present-day Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Area.

November 5: Independence Forest Reserve and Charleston Forest Reserve are established.

Pinchot organizes the forest reserves into three inspection districts.

1907 The three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts. District Four's headquarters were in Salt Lake City while District Five's headquarters were in San Francisco.

March 1: Toiyabe Forest Reserve is established by presidential proclamation. President Roosevelt signed 32 other proclamations that created forest reserves or added area to existing reserves before the Act of March 4 went into effect.

March 4: Forest Reserves renamed National Forests; establishment or enlargement of forests in six western states (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming) is forbidden except by Act of Congress.

April 15: Toquima Forest Reserve and Monitor Forest Reserve are established.

December 12: Vegas National Forest, including the Sheep Mountain Range, is established.

1908 First experiment station is established on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona.

May 23: Act is passed to require 25% of all money received by national forests be paid to States to benefit public schools and public roads of counties containing national forests.

July 1: Ruby and Independence forests are combined to form the Humboldt National Forest. Vegas and Charleston forests are combined to form the Moapa National Forest. Monitor and

Toquima forests are added to the Toiyabe National Forest. Mono National Forest is created from parts of the Stanislaus, Inyo, Tahoe and Sierra forests.

December 1: USFS's six inspection districts were reorganized as six administrative districts with headquarters in Missoula, Denver, Albuquerque, Ogden, San Francisco and Portland.

1909 January 20: Bruneau Addition is made to the Humboldt National Forest.

February 10: Nevada National Forest is established.

Area of the Mono National Forest doubles with the addition of over one million acres in the Sweetwater Mountains, Pine Grove Hills and Excelsior Mountains.

1910 January 7: Gifford Pinchot is fired by President Taft and replaced by Henry S. Graves.

November 25: Part of the Mono National Forest is transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest.

Act is passed authorizing the President to reserve public lands for irrigation or water power sites.

Severe forest fires in Idaho and Montana burned more than 3 million acres and killed 85 people.

1911 March 1: Weeks Act is passed. Authorizes federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection, as well as government purchases of land in the headwaters of navigable streams and of forest land in the East. Leads to numerous additions to and eliminations of national forest lands. Forest boundaries are moved to ridgelines.

March 8: Jarbidge townsite is eliminated from the Humboldt National Forest.

April 1: Santa Rosa National Forest is established.

1912 California is added to the list of states that require an Act of Congress to create a national forest.

Utah Experiment Station is established in the Wasatch Mountains.

June 19: Elk Mountain Division is added to the Humboldt National Forest. Ruby National Forest is removed from the Humboldt National Forest and re-established as a separate forest.

October 28: Addition and elimination of land on the Nevada National Forest led to doubling of the Mt. Moriah Division and creation of the Quinn Canyon Division.

1914 On the Santa Rosa National Forest, District One is eliminated and its lands split between District Two and District Three.

1915 Strong support for recreational development.

USFS Branch of Research is established.

March 15: The term lease law is passed, allowing permits for stores, hotels, summer homes, and other structures on national forests.

- July 1: Moapa National Forest is eliminated and its lands transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest.
- 1916 May 10: Moapa Division is transferred from the Toiyabe to the Dixie National Forest.  
First USFS campground is constructed.
- 1917 July 1: Ruby, Santa Rosa and Humboldt National Forests combined under name of Humboldt National Forest.
- 1918 July 12: Sheep Mountain Unit and much of the Charleston Mountain Unit were eliminated from the Moapa Division of the Dixie National Forest.  
The name of the Utah Experiment Station is changed to the Great Basin Experiment Station.
- 1919 January 25: Land is eliminated from Nevada National Forest and made available to homesteaders.  
June 12: Two-mile strip between Elk Mountain Division and Pole Creek Ranger District is added to the Humboldt National Forest. Jarbidge Ranger District absorbs the Pole Creek and Elk Mountain districts.
- 1922 January 24: Lehman Caves is designated a National Monument.  
March 20: Act is passed, allowing the exchange of land in national forests for private land within forest boundaries.  
On the Ruby Mountains Division, the Ruby Ranger District absorbs the Mound Valley Ranger District.  
On the Santa Rosa Division, District Three (Paradise Valley) absorbs District Two (Rebel Creek).
- 1924 June 3: First wilderness area is established on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico.  
June 7: Clarke-McNary Act is passed, expanding the 1911 Weeks Act authority for Federal-State cooperation in fire protection and forestry efforts. Allows purchases of forest lands in watersheds, not just the headwaters, of navigable streams.
- 1926 Arizona and New Mexico are added to the list of states that require an Act of Congress to create a national forest.
- 1928 Woodruff-McNary Act is passed, providing money for more land purchases.  
McSweeney-McNary Act is passed, establishing a ten-year forestry research program and survey of forestry resources. Establishes regional experiment stations.
- 1929 On May 1, the "districts" were renamed "regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts
- 1930 Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station is established.
- 1931 September 24: Toiyabe National Forest boundary is adjusted to conform to new survey.  
Hoover Wilderness Area is established on the Mono National Forest.

- 1932 July 1: Toiyabe National Forest is eliminated and lands transferred to the Nevada National Forest.
- 1933 Forest Service sends the Copeland Report to the Senate, calling for a comprehensive management plan for the national forests, including plans for trails, recreation facilities, administrative facilities and lookouts.
- April 5: Office of Emergency Conservation Work is established.
- April 17: First CCC camp is established on the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia.
- May 12: Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA or ERA) is established. Included a Works Division that later became the WPA.
- 1934 June 28: Taylor Grazing Act is passed, ending unregulated grazing on national forests.
- 1935 April 8: Emergency Relief Appropriations (ERA) Act is passed, permitting funding and operation of CCC camps.
- Works Progress Administration is created from the Works Division of FERA.
- 1937 June 28: Emergency Conservation Work is renamed Civilian Conservation Corps
- July 1: Moapa Division of the Dixie National Forest is transferred to the Nevada National Forest
- 1938 May 9: Toiyabe is re-established from parts of the Humboldt and Nevada national forests. The Santa Rosa Division is transferred from the Humboldt to the Toiyabe.
- Mono National Forest SO is moved from Minden to Reno.
- 1939 July 28: Five CCC men are killed while fighting fire on the Santa Rosa Mountain range.
- 1940 July 1: First smokejumpers go into action on the Nez Perce National Forest.
- Carson Ranger District is created on the Mono National Forest from the northern part of the Alpine District and parts of the Tahoe National Forest.
- The Bruneau River drainage is transferred from the Jarbidge District to the Gold Creek District.
- September: Selective Training and Service Act is passed, recognizing conscientious objection.
- 1941 February 28: Jarbidge District Ranger Karl Wilkinson is killed by an avalanche while carrying out snow surveys.
- May 22: First Civilian Public Service camp is established near Luray, Virginia.
- 1942 June 30: CCC is eliminated
- June: Camp Antelope, a CPS camp near Coleville, California, is established.

- 1944 On the Toiyabe National Forest, the Reese River, Potts and Kingston districts are reconfigured as the Austin and Tonopah districts.
- The Mono and Toiyabe national forests are administratively combined.
- 1945 July 1: Land is transferred from the Tahoe National Forest to the Carson Ranger District. The Mono National Forest is eliminated and its lands divided between the Inyo and Toiyabe forests.
- The Sweetwater and Bridgeport districts of the Toiyabe National Forest were reconfigured into the West Walker and Bridgeport districts.
- 1946 The General Land Office and the Division of Grazing, both in the DOI, are combined to form the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- March: Camp Antelope is closed.
- 1947 March: CPS program is terminated.
- 1950 April 24: Granger-Thye Act is passed, upholding USFS authority to regulate and collect grazing fees.
- 1951 July 1: Santa Rosa Division is transferred from the Toiyabe National Forest to the Humboldt National Forest.
- 1957 October 1: Nevada National Forest is eliminated and lands transferred to the Humboldt and Toiyabe national forests. The Humboldt acquires the Ely and White Pine districts; the Toiyabe acquires the Las Vegas District (Charleston Mountain Division). The Ruby Ranger District is renamed the Lamoille Ranger District.
- The Fallon Ranger District is created from the Austin and Tonopah districts.
- “Operation Outdoors,” a five-year expansion and renovation plan for recreation facilities, is implemented.
- 1958 April 9: Jarbidge Wild Area is established and consists of 64,830 acres in the Jarbidge Ranger District.
- 1959 March 13: Wheeler Peak Scenic Area is established.
- The Lamoille Ranger District is split into two districts: the Lamoille and Wells districts.
- 1963 Accelerated Public Works (APW) program is implemented, providing 9,000 jobs for unemployed men in campgrounds, tree planting, roads, trails, facilities, etc.
- 1964 Wilderness Act is passed, classifying 9.1 million acres of National Forest land as wilderness and 5.5 million acres as Primitive Areas.
- Job Corps program is implemented to train disadvantaged youths for forest management jobs.
- 1973 Bridgeport District absorbs the West Walker District; Carson District absorbs the Alpine District. The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit is created. Mountain City District absorbs the Gold Creek District.

- 1974 Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program is implemented to employ youths in conservation work.
- 1975 February 20: the Wells and Lamoille ranger districts are consolidated to form the Ruby Mountains Ranger District with headquarters in Wells.
- 1977 Youth Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) program is implemented to hire young adults to work in resource management.
- The Fallon District is eliminated and its lands are transferred to the Austin and Tonopah districts.
- 1980 The Ely District absorbs the White Pine District.
- 1986 October 27: Great Basin National Park is created around Wheeler Peak from 77,109 acres of Ely Ranger District.
- August 23: Ruby Marsh area (14,757 acres) is transferred from BLM to HNF. Actual marshes remain with FWS
- 1988 Nevada Enhancement Act is passed, transferring nearly a million acres from the BLM to the Toiyabe and Inyo forests. The Tonopah and Bridgeport districts receive a significant portion of this land, which constitutes the largest addition to Nevada forests since 1909.
- 1989 December 15: Nevada Wilderness Bill creates new Wilderness Areas on the Humboldt.
- 1994 Humboldt and Toiyabe national forests are combined as the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

## Appendix B: Forest Lands Actions

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Stanislaus (CA)	Proclamation	Feb 22, 1897	Feb 22, 1897	Established
Lake Tahoe (CA)	Proclamation	April 13, 1899	April 13, 1899	Established
Stanislaus (CA)	Public 49	Feb 7, 1905	Feb 7, 1905	Transferred part to Yosemite NP
Dixie (UT)	Proclamation	Sept 25, 1905	Sept 25, 1905	Established
Lake Tahoe (CA, NV)	Proclamation	Oct 3, 1905	Oct 3, 1905	Re-described boundary; changed name to Tahoe
Ruby Mountains (NV)	Proclamation	May 3, 1906	May 3, 1906	Established
Stanislaus (CA)	Proclamation	Sept 7, 1906	Sept 7, 1906	Added land
Tahoe (CA, NV)	Proclamation	Sept 17, 1906	Sept 17, 1906	Added entire Yuba and other lands
Independence (NV)	Proclamation	Nov 5, 1906	Nov 5, 1906	Established
Charleston (NV)	Proclamation	Nov 5, 1906	Nov 5, 1906	Established
Toiyabe (NV)	Proclamation	March 1, 1907	March 1, 1907	Established
Toquima (NV)	Proclamation	April 15, 1907	April 15, 1907	Established
Monitor (NV)	Proclamation	April 15, 1907	April 15, 1907	Established
Stanislaus (CA)	Proc. 778	Oct 26, 1907	Oct 26, 1907	Added land
Vegas (NV)	Proc. 784	Dec 12, 1907	Dec 12, 1907	Established
Tahoe (CA, NV)	EO 897	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Added lands from Plumas and Stanislaus. Transferred lands to Mono and Plumas.
Mono (CA, NV)	EO 898	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Established from parts of Inyo, Sierra, Stanislaus and Tahoe
Stanislaus (CA)	EO 901	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Added land from Sierra. Transferred land to Tahoe and Mono.
Humboldt (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Established by consolidation of Independence and Ruby Mountains
Independence (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Became part of Humboldt. Discontinued name
Ruby Mountains (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Became part of Humboldt. Discontinued name
Moapa (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Established by consolidation of Charleston and Vegas
Charleston (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Became part of Moapa. Discontinued name.
Vegas (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Became part of Moapa. Discontinued name
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Added the entire Monitor and Toquimas
Monitor (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Added entire forest to the Toiyabe. Discontinued name.
Toquima (NV)	EO 908	July 2, 1908	July 1, 1908	Added entire forest to the Toiyabe. Discontinued name
Humboldt (NV)	Proc. 832	Jan 20, 1909	Jan 20, 1909	Added land
Moapa (NV)	Proc. 833	Jan 21, 1909	Jan 21, 1909	Added land

<b>FOREST</b>	<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>APPROVED</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>
Nevada (NV)	Proc. 839	Feb 10, 1909	Feb 10, 1909	Established
Toiyabe (NV)	Proc. 849	Feb 20, 1909	Feb 20, 1909	Added land
Mono (NV, CA)	Proc. 858	March 2, 1909	March 2, 1909	Added land
Tahoe (NV, CA)	Proc. 1071	July 28, 1910	July 28, 1910	Transferred parts to Eldorado and Plumas. Added and eliminated other lands.
Stanislaus (CA)	Proc. 1095	Oct 12, 1910	Oct 12, 1910	Added and eliminated lands
Mono (CA, NV)	EO 1265	Nov 25, 1910	Nov 25, 1910	Transferred part to Toiyabe
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 1265	Nov 25, 1910	Nov 25, 1910	Added land from Mono
Toiyabe (NV)	Proc. 1102	Dec 10, 1910	Dec 10, 1910	Added and eliminated land
Inyo (CA, NV)	Proc. 1117	Feb 23, 1911	Feb 23, 1911	Added and eliminated land
Humboldt (NV)	EO 1314	March 8, 1911	March 8, 1911	Eliminated land
Santa Rosa (NV)	Proc. 1120	April 1, 1911	April 1, 1911	Established
Mono (CA, NV)	Proc. 1161	June 30, 1911	July 1, 1911	Added and eliminated land
Santa Rosa (NV)	EO 1429	Nov 3, 1911	Nov 3, 1911	Eliminated land
Moapa (NV)	Proc. 1174	Dec 8, 1911	Dec 8, 1911	Added and eliminated land
Humboldt (NV)	Proc. 1201	June 19, 1912	June 19, 1912	Added and eliminated lands. Portion became part of Ruby
Ruby (NV)	Proc. 1202	June 19, 1912	June 19, 1912	Established by combining portion of Humboldt with other lands.
Nevada (NV)	Proc. 1221	Oct 28, 1912	Oct 28, 1912	Added and eliminated land
Dixie (AZ, NV, UT)	Proc. 1231	March 1, 1913	March 1, 1913	Added and eliminated lands
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 1928	May 4, 1914	May 4, 1914	Eliminated land
Moapa (NV)	EO 2162	April 6, 1915	July 1, 1915	Transferred entire forest to Toiyabe. Discontinued name
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 2162	April 6, 1915	July 1, 1915	Added entire Moapa
Stanislaus (CA)	EO 2168	April 13, 1915	April 13, 1915	Eliminated land
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 2380	May 10, 1916	May 10, 1916	Transferred Moapa Division to Dixie
Dixie (AZ, NV, UT)	Proc. 1334	May 10, 1916	May 10, 1916	Eliminated land; added Moapa Division from Toiyabe
Tahoe (CA, NV)	Proc. 1346	Sept 1, 1916	Sept 1, 1916	Eliminated land
Humboldt (NV)	EO 2631	June 6, 1916	July 1, 1917	Added entire Ruby and Santa Rosa forests
Ruby (NV)	EO 2631	June 6, 1916	July 1, 1917	Transferred to Humboldt; discontinued name
Santa Rosa (NV)	EO 2631	June 6, 1916	July 1, 1917	Transferred to Humboldt; discontinued name
Humboldt (NV)	EO 2739	Oct 24, 1917	Oct 24, 1917	Eliminated land
Dixie (AZ, NV, UT)	Proc. 1465	July 12, 1918	July 12, 1918	Added and eliminated lands
Nevada (NV)	Proc. 1509	Jan 25, 1919	Jan 25, 1919	Eliminated land
Humboldt (NV)	Proc. 1523	June 12, 1919	June 12, 1919	Added and eliminated land
Tahoe (CA, NV)	Proc. 1525	June 19, 1919	June 19, 1919	Eliminated land
Toiyabe (NV)	Proc. 1599	May 25, 1921	May 25, 1921	Eliminated land
Nevada (NV)	Proc. 1618	Jan 24, 1922	Jan 24, 1922	Designation of Lehman Caves as a National Monument
Inyo (CA, NV)	Public 465	July 3, 1926	July 3, 1926	Transferred land to Sequoia
Tahoe (CA, NV)	Proc. 1777	July 12, 1926	July 12, 1926	Added land
Stanislaus (CA)	Proc. 1815	Oct 14, 1927	Oct 14, 1927	Added land
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 4966	Sept 22, 1928	Sept 22, 1928	Eliminated land

FOREST	DOCUMENT	APPROVED	EFFECTIVE	EFFECT
Eldorado (CA, NV)	Proc. 1852	Sept 28, 1928	Sept 28, 1928	Added land
Stanislaus (CA)	Proc. 1904	April 14, 1930	April 14, 1930	Transferred land to Yosemite NP
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 5725	Sept 24, 1931	Sept 24, 1931	Boundary adjusted to conform with new survey
Nevada (NV)	EO 5863	June 23, 1932	July 1, 1932	Added entire Toiyabe
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 5863	June 23, 1932	July 1, 1932	Transferred entire forest to Nevada; discontinued name
Dixie (AZ, UT)	EO 7607	April 19, 1936	July 1, 1937	Transferred the Moapa Division to Nevada National Forest
Nevada (NV)	EO 7607	April 19, 1936	July 1, 1937	Added Moapa Division of Dixie
Toiyabe (NV)	EO 7884	May 9, 1938	May 9, 1938	Re-established from parts of Humboldt and Nevada forests
Humboldt (NV)	EO 7884	May 9, 1938	May 9, 1938	Transferred the Santa Rosa Division to the Toiyabe
Nevada (NV)	EO 7884	May 9, 1938	May 9, 1938	Transferred land to the Toiyabe
Toiyabe (NV)	Secy. Of Interior Ord.	March 18, 1941	March 18, 1941	Adjusted boundary to conform with surveys
Humboldt (NV)	EO 8819	July 5, 1941	July 5, 1941	Eliminated land.
Stanislaus (NV)	Notice in F.R.	April 4, 1942	Jan 11, 1940	Transferred land to Yosemite NP
Eldorado (CA, NV)	Proc. 2636	Jan 13, 1945	Jan 13, 1945	Added land
Tahoe (CA, NV)	PLO 306	Dec 18, 1945	July 1, 1945	Transferred land to Toiyabe
Toiyabe (CA, NV)	PLO 306	Dec 18, 1945	July 1, 1945	Added land from Tahoe
Mono (CA, NV)	PLO 307	Dec 18, 1945	July 1, 1945	Divided entire forest between Inyo and Toiyabe
Inyo (CA, NV)	PLO 307	Dec 18, 1945	July 1, 1945	Added land from Mono
Toiyabe (CA, NV)	PLO 307	Dec 18, 1945	July 1, 1945	Added land from Mono
Toiyabe (CA)	Sec of Ag Adm. Ord. 6	May 13, 1949	May 13, 1949	Added land
Toiyabe (CA)	PLO 641	May 6, 1950	July 1, 1950	Added land from Tahoe
Tahoe (CA)	PLO 641	May 6, 1950	July 1, 1950	Added land from Plumas; transferred lands to Plumas and Toiyabe
Toiyabe (CA)	Public 559	June 16, 1950	June 16, 1950	Added land
Humboldt (NV)	PLO 740	August 3, 1951	July 1, 1951	Addition of the Santa Rosa Division of the Toiyabe
Toiyabe (NV)	PLO 740	August 3, 1951	July 1, 1951	Transferred Santa Rosa Division to Humboldt
Coronado (AZ, NV)	Proc. 2995	Nov 5, 1952	Nov 5, 1952	Transferred land to Coronado National Monument
Nevada (NV)	PLO 1487	Sept 9, 1957	October 1, 1957	Divided entire forest between Humboldt and Toiyabe; discontinued name
Humboldt (NV)	PLO 1487	Sept 9, 1957	October 1, 1957	Added portion of Nevada
Toiyabe (NV)	PLO 1487	Sept 9, 1957	October 1, 1957	Added portion of Nevada
Toiyabe (CA, NV)	PLO 1848	May 13, 1959	May 13, 1959	Added land
Stanislaus (CA)	PLO 2136	June 22, 1960	June 22, 1960	Eliminated land
Toiyabe (NV)	PLO 3321	Jan 30, 1964	Jan 30, 1964	Added and eliminated land
Humboldt (NV)	PLO 3524	Jan 13, 1965	Jan 13, 1965	Added land (boundary extension)

<b>FOREST</b>	<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>APPROVED</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>
Stanislaus (CA)	PLO 3896	Dec 1, 1965	Dec 1, 1965	Exchanged lands with Eldorado
Toiyabe (NV)	PLO 4409	April 23, 1968	April 23, 1968	Added land
Toiyabe (NV)	Public 372	August 5, 1970	August 5, 1970	Added land (boundary extension)
Toiyabe (CA)	PLO 4899	Sept 16, 1970	Sept 16, 1970	Added land (boundary extension)
Toiyabe (CA, NV)	PLO 5139	Oct 18, 1971	Oct 18, 1971	Added lands (boundary extension)
Toiyabe (CA, NV)	PLO 5167	March 9, 1972	March 9, 1972	Added land

# Appendix C: Personnel

The following are lists of forest officers on the different forests and districts that now make up the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Most of the names and dates have been gleaned from letters, memos, reports, and other documents. Personnel hired after 1950 are not included.

## REGIONAL FORESTERS

Now known as Regional Foresters, these men were originally called Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, and District Foresters.

### *INTERMOUNTAIN REGION 4*

1907	R.E. Benedict
1908-10	Clyde Leavitt
1910-15	Edward A. Sherman
1915-20	Leon F. Kneipp
1920-38	Richard H. Rutledge
1939-43	Clarence N. Woods
1944-50	William B. "Ben" Rice

### *PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION 5*

1908-11	Frederick E. Olmsted
1911-19	Coert DuBois
1919-26	Paul G. Redington
1926-46	Stuart B. Show
1946-50	Perry A. Thompson

## FOREST SUPERVISORS

### *RUBY AND INDEPENDENCE FOREST RESERVES, 1906-08*

1907	Franklin W. Reed
1907	Clarence N. Woods
1908	Charles S. "Syd" Tremewan

### *HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST, EST. 1908*

1908-13	Charles S. "Syd" Tremewan
1913-16	Scipha Bert "Doc" Arthur
1916-17	Vernon Metcalf
1917-18	Clarence E. Favre
1918-19	Charles DeMoisy
1919-23	Clarence E. Favre
1923-38	Alexander McQueen
1938-57	Alfred R. Torgerson

**RUBY NATIONAL FOREST, 1912-17**

1912-17 James Milon Ryan

**SANTA ROSA NATIONAL FOREST, 1911-17**

1911-16 Winfred W. Blakeslee

**TOQUIMA AND MONITOR FOREST RESERVES, 1907-08**

1907 Mark G. Woodruff  
1908 David L. Barnett

**TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST, 1907-32, RE-ESTABLISHED 1938**

1907 Mark G. Woodruff  
1908-09 David L. Barnett  
1909-11 Miller S. Benedict  
1911-12 V. Herbert Graff  
1912-15 Thomas J. Collins  
1915-16 Vernon Metcalf  
1916-19 Winifred W. Blakeslee  
1919-25 James W. McGowan  
1925-31 James E. Gurr  
1931-32 Chester J. "Chet" Olsen  
1938-43 Alexander McQueen  
1943 Jack J. McNutt and William B. "Ben" Rice  
1944-46 Fred H. Kennedy  
1946-50 Clarence E. Favre

**CHARLESTON AND VEGAS FOREST RESERVES, 1906-08**

1907-08 David L. Barnett  
1907-08 Harry E. Matthews

**MOAPA NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-15**

1908-10 Harry E. Matthews  
1910-15 Thomas J. Collins

**NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST, 1909-57**

1909-c12 Royal Mathias  
1912-16 George C. Thompson  
1917-19 Fred L. Mott  
1918-23 Alexander McQueen  
1923-31 Charles A. Beam  
1932-34 Chester J. "Chet" Olsen  
1934-38 George C. Larson  
1938 Alexander McQueen  
1938-45 Alonzo E. Briggs  
1945-48 John M. Herbert  
1949-52 John Parker

## **STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, EST. 1897**

1898	Allen
1899	Langenberg
1901	Houghet
1902-05	Grant I. Taggart
1905-07	S.N.L. Ellis
1907-08	Stuart J. Flintham
1908-19	Robert W. Ayres
1919-26	John V. Wulff
1926-46	J.R. Hall
1946-55	Allen F. Miller

*Part of the Stanislaus National Forest was established as the Mono National Forest in 1908.*

## **MONO NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-45**

1908-09	John C. Wells
1909-38	William M. Maule
1938-43	Darrel M. "Kelly" Traugh
1943-45	Fred H. Kennedy

## **TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, EST. 1899**

1902-05	Grant I. Taggart
1905-06	S.N.L. Ellis
1906	D.B. Sheller
1906-08	Madison B. Elliott
1908-36	Richard L.P. Bigelow

*Part of the Tahoe National Forest was transferred to the Mono National Forest as the Carson Ranger District in 1940.*

## **DISTRICT RANGERS**

### **HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST**

#### **RUBY MOUNTAINS DIVISION**

James McNamara, Bert McNamara, James Sharp, Forrest R. Castle, John J. Boyle, Carl Stockbridge, Percy L. White, Vivian N. West, H.P. Talbot, Harold H. Price, W.K. Secret, and Earl Templeton were rangers and guards on the Ruby Mountains Division in the early years. Their exact titles and dates of their service are presently unknown. Known rangers are:

#### **Ruby District, 1906-08 (Ruby FR), 1908-12 (HNF), 1912-17 (RNF), and 1917-present (HNF)**

1917-18	James Milon Ryan
1918-29	August C. Rowher
1929-47	Lewis E. "Ed" McKenzie.
1947-59	Thomas E. Brierley

#### **Mound Valley District, 1906-08 (Ruby FR), 1908-1912 (HNF), 1912-17 (RNF), 1917-22 (HNF)**

Lee Jones

1915-22 Jack W. Mink

### **SANTA ROSA DIVISION**

Willard W. Austin, Frank A. Herrell, and Archer Huff were rangers and guards on the Santa Rosa Division in the early years. Their exact titles and dates of service are presently unknown. Known rangers are:

#### **Threemile/National District, 1911-17 (SRNF)**

1911 Frank Border.  
1911-15 William M. McGhie  
1914-17 Alfred P. Larson

#### **Rebel Creek District, 1911-17 (SRNF), 1917-22 (HNF)**

1914-18 William S. Kalbaugh  
1917-22 C.D. "Bobby" Miller  
1918 Roy Lee  
1919-21 Charles E. Smith  
1921 Fred L. Woods  
1921-23 Blake A. Beatty  
1923 Ralph M. Matthews  
1926-31 John Dooley

#### **Lamance/Paradise Ranger District, 1911-17 (SRNF), 1917 - Present (HNF)**

1912-42 Paul L. Travis  
1943-46 Sterling Righteous Justice  
1948-50 Lewis E. "Ed" McKenzie

### **CHARLESTON MOUNTAIN DIVISION: 1915-16 (TNF), 1916-37 (Dixie NF), 1937-57 (NNF)**

Mr. Fife and Mr. Fitch were forest guards on this division in the early years. In 1933, a ranger station was built in Kyle Canyon, but the name of the first ranger there is presently unknown. Known rangers are as follows:

#### **Las Vegas Ranger District**

1937-39 Robert Clark Anderson  
1939-43 Jack J. McNutt  
1943-44 E. Arnold Hansen  
1944-61 Henry C. "Hank" Hoffman

### **JARBIDGE/INDEPENDENCE DIVISIONS**

#### **Jarbridge District, 1909-Present (HNF)**

**1909-16 Liew L. Lindsey**  
1916 Harry W. Naylor  
1916-19 Oscar W. Mink  
1919-21 Chester J. "Chet" Olsen

1921-24	Thomas J. Wells
1924-29	Lewis E. "Ed" McKenzie
1929-31	Thomas J. Wells
1931-33	Q. David Hansen
1933-38	Thomas Carl Haycock
1938-41	Karl J. Wilkinson
1941-43	Thomas E. Brierley
1943-46	Ulrich H. Zuberbuhler
1946-47	Roy C. Kuehner
1947-51	William L. Price

**Pole Creek District, 1909-19 (HNF)**

1909-16	Joseph W. "Doc" Asdale
1916-19	Ralph M. Matthews

**Gold Creek Ranger District, 1908-73 (HNF)**

George Arnett, Archie N. Bell, John C. Brown, Charles H. Keas, Wallwin T. Job, and Maurice B. "Fuzzy" Cross were rangers and guards on the Gold Creek Ranger District in the early years. Their exact titles and dates of service are presently unknown. Known rangers are:

1915-18	Harry W. Naylor
1918-19?	J.E. Hickman
1919-20	Ralph M. Matthews
1921-23	C. D. "Bobby" Miller
1923	Don S. Chapman
1924	Lewis E. "Ed" McKenzie
1924?	Jack W. Mink
1924-28	Thomas J. Wells
1929-49	August C. Rowher
1950-51	Wayne J. Cloward

**Jack Creek Ranger District, 1908-1930s (HNF)**

Known officially as District 1, this merged with District 2 (Independence Ranger District) in the 1930s. Charles E. Butler was a ranger on this district the late 1910s and early 1920s, but little else is known about other rangers.

**Mountain City Ranger District, 1908-Present (HNF)**

*Burton Jarvis, Charles H. Keas, and Harry W. Naylor were rangers and guards on the Mountain City (Independence) Ranger District in the early years. Their exact titles and dates of service are presently unknown. Known rangers are:*

1910s	Paul Schultz
1918-	Warren C. Taylor
1921-24	Lewis E. "Ed" McKenzie
1925-27	Willard B. Hamlin
1927	W.K. Secrest
1928	Charles E. Butler
1931-32	August C. Rowher
1933	Wilford E. "Emer" Tangren
1934-40	Q. David Hansen
1940-43	Ben R. Stahmann

1943-46 Thomas E. Brierley  
1946-53 Roy C. Kuehner or D.M. Gaufin

## **NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST**

The numbers and configurations of early rangers districts on the NNF are unclear. Charles P. Thompson, Doctor B. Bailey, Robert E. Burke, Barney McNulty, James A. Cahill, C.R. "Mud" Townsend, Frank E. Gray, M.C. Sorenson, Lloyd Robison, Frank O. Kohler, Charles F. Patterson, William L. Thorne, and Will H. Tremewan were rangers or guards on the Nevada National Forest in the early years. Their exact titles and dates of service are presently unknown. Known rangers are as follows.

### **White Pine District**

John N. "Jack" McGuire  
1912-19? George C. Larson  
1921-28 George E. Moore  
1929-32 Thomas Windous  
1933-39 George E. Moore  
1940-44 Foyer Olsen  
1944-45 Robert A. Williams  
1947 P.M. Reese  
1951-52 Horace Jensen

### **Currant District**

1933- Thomas A. Windous

### **Spring Valley District**

1933- George E. Moore  
1937-40 Ben R. Stahmann

### **Baker District, 1909-57 (NNF)**

1916 Charles P. Thompson  
1918 George C. Larson  
1921- Graham S. Quate  
1930s Warren C. Taylor  
1937-40s Sylvan D. Warner  
1945 Reed Thompson  
1951 M.I. Bishop

### **Ely District**

The present-day Ely District may have encompassed other districts (e.g. the Currant Ranger District). Those known to have worked from Ely included:

1941-43 Q. David Hansen  
1944-47 Foyer Olsen  
1947-59 Archie Murchie

## **TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST**

Mr. Kivott, Clyde Quinn, Mr. McDonald, Lewis E. Hardy, George B. Hiskey, Irving A. Holt, Carl Stockbridge, M.R. Harris, F.H. Miller, R.W. Lorigan, Edward Brown, Harry H. Long, Riley Patten, Royal Mathias, and Robert E. Marshall were rangers or guards on the Toiyabe National Forest in the early years. Their exact titles and dates of service are presently unknown. Known rangers are:

### **Kingston/Austin District, c.1908-32 (TNF), 1932-38 (NNF), 1938-44 (TNF)**

1915-	James A. Cahill
1920-	McDougall
1922-	J.W. Griffith
1924-25	F.H. Miller
1926-31	Alfred R. Torgerson
1935-38	Ivan L. Dyreng
1938-44	John L. "Jay" Sevy
1944-48	Q. David Hansen
1948-57	Arthur M. Cusick

### **Potts District, c.1908-32 (TNF), 1932-38 (NNF), 1938-44 (TNF)**

1915	Wholey
1917	Percy L. White
1920-	J.D. Schoeller
1921-25	Roy A. Brown
1925-27?	James J. Muir
1927-c30	Arthur C. Smith
1930-35	Ivan L. Dyreng
1936-37	Lamont A. "Monte" Rowher
1937-38	John L. "Jay" Sevy
1938-39	Basil K. Crane
1940-41	Orville Sparrow
1942-44	Homer W. Parks

### **Mohawk/Reese River Ranger District, 19??-32 (TNF), 1932-38 (NNF), 1938-44 (TNF)**

1915-16	James W. McGowan
1920	J.D. Schoeller
1922	E.W. Johnson
1924	no ranger
1925	A.P. Paulsen
1926	Egge
1927	Carroll Humphrey
1928-30s	Phil Kennedy
1940-44?	Basil K. Crane
1944-	John L. "Jay" Sevy

### **Jefferson/Manhattan District, c.1908-32 (TNF), 1932-c.1934 (NNF)**

1908-17?	Raymond G. Steele
1917	K.C. Irvine
1918	Clarence Wyatt
1919-20	Albert W. Mayett
1922	A.W. Showl.
1924	Charles Keller

1925	Alfred R. Torgerson
1926-28?	Phil Kennedy
1929	(Willard B.?) Hamlin
1930-	Anderson C. Walker
1934	Phil Kennedy
1938	Marvin S. Jeppesen
1944-	John L. "Jay" Sevy

**Tonopah District, 1945-Present (TNF)**

1944-46	Basil K. Crane
1947-48	Glen R. Jones
1948-57	Jack M. Buckhouse

***MONO NATIONAL FOREST***

**Carson District, 1940-45 (MNF), 1945-present (TNF)**

1940-c43	Walter J. Puhn
c1943-44	Richard Droege
1944-45	Gilbert B. Doll
1945-50	E. Arnold Hansen

**Alpine District, 1908-45 (MNF), 1945-1973 (TNF)**

1910-c12	Bauder
1912-c15	Jones
c1915-35	William J. Clark
1935-36	William Earwaker
1936-41	William Hayes
1941-48	Robert A. Gardner
1948-51	Ulrich M. Zuberbuhler

**Bridgeport District, 1908-45 (MNF) and 1945-present (TNF)**

1907-08	Thomas C. West
1910	Fulton
c1915-19	Tyler
1919-41	Henry W. Atcheson
1941	Richard Droege
1941-43	William Hayes
1943-47	Glen R. Jones
1947-51	Lyle Smith

**Sweetwater Ranger District, c.1910-1945 (MNF)**

1910-12	Jones
1912-c15	William J. Clark
c1915-23	Henry W. Atcheson
c1923-25	Carl E. Johnson
c1925-27	W.J. Brokenshire
1927-38	Frank R. Allen
1938-39	Albert W. Bramhall
1939-c41	Wallace E. Green

c1941-45 Henry W. Atcheson

**West Walker Ranger District, 1945-73 (TNF)**

1945-52 George D. Swainston

## Appendix D: Associated People

The following is a list of people associated with the historic administration and development of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Those who are known to have played a significant role are denoted with an asterisk (\*). Others, while not denoted as such, are included for two reasons. The first is to document various people associated with the forest. The second is to provide a starting point for future research that may identify additional significant people.

Sources for the following information include Region Four *Alumni Bulletins*, the diary of Mono Forest Supervisor William Maule, the *Humboldt Hummer*, obituaries, oral history interviews, newspaper clippings, land classification reports, and miscellaneous documents in Forest Service files. The written works of several people were also consulted. They include, but are not limited to, the works of Pamela Conners, Edna Patterson, Basil Crane, Jack Wilcox, Victor Goodwin, Alonzo E. Briggs, John Grosvenor, and George Larson. Refer to the bibliography for complete citations.

**\*Abegglen, Jack C.** Abegglen may have been hired during the Depression when the Humboldt National Forest received funds and labor to construct numerous buildings under the New Deal program. He was there by 1937 when he served as construction and maintenance foreman of CCC crews at the Lamance Experiment Station (Santa Rosa Ranger District) and the Fir Street Compound (Elko). He played a significant role in the construction of numerous buildings and was still with the Forest Service in Elko in 1958.

**Allen, Frank R.** Allen was the Sweetwater District Ranger from 1927 to 1938.

**\*Anderson, Arval L.** A native of Idaho, Anderson received his civil engineering degree from Idaho State University. He worked for the Forest Service from 1925-64, with a few years of military leave during World War II. In 1960, he transferred to Region One where he stayed until 1963. While at Region Four, he worked his way up from Senior Surveyor and Draftsman (his title in 1928) to Regional Engineer (1939-59).

**Anderson, Robert Clark.** Anderson received his BS in Range from Utah State University in 1934. He served as ranger on the Las Vegas District from 1937 to 1939. In 1958, he was working at the Region Four office in Ogden.

**Arnett, George.** He was a ranger in the Mountain City area and may have been the first stationed at the Gold Creek Ranger Station.

**Arthur, Scipha Bert "Doc".** Arthur was practicing dentistry in Mackay, Idaho in the early 1900s when the Forest Supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest, James Ryan, convinced him to join the Forest Service. In the spring of 1913, Arthur transferred from the Region Four office to replace Syd Tremewan as Forest Supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest. Arthur resigned from the Forest Service on July 15, 1916, even though he had been offered the post of Forest Supervisor on the Dixie National Forest. He worked for John G. Taylor of Lovelock, the largest sheep operator in Nevada at the time. In 1920, he went to work at Harold B. Harris's electrical supply shop in Elko. Two years later, he moved to Huntington Beach, California where he practiced dentistry. He eventually moved to Los Angeles before retiring in 1932. Arthur died in 1938 and was buried in the Carson City cemetery.

**Asdale, Joseph W. "Doc".** A graduate of a German medical school, Asdale was the first ranger of the Pole Creek District from 1910 to 1916. He constructed the Pole Creek Ranger Station of logs in 1911. Asdale resigned from the Forest Service but remained in the Jarbidge area until 1940.

**\*Atcheson, Henry W.** Atcheson began work on the Mono National Forest in August 1909 as a forest guard. He was eventually promoted and served as District Ranger of the Sweetwater (c1915-23 and

c.1941-45) and Bridgeport (1919-41) districts. He retired in 1945 after 34 years of administering parts of the Mono National Forest.

**Ayres, Robert W.** Ayres was hired as a Forest Assistant on the Stanislaus National Forest on November 9, 1907. He became its Forest Supervisor on June 1, 1908, serving in that position until 1919.

**Bailey, Doctor B.** He was an early ranger on the Nevada National Forest, possibly on the White Pine District.

**\*Barnett, David L.** Barnett was responsible for the early administration of several new forest reserves in Nevada. He served as the Forest Supervisor of the Charleston and Vegas forest reserves (1907-08) and the Toiyabe, Monitor and Toiyabe forests (1908). The latter three were consolidated as the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908 and Barnett served as its Forest Supervisor until 1909. He later became Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest, resigning from that position on February 28, 1911.

**Bauder, \_\_\_\_\_.** He was a ranger on the Alpine Ranger District in 1910 and 1911. Although he was recommended for reinstatement in May of 1912, it is not known if was re-hired.

**Beam, Charles A.** Beam transferred from the Wyoming National Forest to serve as Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1923 to 1931.

**Bean, \_\_\_\_\_.** He was a guard on the Charleston Mountain Division in the early years.

**Beatty, Blake A.** Beatty was the Rebel Creek District Ranger from 1921 until 1923.

**Bell, Archie N.** Bell was one of the first rangers on the Gold Creek Ranger District. He was still a ranger on the Humboldt National Forest when he resigned from the Forest Service on May 30, 1912.

**Benedict, Miller S.** Benedict was the Acting Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908 and became Forest Supervisor from 1909 until 1911. He joined the war effort and by June 1917 was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Tenth Engineering Regiment (Forestry). He was Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest in the 1920s and of the Caribou National Forest the following decade. In 1958, Benedict was living in Clarkdale, Arizona.

**Benedict, R.E.** In 1907, Benedict worked from Salt Lake City as Chief Inspector (now known as Regional Forester) of District Four (Region Four).

**Bieroth, Hugh.** He was in the livestock business in Mountain City but also worked on the Humboldt National Forest. He was a forest guard for Ranger Charlie Butler in 1927 and later worked with the Gold Creek District Ranger, August Rowher.

**\*Blakeslee, Winfred W.** Blakeslee was the first and only Forest Supervisor of the Santa Rosa National Forest from 1911 until 1916. He was an engineer credited with accurately locating the boundaries of the Santa Rosa National Forest. In 1916, he transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest as Forest Supervisor, serving until 1919 when he transferred to the Uinta National Forest. In June of 1922, Blakeslee married Ruth Morris, who had worked with him on the Toiyabe and Payette forests. He was working in the Region Four Division of Engineering by 1928. He died October 15, 1942 after 34 years of service.

**\*Blanchard, Norman K.** He and Edward J. Maher were architects who were hired in Region Five in 1933. The two produced dozens of building plans in support of an extensive construction program during the Depression. Although they left in 1938 to join the firm of Robert Spencer, they are credited with creating the Forest Service's architectural identity in California. Blanchard and Maher later designed buildings for the military, including those at the Hawthorne Ammunition Depot.

**Border, Frank.** In 1911, Border was a ranger on the Threemile/National District of the Santa Rosa National Forest.

**Bramhall, Albert W.** He came from the Modoc National Forest to serve as the Sweetwater District Ranger in 1938 until March of 1939 when he transferred to the Mendocino National Forest.

**\*Breiding, Ray.** Before he joined the Forest Service in 1933, Breiding was a tunnel engineer for the City of Seattle and had worked on the 80-mile water supply tunnel of San Francisco. Records indicate that he was a CCC Superintendent on the Mono National Forest, most likely at Camp Antelope near Coleville, California. During World War II, he served as Camp Superintendent of the Civilian Public Service camp there. He remained with the Mono National Forest and in 1943 replaced Donald G. MacBean as Forest Engineer. Breiding was responsible for the implementation of many improvement projects on the Carson and Bridgeport districts.

**Brierley, Thomas E.** Brierley was a district ranger on the Jarbidge (1941-43), Mountain City (1943-46), and Ruby Mountains (1947-59) districts. He later served as a district ranger at Jackson, Wyoming.

**\*Briggs, Alonzo E.** Born and raised on a farm and livestock ranch in southeast Idaho, Briggs became a forest ranger on November 18, 1924 at age 30. He started on the Grays Lake Ranger District in Idaho. After working on several Idaho districts, Briggs became Assistant Forest Supervisor for the Nevada National Forest on March 1, 1937. A year later, he was sent to Reno for two months before he was transferred back to Ely as the Forest Supervisor for the Nevada National Forest. He started in this position on August 1, 1938 and finished on November 1, 1945 when he transferred to the Minidoka National Forest. During that time, Briggs was very active in the community, serving as President of the Ely Lions Club and Chairman of the White Pine County Civil Defense Council. He also wrote the civil defense emergency fire protection plan that was used by all of the counties throughout the state. Briggs was living in Ogden in 1958.

**Brown, John C.** He was an assistant ranger on the Gold Creek District in 1911.

**Butler, Charles E.** He was a district ranger on the Humboldt National Forest, working from the Jack Creek Ranger Station (late 1910s and early 1920s), Tuscarora (1920s and 1930s) and Mountain City (1920s). According to the *Humboldt Hummer*, Butler's home was in Tennessee but he had daughters and nieces in California with whom he visited and may have supported. He retired sometime before 1935 when he was reported ill with heart trouble in a Los Angeles hospital. In September of 1937, he was living in San Bernardino, California.

**Cahill, James A.** Cahill worked on the Nevada National Forest in the first few years after its establishment. He later went to the Toiyabe National Forest, working as a ranger on the Kingston/Austin District in 1915. In 1917, he went on a detail to the Humboldt National Forest for mineral examination work.

**\*Carhart, Arthur.** In early 1919, Arthur Carhart was hired as the Forest Service's first permanent landscape architect. A graduate of Iowa State College, he first worked in the Rocky Mountain Region. During his short tenure with the agency, he advocated the protection of wilderness areas and the development of recreation sites. Although he resigned in frustration in 1922, Carhart is recognized as a significant figure for his early work in the fields of wilderness and recreation.

**\*Church, James Edward.** Recognized as the "Father of Snow Surveying," Church was a graduate of the University of Michigan. He began teaching Latin and Greek at the University of Nevada in Reno in 1892. He left for two years to get his doctorate in classics from the University of Munich in Bavaria but returned to UNR where he pursued his love of mountaineering. Because of this interest, he offered to collect meteorological data on the summit of Mount Rose in 1905. This marked the beginning of the Mt. Rose Observatory that, through his work, became the Department of Mountain Meteorology and Climatology of

the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in 1906. Church went on to develop snow surveying techniques to forecast water runoff. The international significance of his work is indisputable and in 1944 a newspaper article described him as the “world’s leading snow scientist and inventor of the principal snow survey and forecasting system used in almost every nation of the world.” Not only did Church serve as Chairman of the International Commission on Snow and Ice, but he was also invited by the governments of India and Argentina to set up snow surveys in those countries.

**Clark, Fred B.** Clark was a ranger on the Mono National Forest in the first years after its establishment.

**\*Clark, William J.** Born and raised in Sutter County, California, Clark entered the Forest Service in 1909. He was hired as a guard on the Mono National Forest in the spring of 1910, taking the ranger exam later that year. He worked mostly on the Mono Lake Ranger District (now part of the Inyo National Forest) until 1912 when he became the Sweetwater District Ranger. Around 1915, he transferred to the Alpine District where he served as ranger until 1935. Clark was responsible for a significant part of forest administration and management during his long tenure. He retired in 1935 and died five years later at age 69.

**Chapman, Don S.** Chapman was a ranger on the Humboldt National Forest, working from Gold Creek and Three Creek, Idaho in the early 1920s.

**Choinski, W.F.** He was a ranger on the Jarbidge District, stationed at Three Creek, Idaho, in FY1922.

**Cloward, Wayne J.** He was a ranger on the Gold Creek (1950-51) and Santa Rosa (1951-55) districts, before transferring to the Payette National Forest.

**Collins, Thomas J.** Credited with being the first officer on the Toiyabe National Forest to use a motorcycle (1913), Collins was the Forest Supervisor of the Moapa National Forest from June 26, 1910 until 1915. During that time, he also served as Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe, from 1912 to 1915. He resigned on August 31, 1915 after the Toiyabe absorbed the Moapa.

**Crane, Basil K.** Crane was a CCC enrollee at Paris, Idaho before attending Utah State Agricultural College where he earned a BS in Range (1935). Crane worked on the Toiyabe National Forest as district ranger on the Potts (1938-39), Reese River (1940-c44), and Tonopah (1944-46) districts. In 1946, he transferred to the Forest Supervisor’s office in Reno. By 1958, he was an Assistant Regional Forester in Colorado.

**\*Cross, Maurice B. “Fuzzy.”** Cross lived in Nebraska on a farm until he was 15 years old. He spent two years with the Reclamation Service surveying party on the Truckee-Carson project before joining the Forest Service in 1910. Three years later, he filed a homestead claim in Elko County, next to the Humboldt National Forest. Cross worked as a ranger on the Gold Creek District and contributed significantly to forest administration by preparing the 1916 Land Classification Report for the forest. He left the Forest Service on July 9, 1918, but continued to live in the Elko area as late as 1921.

**\*Curtiss, H.L.** He was a landscape architect in the Region Four office who was hired in or prior to 1935. Under his direction, the first landscape plans for administrative and recreational sites were designed and implemented.

**Cusick, Arthur M.** The uncle of Ranger Jack Wilcox, Cusick started working for the Forest Service in the 1920s at Pahsimanooi, then Clayton, Idaho. He was the Austin District Ranger from 1948 until he retired in 1957. He was still living in Austin in 1958.

**DeMoisy, Charles.** DeMoisy was born in Ft. Scott, Kansas on January 10, 1884. When he was seven years old, his family moved to Provo where he later worked in a bank as a messenger and bookkeeper until 1905. After a year of constructing a railroad in north California, he returned to Utah and worked in railroad offices. In the summer of 1909, he got a job with an improvement crew on the Ashley National

Forest and, in the fall, passed the ranger exam. On June 1, 1910, he was assigned to the Vernal District for a month, working afterwards on the Manila, Whiterocks, and Lake Fork districts. In August of 1917, he went to the Humboldt National Forest as Deputy Forest Supervisor. When Supervisor Favre was called into military service in 1918, DeMoisy filled in. Favre returned in February of 1919 and DeMoisy was given a choice between his former job and a new position as Supervisor of the LaSal National Forest. He chose the latter. That was followed by an assignment on the Ashley National Forest. He then worked on the Uinta National Forest from 1925 until 1938 when he went to the Region Four Office as Assistant to the Chief of Range and Wildlife Management. He retired from the Forest Service in May of 1947 and was still living in Ogden in 1958.

**Doll, Gilbert B.** Doll started as an Assistant Ranger on the Carson District in 1942 and was its district ranger in 1944-45. By 1947, he was working in the Toiyabe Supervisor's Office in Reno.

**Droege, Richard.** On June 5, 1941, he transferred to the Bridgeport Ranger District from the Stanislaus National Forest. He served as the Carson District Ranger from around 1943 until 1944.

**Dyrenge, Ivan L.** He was a district ranger on the Potts (1930-35) and Kingston/Austin (1935-38) districts.

**\*Earwaker, William.** First mentioned in William Maule's diary in November 1931, Earwaker worked as a guard on the Mono National Forest. He operated from and lived at the Wheeler Guard Station and Chris Flat Ranger Station, completing a significant amount of construction work at these two places. From around April of 1935 to the summer of 1936, he was the Acting Ranger at Markleeville. During the Depression, he served as foreman of work relief crews and Maule praised him as the "best structural foreman on the works." He was in charge of a spike camp at Carson City in March of 1941 when he was promoted to project superintendent of Camp Antelope near Coleville, California.

**Ellis, S.N.L.** He was the Forest Supervisor of the Stanislaus (1905-07) and Tahoe (1905-06) forest reserves.

**\*Favre, Clarence E.** Born c.1888, Favre studied at old Salubria, Cambridge and at a prep school in Moscow, Idaho before getting his degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. After working for a year, he returned to get his masters degree. He worked on the Humboldt National Forest, first as a ranger (FY1917) and later as Forest Supervisor (1917 to January 1923). This was interrupted by his army service in 1918-19 and his job as District (Regional) Forest Inspector in 1920-21. In 1923, Favre became Forest Supervisor of the Wyoming-Bridger National Forest. By the late 1930s, he was at the Regional Office as Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range Management. In 1946, he became Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest, where he remained until December 31, 1950 when he retired. Favre Lake, in the Ruby Mountains, is named after him.

**Fife, \_\_\_\_\_.** He was a guard on the Charleston Mountain Division in its early years.

**Fitch, \_\_\_\_\_.** He was a guard on the Charleston Mountain Division in its early years.

**Franz, Arthur R.** Junior Landscape Architect Arthur R. Franz worked in the Region Four office. He prepared a development plan for the Terrace Guard Station in 1937.

**Fulton, \_\_\_\_\_.** Fulton was an early ranger on the Bridgeport District. He was there in March 1910 but it appears he was let go around 1912 after falsifying some reports.

**Garrison, A.W.** He was an Assistant Forest Ranger in October 1909 when he surveyed the Mountain City Ranger Station. He was still around in August 1911 when he surveyed the Pavlak Mine near Jarbidge.

**\*Gibbs, George.** Gibbs was one of two landscape architects hired in Region Five in 1933. He was “on loan” from Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.’s office in Palo Verde. He and L. Glenn Hall were responsible for the design and implementation of landscaping plans on the California forests.

**Graff, V. Herbert.** Graff served as the Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest from 1911 to 1912.

**\*Gedney, Frank S.** An attorney in Elko and a Ruby Valley ranch owner, Gedney led several ranchers in submitting a petition to Gifford Pinchot for the designation of the Ruby Mountains as a forest reserve. He eventually left Elko for Idaho where he and Faustina Alsola consolidated several small sheep outfits as the Bruneau Sheep Company with headquarters at Grandview, Idaho. The company controlled extensive forest range rights in the Mountain City area.

**Green, Wallace E.** Green may have been hired on the Mono National Forest as early as May 1913. He and Forest Supervisor Maule planned and developed the Wheeler Ranger Station, where Green lived for a few years. He served as Mono Lake District Ranger from 1915 until March 6, 1939 when he was transferred to the Sweetwater District. He remained there until about 1941.

**\*Groben, W. Ellis.** Groben, a consulting architect, played a strong role in developing the Forest Service’s architectural identity by standardizing plans and raising the quality of design. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and L’Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Groben served as chief architect for the City of Philadelphia before he was hired as a consulting architect for the Forest Service. He advocated the idea of an agency identity while allowing for flexibility in design and materials to conform to local and regional styles and environment.

**Gurr, James.** Gurr was the Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe (1925-31), Dixie (1931-36) and Wasatch (1936-44) national forests. He received his BS in Forestry from Utah State University in 1939.

**\*Hall, L. Glenn.** He was one of two landscape architects hired in Region Five in 1933. Hall, who stayed for five years, wrote a *Landscape Manual for Administrative Sites in the California Region* in 1935. He and George Gibbs were responsible for the design and implementation of landscaping plans on the California forests.

**Hallock, Dick.** During World War II, he was a foreman on the Toiyabe National Forest and directed Conscientious Objector projects. He may have been hired during the CCC era.

**Hansen, Q. David.** Hansen was a long-term ranger on the Humboldt and Toiyabe forests, serving on the Jarbidge (1931-33), Mountain City (1935-40), Ely (1941-43), and Austin (1940s) districts. In 1948, he transferred from Austin to Loa, Utah where he continued to serve as a district ranger.

**Hansen, E. Arnold.** He was district ranger on the Las Vegas (1943-44) and Carson (1945-50) districts.

**Haycock, Thomas Carl.** Haycock was the Jarbidge District Ranger from 1933 to 1938. He married Mildred Lucille Lamerean of Denver on June 4, 1938 at Supervisor Torgerson’s home. He later served as district ranger at Monroe, Utah.

**Hayes, William.** Formerly on the Plumas National Forest, Hayes was district ranger of the Alpine (1936-41) and Bridgeport (1941-43) districts.

**Hamlin, Willard B.** He was the Mountain City District Ranger from 1925 to 1927. He may have also been the Ranger Hamlin who was at Manhattan, on the Toiyabe National Forest, in 1929.

**Herbert, John M.** He served as Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1945 to 1948.

**\*Herring, W.E.** W.E. Herring was the first chief of the Reserve Engineering Section in the Washington Office. Pinchot created this section in late 1906 with ten civil engineers, several telephone experts, and draftsmen. When the forests were reorganized into districts in 1908, Herring became a district engineer.

**Hickman, J.E.** He was forest ranger at Gold Creek in FY1919.

**\*Hoffman, Henry C. "Hank."** Hoffman worked for the Forest Service for 33 years, serving as the Las Vegas District Ranger from 1944 to 1961. He received his master's degree in mathematics from the University of Idaho in 1928 and worked as a ranger in Weiser and McCall, Idaho, as well as Ogden, Utah. After retiring from the Forest Service, Hoffman worked as a building engineer. He died August 21, 1986 in Las Vegas.

**Holberg, Rosalie.** Holberg moved west from the Washington Office after the Forest Service was decentralized in 1908. She worked as a draftsman in the Region Four Division of Engineering through the 1920s (and possibly later). In 1958, she was still living in Ogden.

**Hurl, Dick.** Dick Hurl was in charge of the Lamance Experiment Station in 1946.

**Jarvis, Burton.** He was an assistant ranger on the Mountain City District in 1911.

**Jeppeson, Marvin S.** Jeppeson was a district ranger on the Toiyabe National Forest in 1938, possibly on the Potts District. He resigned in 1943 to enter defense work

**Job, Wallwin T.** Forest Service records list him as a ranger at Gold Creek in FY1914. He was not assigned to a particular district and may have worked out of the Supervisor's Office there.

**Johnson, Carl E.** He was the Sweetwater District Ranger from about 1923 until 1925.

**Johnson, E.W.** He was a ranger on the Mohawk/Reese River district in 1922.

**Jones, \_\_\_\_.** He was the Sweetwater District Ranger from 1910 until 1912 when he transferred to the Alpine District where he remained until about 1915.

**Jones, Glen R.** Jones was a district ranger on the Bridgeport (1943-47) and Tonopah (1947-48) districts.

**Jones, Lee.** He may have been the first ranger on the Mound Valley (Jiggs) District.

**Justice, Sterling Righteous.** Justice was born in Idaho where he worked on a ranch before joining the Forest Service on April 1, 1908. He worked in several districts on the Idaho forests before he was transferred to the Santa Rosa Ranger District on January 1, 1943. Justice retired in October of 1946 at the age of 62. The following year he started working for the Quarter Circle A cattle outfit. In 1958, he was living in Nampa, Idaho.

**\*Kalbaugh, William S.** During 1909 and 1910, Kalbaugh worked with a field party for the Oregon Valley Land Company in Lake County, Oregon. During 1912 and part of 1913, he made cultural surveys and maps of twelve of the ranches in Paradise Valley in connection with the adjudication of water rights of the Little Humboldt River and its tributaries. He was the Rebel Creek District Ranger from 1914 until 1918. He also contributed significantly to the administration of the Santa Rosa National Forest when he helped prepare the 1917 land classification report. Kalbaugh resigned from the Forest Service on January 15, 1919. In 1921, he was living in Scott's Bluff, Nebraska.

**Keas, Charles H.** He was an early district ranger stationed at Meadow Creek (on the present-day Mountain City District).

**Keener, Mike.** He was an early ranger on the Independence Division (present-day Mountain City District).

**Keller, Charles.** Keller was a ranger on the Jefferson/Manhattan District in 1924. Five years later, he was a guard stationed at the Mountain City Ranger Station. He was living in Lone, Nevada in 1958.

**\*Kennedy, Fred H.** Kennedy became Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest in 1943. In 1944, he moved to Reno and served as Forest Supervisor of the Mono-Toiyabe National Forest, continuing in this position after the Mono was absorbed by the Toiyabe on July 1, 1945. In 1946, Kennedy transferred to Region Six as Assistant Regional Forester for Range Management.

**Kennedy, Phil.** He was a ranger on the Toiyabe National Forest in the 1920s and 1930s, serving on the Jefferson/Manhattan District (1926-c28) and the Mohawk/Reese River District (1928-early 1930s). He was the Manhattan-Tonopah District Ranger in 1934 when he was directing a transient work crew.

**King, \_\_\_\_\_.** A Region Five designer named King prepared a landscape plan for the Markleeville Ranger Station that was implemented in 1936.

**Koch, Lewis B.** Forest Service records list him as a Deputy Forest Supervisor in Elko in FY1923 and FY1924.

**Kuehner, Roy C.** Kuehner served as district ranger on the Jarbidge (1946-47) and Mountain City (1946-53) districts. He later worked with the Soil Conservation Service in Wyoming. In 1971, he was the District Ranger of the Mesa District on the Grand Mesa-Uncompohgre National Forest in Region Two.

**Lancaster, Fred G.** He was a forest guard on the Pole Creek District in 1910.

**Larson, Alfred P.** Larson was the Threemile/National District Ranger from 1914 until 1917.

**\*Larson, George C.** Originally from Nebraska, Larson arrived in Ely during the summer of 1901. He worked for Steptoe Valley ranchers for the next ten years. He joined the Forest Service on April 15, 1912 and was a ranger when he prepared the 1917 classification report for the Nevada National Forest. He served on the White Pine District (1912-19), leaving the NNF in 1919. Larson returned as Forest Supervisor of the NNF in 1934, remaining in that position until 1938 when he transferred to the Uinta National Forest. While in Ely, he was elected President of the Ely Lions Club. By 1958, he was living in Santa Ana, California.

**\*Leavitt, Clyde.** Leavitt examined the Monitor and Toiyabe ranges in 1906 for the purpose of designating them as forest reserves. He served as District Forester of District Four from 1908 until 1910.

**Lee, Roy.** Forest Service records list him as a ranger at Rebel Creek in FY1919.

**Lewis, Wayne O.** Forest Service records list him as an assistant forest ranger at Jarbidge in FY1925.

**Lindsey, Liew L.** He was reportedly the first Jarbidge District Ranger, serving from 1909 to 1916.

**MacBean, Donald G.** MacBean graduated from Cornell University in 1923 and joined the Forest Service in June of 1933 on the Trinity National Forest. In 1938, he transferred from the Tahoe to the Mono National Forest where he served as the forest engineer. He transferred back to the Tahoe on September 16, 1943.

**\*Maher, Edward J.** He and Norman K. Blanchard were architects who were hired in Region Five in 1933. The two produced dozens of building plans in support of an extensive construction program during the Depression. Although they left in 1938 to join the firm of Robert Spencer, they are credited with creating

the Forest Service's architectural identity in California. Blanchard and Maher later designed buildings for the military, including those at the Hawthorne Ammunition Depot.

**Marshall, Robert E.** He was a forest guard in May of 1908 when he developed the Blackburn Ranger Station pasture.

**\*Martin, George E.** As a recreational planner in the Region Four office, Martin prepared many planting plans for ranger stations during the 1930s. He was there by 1935 and developed landscaping plans for the Terraces Guard Station, the Lamoille Ranger Station, and the Paradise Valley Ranger Station.

**\*Martin, Joseph P.** Appointed Region Four's Chief Engineer in 1910, Martin graduated with a degree in civil engineering from Lehigh University in 1900 and worked for U.S. Steel and the Virginia railways before joining Region Four in 1908. He served as Chief Engineer until 1938 when he transferred to the Federal Power Commission.

**Mathias, Royal.** In 1908, Mathias was stationed in the Tonopah area near Barley Creek. He served as Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1909 until 1911 or 1912.

**\*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.

**Matthews, Ralph M.** He was a ranger on the Pole Creek (1916-19), Gold Creek (1919-20) and Rebel Creek (1920s) districts.

**\*Maule, William M.** Raised on a farm near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Maule attended the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in biology. Beginning in 1899, he worked as a student assistant in the USDA Division of Forestry on the Olympic Peninsula near Satsop. After graduating from the School of Forestry at Cornell University in 1902, Maule worked in the Philippines where the forestry program was administered by the Department of the Army. While there, he served as Forestry Inspector from 1902-04 before he was promoted to Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry. In 1906, Maule returned to the United States for a two-month assignment in Washington, DC. He was then assigned to the Sierra South, now the Sequoia National Forest, as a Forest Assistant. On October 21, 1909, Maule became the Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest, serving in that position until he retired in 1938.

**Mayett, Albert W.** Mayett was a ranger on the Jefferson/Manhattan District in 1919-20. In 1938, he owned a garage in Tonopah and was a Nye County Commissioner.

**McGhie, William M.** He was the Threemile/National District Ranger from 1911 to 1915.

**McGowan, James W.** McGowan was the Mohawk/Reese River District Ranger (1915-16) and later became the Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest (1919-25). In FY1926, he was working on the Humboldt National Forest as Acting or Assistant Forest Supervisor.

**McGuire, John N. "Jack."** He was a ranger on the White Pine District sometime before 1921.

**\*McKenzie, Lewis E. "Ed."** After serving in World War I, McKenzie joined the Forest Service in late 1918. He spent his entire career on the Humboldt National Forest, contributing significantly to its administration and management. He was a ranger on the Mountain City (1921-24), Gold Creek (1924), Jarbidge (1924-29), Ruby Mountains (1929-47), and Santa Rosa (1948-50) districts. He retired on December 31, 1950 and was living in Mountain City in 1958.

**McMillan, W.S.** He was a ranger on the Sweetwater District in 1914.

**McNamara, Bert.** He, James McNamara and James Sharp were the first administrative personnel on the Ruby Mountains District. He may have been H.A. (Herbert?) McNamara, who prepared a 1908 report on the Clover Ranger Station.

**McNamara, James.** He, Bert McNamara and James Sharp were the first administrative personnel on the Ruby Mountains District.

**McNulty, Barney.** He was a ranger on the White Pine District in the early years of the Nevada National Forest.

**McNutt, Jack J.** McNutt was the Las Vegas District Ranger from 1939 to 1943. For several months in 1943, he took over the administration of the Toiyabe National Forest after Supervisor McQueen suffered a severe stroke.

**\*McQueen, Alexander.** Described as “a little redheaded Scotsman,” McQueen was a native of Preston, Idaho where he worked on his father’s ranch. He was employed at a general store and with the railway mail service before joining the Forest Service in 1909. He first worked as an assistant ranger on the Pocatello National Forest, leaving after five years to pursue work in the private sector. He returned as a ranger (reportedly on the White Pine District) in 1916 and two years later became Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest. He was only there for a short time before he was promoted to Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest in 1918. In 1923, he transferred back to the Humboldt and served as Forest Supervisor there until 1938. While in Elko, he was very active with local sportsmen in reviving the Elko County Fin and Feather Club. In 1938, McQueen was sent to Reno where he became Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest. He suffered a severe stroke in the spring of 1943 and retired from his position effective December 31, 1943.

**\*Metcalf, Vernon.** Metcalf was the Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe (1915-16), Humboldt (1916-17), and Lemhi (1917-18) forests before going to the Region Four office in 1918 as Chief of Operations. In 1915, he became the first officer on the Toiyabe to use an automobile, a Model T Ford. Metcalf left the Forest Service on April 30, 1920 and became secretary of the Nevada State Livestock Association, a position he retained until the 1930s. As secretary, Metcalf was an outspoken advocate for stockmen in the state.

**Miller, C.D. “Bobby”.** He was a ranger on the Rebel Creek (1917-22) and Gold Creek (1921-23) districts.

**Miller, F.H.** Miller served as ranger on the Kingston/Austin District in 1924-25.

**Mink, Jack W.** After serving in World War I, Jack Mink returned home to Idaho where he worked as a ranger. He was the Mound Valley District Ranger from 1915 until 1922 when it was combined with the Ruby Mountains District. He remained at Jiggs for a couple of years to supervise construction of the Ruby Crest trail. Mink was stationed at Gold Creek in FY1925. He may have resigned around that time, for he and his wife Sarah took up a homestead near the Gold Creek Ranger Station in 1925. Three years later, the Minks exchanged their property for the Hoye-Williams place on the Bruneau, owned by the Moffat Cattle Company. By 1942, the Minks purchased Sarah’s parents’ place at Gold Creek, leaving their Bruneau River ranch that year. Jack and brother-in-law Lyle Kern received the contract to carry the mail from Dinner Station to Rowland around 1930.

**Mink, Oscar W.** Mink was the Jarbidge District Ranger (1916-19) and Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest (1919-21). In 1926, he was the Forest Supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest.

**Mitchelson, A.T.** In 1908, while W.E. Herring was Region Four’s Chief of Engineering, Mitchelson served as his assistant in Ogden. He may have been the first engineer in Region Four but this is not certain since his duties and position are unclear.

**Moore, George E.** Moore was a ranger on the Nevada National Forest, working on the White Pine (1921-28, 1933-39) and Spring Valley (early 1930s) districts.

**Mott, Fred L.** He was the Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1917 until 1919.

**Murchie, Archie.** Murchie was the Ely District Ranger from 1947 to 1959. He transferred to the Toiyabe Supervisor's Office in November 1959 as staff officer in charge of range, wildlife and watershed. His memoirs are recorded in *The Free Life of a Ranger: Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965* by R.T. King.

**\*Murphy, Ona S.** Ona S. Harbin began work on the Humboldt National Forest as an assistant clerk by 1925 and married a Mr. Murphy between 1928 and 1930. She worked for the forest, often as Acting Forest Supervisor, as late as 1956. Although little is presently known about her, her significant role in the administration of the Humboldt National Forest is evident in the many official documents she signed and most likely wrote.

**Naylor, Harry W.** Naylor was a ranger on the Gold Creek (1915-18), Mountain City (dates unknown), and Jarbidge (1916-?) districts. He left the Forest Service on June 11, 1918 to take up ranching in Palo Pinto County, Texas.

**\*Nichols, George L.** Hired in 1928 as a Chief Draftsman and later promoted to Architectural Engineer, Nichols served as Region Four's first architect. He developed an architectural identity for the region by designing many, if not all, of its standard plans in the 1930s and 1940s. Nichols retired sometime before 1956, when William Turner was hired. He was still living in Ogden in 1958.

**\*Norcross, T.W.** Norcross began working with the USGS shortly after receiving his degree in civil engineering in 1904. From 1907 until 1909, he worked for the City of Springfield, Massachusetts before returning to the USGS. In 1910, he transferred to the Forest Service as District Engineer for the Rocky Mountain and Southwestern districts. Norcross was promoted to Assistant Chief Engineer at the WO in 1913; seven years later he became the Chief of the Engineering Division. Norcross retired from the Forest Service on December 31, 1947.

**Olmsted, Frederick E.** He worked from San Francisco as the Forest Supervisor (known at that time as Chief Inspector) of District Five from 1907 until about 1910.

**\*Olsen, Chester J. "Chet."** Olsen was born in Mayfield, Utah and grew up on a ranch in Emery County. He received his technical training at Utah State Agricultural College before becoming a ranger on the Jarbidge District (1919-21). He later worked on the Fishlake National Forest where he became Assistant Forest Supervisor in 1927. He served as Supervisor of the Toiyabe (1931-32), Nevada (1932-34) and Wasatch (1934-36) national forests before becoming the Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Recreation and Lands (1936-38). Olsen headed the Division of Information and Education beginning in 1938 and became Regional Forester in January of 1950 after Ben Rice died. Olsen was involved with the Boy Scouts, Community Chest, War Bond and Red Cross drives, the US Chamber of Commerce and the Ogden Kiwanis. In 1957, he retired as Regional Forester and moved to Jarbidge. He died in December of 1962.

**Olsen, Foyer.** He was district ranger of the White Pine (1940-44) and Ely (1944-47) districts.

**Parker, John.** Parker was the Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest from 1949 to 1952.

**\*Pasquale, Virgil.** Described as a talented stonemason, Pasquale was part of the Italian immigrant community at Paradise Valley, Nevada. He was the oldest of eight children born to Guistina Pasquale, sister of Cristina Forgnone. In the late 1910s, he and his wife Primina lived in the upstairs of Micca House and ran the boarding house. He served as the masonry foreman for CCC Camp F-5 in Paradise Valley for

several years. Under his direction, the CCC boys acquired masonry skills. His craftsmanship is exhibited in numerous stone structures, including the Lamance Powderhouse, features of the Hinkey Summit Road, and steps at the Terraces Guard Station. Virgil and his wife Primina eventually moved to Salt Lake City, but are buried in the town of Paradise Valley.

**Patterson, Charles F.** Patterson was Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest in 1909.

**Paulsen, A.P.** He was the Mohawk/Reese River District Ranger in 1925. By 1928, he was living in Reno and working as an agent for the Maytag washing machine company.

**Pinchot, Gifford.** Recognized as the father of the Forest Service, Pinchot was an avid advocate of the conservation movement. He served as Chief of the USDA Division of Forestry (1898-1901), the USDA Bureau of Forestry (1901-05), and the USDA Forest Service (1905-10). He was also the first president of the Society of American Foresters (1900). He played an important role in developing the technical field of forestry, shaping national conservation policies, and laying the groundwork for the administrative structure and philosophy of the Forest Service. He promoted conservation while allowing "multiple uses" of the forests' resources, rather than strict preservation.

**Pragnell, Reg. C.** Pragnell was a recreational planner in the Region Four office. He was there as early as 1936 when he prepared a planting plan for the Kyle Canyon Ranger Station.

**Price, Harold H "Hank."** A ranger on the Ruby Mountains Division in 1929, Price worked as a Junior Range Examiner and completed a boundary survey of the mountain range in 1930. A year later, he was temporarily stationed at Ogden.

**Price, William L.** He was the Jarbidge District Ranger from 1947 until 1951 when he resigned and joined the FBI in Spokane.

**Providence, Art.** Providence was a Forest Service foreman who worked with Conscientious Objector crews on the Mono and Toiyabe forests during World War II. Like many foremen, he may have been hired during the Depression to oversee CCC crews. He remained with the Forest Service as late as 1951 when he was a road foreman for the Toiyabe National Forest.

**Puhn, Walter J.** Puhn came from the Los Padres National Forest to work as the Carson District Ranger. He was there from December 4, 1940 until about 1943.

**Quate, Graham S.** Quate, an IRS clerk before joining the Forest Service, became the Baker District Ranger around 1921, serving in that position until about 1924.

**Quinn, Clyde.** He worked on the Toiyabe National Forest, perhaps as a ranger, until 1917 when he joined the military.

**\*Reed, Franklin W.** Reed was instrumental in the examination and establishment of the Ruby and Independence forest reserves. He was promoted from Forest Assistant to Assistant Forest Inspector in 1905 or 1906. By spring of 1907, he was a Forest Inspector assigned to the Ruby and Independence forest reserves, serving temporarily as Forest Supervisor. Reed continued to advance in District Four, becoming Assistant District Forester in 1908. Three years later, he was an Associate District Forester. He was with the Washington Office in 1917 and, by 1924, was District Forester of District 7, with headquarters in Washington, DC. He eventually resigned from the Forest Service and by 1926, was practicing forestry in Washington, DC. In the 1930s, Reed was editor of the *Journal of Forestry*.

**Reese, P.M.** He was a ranger on the White Pine District in 1947.

**Reiners, J. Carroll.** Reiners was hired as a recreational planner in the Region Four office by 1936 when he prepared a planting plan for the Berry Creek Ranger Station.

**Rice, William B. "Ben".** During the 1920s, he was the Forest Supervisor of the Weiser and Payette national forests. When Toiyabe Forest Supervisor McQueen suffered a severe stroke in 1943, Rice was transferred from the Region Four office to act in his place. Rice returned to the RO in 1944 as Regional Forester, serving in that position until 1950.

**Robertson, Joseph.** He was in charge of the Lamance Forest Experiment Station in the mid-1940s.

**\*Rowher, August C.** Rowher was the district ranger of the Ruby Mountains (1918-29), Gold Creek (1929-49), and Mountain City (1931-32) districts. He was credited with rescuing three victims of a plane that went down in the Ruby Mountains during a snowstorm in January 1929. His knowledge of the mountains and wilderness travel resulted in a successful search party, possibly saving the lives of the pilot and two passengers. In 1958, Rowher was living in Sparks; he died in the mid-1960s.

**Rowher, Lamont A. "Monte".** Monte Rowher worked for the Forest Service in the 1920s when he helped build the Ruby Crest Trail. In the summer of 1933, he was employed as a CCC foreman with a Camp F-1 spike camp at Camp Fort Ruby. Monte took Charlie Butler's place as a forest guard at Jack Creek. Monte worked as a temporary employee with the Forest Service from 1923 to 1937, serving as a ranger on the Potts Ranger District in 1936-37. He received a BS in Range from Utah State University in 1936. He was living in Battle Mountain, in 1958.

**\*Ryan, James Milon.** Ryan was born in Utah and raised on a dry farm (crops raised without irrigation). He owned farms in Utah, Idaho and Nevada and joined the Forest Service around 1909. A former Forest Supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest in Idaho, Ryan was the Ruby National Forest's first and only Supervisor (1912-17). When the forest was eliminated and the Ruby Division added to the Humboldt National Forest, Ryan was offered the supervisor's position but turned it down and served as the Ruby District Ranger. He, along with rangers Percy White and Vivian West, prepared the 1917 Land Classification Report for the Ruby National Forest. Ryan left the Forest Service on January 8, 1919 and homesteaded in Secret Valley. In 1921, he was the Elko County Road Supervisor and in late 1922 or early 1923, Ryan ran for County Commissioner. He moved to Reno in 1924.

**Sack, Ivan.** Sack worked on various forests in the west, serving as Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest from 1951 until his retirement in 1965. He wrote several publications about plant life on the different forests where he worked.

**\*Sarasola, Pete.** An expert carpenter, Sarasola worked as a foreman on the Toiyabe National Forest, directing Conscientious Objector crews during World War II. Like many foremen, he may have been hired during the Depression to oversee CCC crews. Remaining with the agency until at least 1963, he was responsible for the construction and maintenance of many Forest Service buildings.

**Schultz, Paul.** Schultz worked on the Humboldt National Forest as early as 1911. He was a ranger on the Mountain City District from at least 1914 until at least 1917.

**Secret, W.K.** Listed as clerk at Elko in FY1925, Secret also served as a ranger on the Ruby Mountains (FY1926-27) and Mountain City (1927) districts.

**Sevy, John L. "Jay."** Sevy received his BS in Wildlife Management from Utah State University in 1937. He was a District Ranger on the Potts (1937-38?), Kingston (1938-44) Mohawk/Reese River (1944-?) and Jefferson/Manhattan (1944-?) districts.

**Sharp, James.** He, Bert McNamara and James McNamara were the first administrative personnel on the Ruby Mountains District.

**Shillingford, C.E.** He was a ranger on the Bridgeport Ranger District in 1909 and 1910.

**Smith, \_\_\_\_\_.** Smith, hired as a guard in June of 1910, worked on the Mono National Forest and was promoted to ranger by March of 1911.

**Smith, Arthur C.** Smith was the Potts District Ranger from 1927 until 1929 or 1930.

**Smith, Charles E.** He was the Rebel Creek District Ranger from 1919 to 1921.

**Smith, Lyle.** Supervised by the West Walker District Ranger, Smith worked as Acting Ranger on the Bridgeport District from 1947 until 1951.

**\*Stabler, Herbert O.** Forest Assistant Herbert O. Stabler examined the Monitor Range and, in 1906, prepared a report supporting the creation of the Monitor Forest Reserve.

**Stahmann, Ben R.** After graduating from the University of Washington in 1933, Stahmann worked with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment. He later became District Ranger of the Spring Valley (1937-40) and Mountain City (1940-43) districts. In 1958, he was living in San Diego.

**Steele, Raymond G.** He was a ranger on the Jefferson/Manhattan District from 1908 until about 1917. He was working as the Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest in 1918 when he resigned. Around 1923, he began working for the Forest Service in California.

**Swainston, George D.** Swainston received his BS in Forestry from Utah State University in 1936. He was the West Walker District Ranger from 1945 until 1952. He was still living in Wellington, Nevada and working for the Forest Service in 1958.

**Taggart, Grant I.** Taggart served as Forest Supervisor of the Stanislaus and Tahoe forest reserves from 1902 to 1905.

**Talbot, H.P.** Forest Service records list him as a ranger at Jiggs in FY1925.

**\*Tangren, Wilford E. "Emer"**. Tangren was born in Huntsville, Utah on December 12, 1886 and was raised on a cattle and sheep ranch. He graduated from BYU Normal School and taught school before joining the Forest Service on February 1, 1917. He first worked as a ranger on the LaSal District of the LaSal National Forest and continued to work in Utah until around 1928 when he moved to Elko as Assistant Forest Supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest. Sometime after FY1935, Tangren returned to Utah to work on the Wasatch National Forest. Although he retired from the Forest Service in 1949 at the age of 62, he was not ready to quit working and became the Utah's Assistant State Forester/Fire Warden. Tangren had strong public relations skills and contributed his efforts toward education of the forest users. In 1958, he was living in Salt Lake City.

**\*Taylor, A.D.** In 1935, the Forest Service hired a consulting landscape architect, A.D. Taylor, to prepare a report on recreation facilities. Although Taylor visited Region Four in the summer of 1935, he did not inspect any of the Nevada forests nor Region Five. His photographs and report titled *Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests* reflect the design philosophy of the time and made recommendations for landscaping and signage of primitive areas, roads, and recreation sites. Taylor urged the Forest Service to hire landscape architects and by 1937, there were 75 in the agency, most of whom were involved with recreational and/or ranger station development.

**Taylor, Warren C.** Taylor was the Mountain City District Ranger in 1918. He was working on the Nevada National Forest by 1930 and was the Baker District Ranger from at least 1933 until at least 1936.

**Templeton, Earl.** Forest Service records list him as a ranger on the Ruby Mountains District in FY1919.

**Thompson, Charles P.** He was a ranger on the Nevada National Forest, working on the White Pine (before 1921) and Baker (there in 1916) districts.

**\*Thompson, George C.** Thompson was a ranger in 1908 when he prepared a report on the proposed Bruneau Addition to the Humboldt National Forest. He later 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, Reed.** Thompson, a ranger on the Baker District in 1945, received his BS in Range from Utah State University in 1938. He was working on the Dixie National Forest in Escalante, Utah in 1958.

**\*Torgerson, Alfred R.** "Torg" worked on the Jefferson/Manhattan District before serving as the Kingston/Austin District Ranger from about 1926 until 1931. In 1938, he became the Humboldt Forest Supervisor, remaining in that position until 1957 when he retired to Jarbidge. One rancher described Torgerson as being out on the forest continuously, gaining an intimate knowledge of the land and an understanding of the ranchers' problems.

**Townsend, C.R. "Mud."** Townsend was a ranger on the Nevada National Forest in August 1922 when he attended the dedication of the Lehman Caves National Monument. He lived in Ely, working as a County Agent there in 1930 and a CCC recruiting agent in 1934.

**Toyn, William.** Toyn worked on the Ruby Mountains Division as early as 1928. He was still a forest guard in 1940 when he and his brother Tom died in a car wreck.

**Traugh, Darrel M. "Kelly."** Traugh was on the Lassen National Forest before becoming the Mono Forest Supervisor in 1938. He transferred to the Region Five office in 1943.

**\*Travis, Paul L.** Travis was a long-serving ranger on the Santa Rosa range, starting there in 1912 as an assistant forest ranger at Martin Creek Ranger Station. The following year he was promoted to District Ranger of District Three on the Santa Rosa National Forest. For years, he made a significant contribution to the administration and management of the Santa Rosa Division. Prior to his retirement in 1943, Travis worked from the Martin Creek, Calico, Paradise Valley and Lamance ranger stations. He homesteaded near Lamance Ranger Station but, after it was closed in 1929, moved to the town of Paradise where he bought a house next to the Paradise Valley Ranger Station. In 1958, he was living in Montague, Michigan.

**\*Tremewan, Charles S. "Syd."** Tremewan was born August 11, 1881 in Austin and moved to Tuscarora at age seven. Ten years later, he moved to Rowland where he became the first postmaster at the age of 19. He married Rosa Riffe in 1906 and moved to Lamoille where they were in the ranching business. Tremewan was put in charge of the Ruby and Independence forest reserves in 1908. He became Forest Supervisor when the two reserves were consolidated as part of the Humboldt National Forest but resigned on March 30, 1913 after disagreements with the Regional Office about several issues. These included the relocation of the Supervisor's Office to the dying town of Gold Creek and the Regional Forester's decision to raise livestock limits for large stock owners while reducing them for small stock owners. In 1916, the Tremewans moved to North Fork on the Independence Range, where they continued ranching operations. Tremewan served as president of the North Fork Cattle Association in the 1920s. In 1932, two years after his wife died, he sold his ranch and moved to Elko where he lived until he died. Tremewan was active in the community as a member of the Masons, Elko Shrine Club, Jarbidge Chamber of Commerce, and Elko Carpenter's Union. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, he helped build the Lamoille Presbyterian Church. He was also the deputy assessor for 10 years, retiring at age 82. Tremewan died on February 4, 1971 at the age of 89.

**Tremewan, Will H.** He was a ranger on the Nevada National Forest when he left the Forest Service on August 20, 1910.

**Tyler, \_\_\_\_\_.** He was an early ranger on the Bridgeport District. He was there by 1915 but died or resigned in 1919.

**Urdahl, George.** Born in 1905, Urdahl moved with his family in 1912 to Jarbidge where his father was a mine foreman. He went to high school in Worthing, South Dakota, then attended Idaho Tech in Pocatello and Oakland Polytech in California. He joined the Forest Service in 1934 as a seasonal technician at the Mahoney Ranger Station under District Ranger Carl Haycock. He worked on the Humboldt National Forest every season since 1934 except for a few years during World War II. A dispersed camping site in Jarbidge Canyon was named after him.

**\*Von Wernsted, L.** He was a forest examiner or inspector in 1906 when he examined land in central Nevada and proposed the creation of the Ely, Steptoe, Osceola, and Snake forest reserves.

**Warner, Sylvan D.** Warner worked with the Intermountain Range and Experiment Station before becoming a ranger on the Baker District in 1937, the year he also received his BS in Range from Utah State University. He was still on the Baker District in August 1940. By 1958, he was living in Oklahoma City.

**Waugh, Frank.** The Forest Service hired Waugh, a landscape architect, as a consultant in 1917. In one of his two reports, Waugh emphasized the need for landscape architects in the Forest Service.

**Wells, John C.** First appointed as a ranger on the Stanislaus Forest Reserve in 1902, Wells served as Forest Supervisor of the Mono National Forest from July 1908 to October 1909. By 1926, a campground on the East Fork of the Carson River was named after him (Camp J.C. Wells) "in memory of the late Ranger John C. Wells who saw service on the Mono and Stanislaus Forests."

**Wells, Thomas J.** Wells was the District Ranger on the Jarbidge District (1921-24 and 1929-31) and Gold Creek District (1924-28). He is credited with rescuing John Parker, a prospector lost in the blizzard in January 1929. Even though the man died due to prolonged exposure, Wells was awarded a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Agriculture.

**West, Thomas C.** Hired in 1905 on the Stanislaus Forest Reserve, West was a ranger on the Bridgeport District in 1907-08.

**\*West, Vivian "Viv" N.** West was born in Utah and raised on a farm where he assisted his father in farming and marketing crops until he was 20. He began his Forest Service career around 1914 on the Ruby National Forest and helped write its 1917 land classification report. He was a ranger on the Ruby Division for many years but finished his career as on the Wasatch National Forest as Pleasant Grove District Ranger. He also served as the mayor of Pleasant Grove.

**\*White, Percy L.** Born in Utah, White helped his father run a large ranch in Huntington Valley, next to the Ruby range, for four years. He started work with the Forest Service around 1915 on the Ruby National Forest and helped write its 1917 land classification report. He was the Potts District Ranger in 1917.

**White, \_\_\_\_\_.** He was listed as a Forest Ranger at Three Creek (Jarbidge Ranger District) in FY1921

**\*Wilkinson, Karl J.** Wilkinson received his BS in Range Management from Utah State University in 1937. He became Acting Ranger on the Jarbidge District from 1938 to 1939 when he was promoted to District Ranger. In 1941, he was killed in an avalanche while conducting a snow survey on the Jarbidge Ranger District. His death prompted improved safety measures by agencies conducting snow surveys.

**Williams, Robert A.** He was a ranger on the White Pine District in 1944-45.

**\*Wilson, R.B.** Wilson was a Forest Assistant in June of 1906 when he prepared a report on the proposed Bruneau Addition to the Independence National Forest.

**Windous, Thomas.** He was a ranger on the Nevada National Forest from at least 1928 until at least 1934.

**\*Winters, Frank.** In 1907, he and C.S. Tremewan rallied support for the designation of the Independence Mountains as a national forest. In a 1908 letter to Pinchot supporting the Bruneau Addition, he stated he was "one of the first to settle in this country" and that he was the Elko County Sheep Inspector in 1901-02.

**\*Winter, William.** 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.

**\*Woodruff, Mark G.** Woodruff worked from Austin as the first Forest Supervisor of the Monitor, Toquima and Toiyabe forest reserves from 1907 until 1908 when he became Supervisor of the Cache National Forest.

**\*Woods, Clarence N.** Woods began working on the Shoshone Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in July of 1902. He worked on the Teton National Forest before he was sent to Elko in February 1907 to take charge of what was to become the Humboldt National Forest. After ten months, Woods was promoted to Forest Supervisor of the new Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho. For over thirty years, beginning in 1912, he served in the Region Four office in such positions as Inspector of Grazing, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Operations, and Associate Regional Forester. Woods became Regional Forester in 1939 and retired from the Forest Service in 1944. He was community oriented, serving as director of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, a Rotary club official, and a member of the Boy Scout council and the Ogden Safety Council. In 1958, he was still living in Ogden.

**Woods, Fred L.** He was a ranger at Rebel Creek in FY1922.

**\*Woolley, Herbert E.** Woolley was a Regional Land Examiner based in Ogden in July 1910 when he prepared a report on the proposed Santa Rosa National Forest. He was a ranger on the Caribou National Forest when he left the Forest Service on September 5, 1914.

**Wright, \_\_\_\_\_.** In his diary, Mono Supervisor Maule referred to a Ranger Wright at the Sweetwater Ranger Station in October 1910. He also mentioned a Guard Wright in November 1910 and a Ranger Wright at Masonic in February 1911. It is not clear if these were the same people.

**Wyatt, Clarence.** Hired as a guard on the Mono National Forest in 1910, Wyatt eventually became a ranger and was working from the Hot Springs Ranger Station in 1917. By 1918, he was a ranger on the Tonopah District.

**\*Young, Howard W.** Young was a junior landscape architect in the Regional Office. He was there by 1937 and prepared many landscaping plans for administrative sites on the H-TNF, including the NNF Supervisor's Office, the Lamoille Boy Scout camp, the Clover Experiment Station, and the Lee Canyon Guard Station.

**Zuberbuhler, Ulrich H.** He was the District Ranger on the Jarbidge District (1943-46) and Alpine District (1948-51) before transferring to Fire Control in the Region Four office in 1951. He was still in the Regional Office as of 1971.

## Appendix E: Historic Administrative Sites

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
<b>Supervisor's Office</b>					
Elko Warehouse Site	T34N, R55E, S15	1934	5/15/1934		
Reno Central Repair Shop	T19N, R19E, S12	1939	11/29/1939		
Toiyabe Ranger Station	T19N, R20E, S19	1937	11/18/1937		
<b>Austin</b>					
Austin Ranger Station (old)	T19N, R44E, S19	1911	7/10/1911		
Berlin Ranger Station	T12N, R39E	1916			
Blackburn Ranger Station	T15N, R48E, S26	1908	7/14/1908		
Butler Administrative Site	T14N, R49E, S22	1931			
Charnac Administrative Site	T16N, R49E, S8	1927			
Gold Park Administrative Site	T15N, R39, S13	1931			
Hickison Administrative Site	T18N, R49E, S30	1931			
Kelly Creek Administrative Site	T18N, R48E, S14 & 15	1931			
Kingston Guard Station	T16N, R43E, S8 & 17	1920	7/18/1956		
Lebeau Park Administrative Site	T12N, R37E, S1	1931			
Marshall Canyon Administrative Pasture	T19N, R44E, S30	1939			
Mohawk Ranger Station	T13N, R41E, S15	1908	5/5/1908		
Potts Ranger Station	T14N, R47E, S24	1912	9/28/1912		
Reese River Guard Station	T13N, R40E, S15	1917	1/3/1917		
San Juan Administrative Site	T15N, R42E, S32	1931	11/25/1955		
Sawmill Administrative Site	T11N, R41E,	1908	11/11/1908		
Stoneberger Administrative Site	T14N, R46E, S7	pre-1955			
Tierney Creek Administrative Site	T14N, R42E, S28	1941	11/25/1955		
Underdown Administrative Site	T15N, R 40E, S14 & 23	pre-1955			
<b>Bridgeport</b>					
Big Hole Administrative Site	T7N, R23E, S17 & 18	1909			
Big Springs Administrative Site	T10N, R22E, S18	1918	10/21/1918		
Bridgeport Ranger Station	T5N, R25E, S33	1908	11/17/1908		
Buckeye Snow Survey Cabin	T4N, R23E, S20	1926			
Calevada Administrative Site	T6N, R24E, S26 & 35	pre-1955			
Camp Antelope Administrative Site	T8N, R23E, S22	1930s	11/7/1955		
Chris Flat Guard Station	T7N, R23E, S3 or 4	1909			
Coyote Valley Administrative Site	T7N, R22E, S27 & 34	1908	4/2/1908		
Desert Creek Ranger Station	T9N, R24E, S9?	1910			

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
Dumont Ranger Station	T8N, R21E, S27	1908	9/18/1909		
Dunderberg Administrative Site	T3N, R25E, S17	1940s			
Frying Pan Administrative Site	T6N, R24E, S2	1914			
Green Creek Administrative Site	T3N, R24E, S13	1905			
Hambone Administrative Site	T7N, R21E, S4	1908	4/18/1908		
Huntoon Spring Administrative Site	T5N, R24E?				
Leavitt Meadows Guard Station	T6N, R22E, S27 & 34	1908			
Little Long Valley Administrative Site	T6N, R24E, S32	pre-1955			
Loddell Administrative Site	T7N, R24E, S1, 17 & 20	1914			
Mountain Glen Administrative Site	T6N, R23E, S17 & 18				
Pickel Meadows Guard Station	T6N, R22E, S23 & 24	1907	3/11/1907		
Piute Meadow Guard Station	T4N, R22E, S15	1908	2/5/1908		
Sardine Falls Administrative Site	T5N, R21E, S1	1914			
Sierra Gem Administrative Site	T3N, R24E, S22-23, 26-27				
Summit Meadows Administrative Site	T7N, R22E, S35	1909			
Sweetwater Ranger Station	T7N, R25, S4	1909			
Topaz Guard Station	T9N, R22E, S11	1953	2/2/1954		
Twin Lakes Administrative Site	T4N, R24E, S27, 28 & 33	1907	9/26/1907		
Unknown	T5N, R22E, S2	1909			
Unknown	T6N, R23E, S27-28, 33 & 44	1909			
Unknown	T6N, R23E, S4	1909			
Unknown	T7N, R 21E, S4	1908	4/18/1908		
Virginia Creek Administrative Site	T3N, R25E, S33	pre-1955			
Wellington Ranger Station	T10N, R25, S2	1939	8/14/1939		
Wheeler Guard Station	T6N, R23E, S22 & 23	1913	11/18/1913	5/25/1953	
Wildhorse Ranger Station	Unknown	1910			
Wiley Meadows Administrative Site	T6N, R27E, S29	pre-1955			
<b>Carson</b>					
Babbitt Peak Lookout	T20N, R17E, S8	1920s			
Barney Riley Administrative Site	T10N, R21E, S3	1913	7/14/1913		
Border Ruffian Administrative Site	T9N, R19E, S17	1914			
Buckskin Administrative Site	T7N, R21E, S1 & 12	1908	4/18/1908		
Carson Ranger Station	T15N, R20, S20	1942	1/10/1942		
Connells Camp Administrative Site	T7N, R22E, S18	1911?	1972		
Dog Valley Guard Station	T20N, R17E, S25	1935	2/28/1935		
Eldorado Guard Station	T13N, R18E, S32	1946			
Galena Creek Guard Station	T17N, R19E, S9	1945			
General Creek Guard Station	Unknown	1946			

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
Glenbrook Guard Station	T14N, R18E, S10	1946			
Granite Peak Lookout	T19N, R17E, S24	pre-1934			
Heenan Lake Ranger Station	T9N, R21E, S4	1909	5/25/1953		
Hope Valley Administrative Site	T10N, R19E, S6	1914			
Hot Springs Ranger Station	T10N, R20E, S19 & 24	1907			
Markleeville Guard Station	T10N, R20E, S21	1934	6/1/1934		
Markleeville Lookout	T10N, R20E, S30	1935	2/28/1935		
McClellan Peak Lookout	T16N, R20E, S14	1932	2/12/1932		
McCline Guard Station	T16N, R18E, S22	1946			
Minden Administrative Site	T13N, R20E, S29	1934	5/21/1934		
Peavine Lookout	T20N, R18E, S23	1942			
Raymond Meadow Administrative Site	T9N, R20E, S31	1909			
Sheridan Administrative Site	T12N, R19E, S15	pre-1955			
Slide Mountain Lookout	T17N, R19E, S30	1940s			
Soda Springs Guard Station	T8N, R21E, S27	1908	1915?		
Stateline Lookout	T16N, R18E, S19	1934			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S10	1909			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S11	1909			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S14 & 15	1909			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S14 & 23	1909			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S33	1909			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S7	1909			
Unknown	T8N, R21E, S8	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R18, S12	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R19E, S19	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R19E, S21	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R19E, S27	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R19E, S29	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R19E, S31	1909			
Unknown	T9N, R19E, S5 & 8	1909			
Verdi Peak Lookout	T19N, R17E, S25 & T20N, R17E, S28	1934			
Woodfords Administrative Site	T11N, R19E, S35	1930	1/5/1966		
Zephyr Cove Lookout	T13N, R18E, S10	1932	3/1/1963		
<b>Ely</b>					
Baker Creek Pasture	T13N, R69E, S14	1929	10/9/1936	11/5/1956	
Baker Ranger Station	T13N, R70E, S9	1911	5/16/1911		
Berry Creek Ranger Station	T17N, R65E, S4, 5, 9	1909	6/23/1909	11/5/1956	
Buckskin Ranger Station	T17N, R66E, S15	1909	9/7/1909		
California Springs Administrative Site	T16N, R 58E, S8	1955	11/5/1957		

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
Cave Creek Administrative Site	T15N, R65E, S10	1920	3/2/1935	11/5/1956	
Cedar Cabin Administrative Site	T11N, R69E, S28	1929	2/1/1943	11/5/1956	
Cherry Creek Guard Station	T4N, R56E, S34	1909	1/26/1909		
Cleve Creek Administrative Site	T16N, R66E, S28	1940	3/3/1941		
Corduroy Administrative Site	T13N, R58E, S11	1939	3/7/1941		
Cottonwood Guard Station	T46N, R60E, S31	1912			
Currant Creek Administrative Site	T11N, R58E, S25	1910	10/10/1910		
Dog Springs Administrative Site	T17N, R69E, S32	1927	11/20/1927	5/26/1952	
Ellison Guard Station	T14N, R59E, S28	1929	5/2/1930	11/5/1956	
Ely Supervisor's Office	T16N, R63E, S15	1932	9/23/1937		
Ely Warehouse Site (old)	Town of Ely	1932	2/12/1935		
Groundhog Administrative Site	T46N, R40E, S25 & 36	1956	10/4/1956		
Hayden Canyon Administrative Site	T15N, R59E, S30	1939	3/7/1941		
Ice Cream Springs Administrative Site	T20N, R65E, S23	1927	12/3/1927		
Mattier Creek Ranger Station	T21N, R65E, S18-19	1912			
Murphy Wash Administrative Site	T11N, R68E, S25	1942	4/4/1942	11/5/1956	
Murry Canyon Administrative Site	T16N, R63E, S30	1933	5/7/1947		
North Creek Administrative Site	T19N, R65E, S4	1927	12/3/1927	11/5/1956	
Raise Spring Administrative Site	T13N, R68E, S20	1941	3/3/1941		
Siegel Creek Ranger Station	T22N, R65E, S34-35	1909	11/18/1909		
Snake Creek Administrative Site	T13N, R69E, S8	1929	12/10/1929	11/5/1956	
Snake Ranger Station	T13N, R69E, S13 & 14	1911	1/18/1911		
Spring Valley Ranger Station	T18N, R66E, S25	1914	5/9/1914		
Strawberry Administrative Site	T14N, R68E, S34	1941	3/3/1941		
Taft Ranger Station	T17N, R66E, S15	1912	4/26/1920		
Teapot Springs Administrative Site	T21N, R65E, S32	1954			
Unknown	T21N, R65E, S2	1912			
White River Administrative Site	T12N, R58E, S1	1929	12/10/1929	4/4/1942	
<b>Jarbidge</b>					
Camp Creek Administrative Site	T44N, R59E, S2	1941	1/27/1942	2/26/1959	
Draw Creek Pasture	T43N, R59E, S4	1925			
Jim Bob Ranger Station	T46N, R59E, S3 or 10	1911			
Klondyke Ranger Station	T47N, R57E, S21 or S22	1911	3/4/1911		
Mahoney Guard Station	T46N, R58E, S4-5 & 8-9	1909	7/9/1909	2/26/1959	
Marys River Administrative Site	T44N, R58E, S23	1911	11/17/1911	2/26/1959	
Pole Creek Administrative Site	T46N, R59E, S13	1911	11/13/1911	2/26/1959	
T Creek Administrative Site	T43N, R59E, S8	1942	1/27/1942		

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
<b>Mountain City</b>					
76 Creek Administrative Site	T44N, R58E, S6	1936	2/26/1959		
Coon Creek Snow Survey Cabin	T45N, R57E, S12	1937			
Gold Creek Ranger Station	T45N, R56E, S29 & 32	1911	12/11/1911	2/26/1959	
Jack Creek Guard Station	T42N, R53E, S19 & 30	1907	8/15/1907	2/26/1959	
Mahala Ranger Station	T40N, R54E, S21	1911	11/13/1911		
Mardis Ranger Station	T44N, R57E, S36	1911	11/17/1911		
McAfee Ranger Station	T42N, R54E, S17	1907	8/28/1907		
Meadow Creek Ranger Station	T46N, R56E, S31	1911	12/2/1911		
Mountain City Old Compound	T45N, R54E, S18	1911	2/8/1911	2/26/1959	
North Fork Snow Survey Cabin	T42N, R53E, S1	1936			
Red Bluff Ranger Station	T46N, R56E, S23-26	1911	12/21/1911		
Salmon Creek Ranger Station	T47N, R54E, S14	1911	10/3/1911		
Winter Creek Ranger Station	T41N, R54E, S17 & 20	1908	3/2/1908		
<b>Ruby Mountains</b>					
Ackler Creek Administrative Site	T36N, R60E, S14	1925	3/4/1943	10/4/1956	
Agee Ranger Station	T34N, R61E, S27	1909	1/16/1909		
Clover Guard Station	T37N, R61E, S22	1908	6/18/1908		
Fort Halleck Ranger Station	T34N, R59E, S22	1907	11/8/1907		
Green Mountain Administrative Site	T28N, R57E, S2	1937	3/4/1943		
Harrison Pass Ranger Station	T29N, R57E, S31	1907	8/28/1907		
Hennan Administrative Site	T32N, R57E, S14	1928	3/4/1943		
Lamoille Administrative Site (Pasture)	T33N, 58E, S28	1912	10/11/1912	2/26/1959	
Lamoille Guard Station	T33N, R58E, S19	1934	7/26/1935		
Lamoille Snow Survey Cabin	T32N, R58E, S14	1935			
Lindsay Ranger Station	T27N, R56E, S12 & 13	1907	11/22/1907		
Minola Ranger Station	T26N, R56E, S34	1907	11/22/1907		
Mound Valley Ranger Station	T29N, R56E, S4	1918	11/17/1919	11/17/1919	
Pete Holm Administrative Site	T25N, R56E, S5	1916			
Rattlesnake Administrative Site	T30N, R57E, S8	1909	5/21/1909		
Ruby Guard Station	T33N, R60E, S20	1913	9/28/1913		
South Fork Administrative Site	T31N, R57E, S27	1907	11/27/1907		
Terraces Guard Station	T32N, R59E, S19 & 30	1937	1/22/1942		
Toyn Administrative Site	T28N, R56E, S1	1908	11/25/1908		
Trout Creek Ranger Station	T37N, R61E, S20	1909	1/16/1909		
Wiseman Administrative Site	T34N, R61E, S2	1907	1/16/1909		
<b>Santa Rosa</b>					
Buckskin Snow Survey Cabin	T45N, R39E, S25	1941			

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
Calico Ranger Station	T45N, R41E, S16	1912	5/22/1912		
Lamance Administrative Site	T42N, R39E, S17	1914	5/29/1914		
Martin Creek Guard Station	T44N, R39E, S13 & 24	1911	8/13/1913		
National Ranger Station	T46N, R39E, S32	1911	5/08/1911		
Paradise Valley Guard Station	T42N, R39E, S25	1933	10/2/1934		
Quinn River Ranger Station	T47N, R41E, S19 & 29-30	1912	5/23/1912		
Rebel Creek Ranger Station	T43N, R37E, S13	1912	6/19/1912		
<b>Spring Mountains NRA</b>					
Cold Springs Ranger Station	T20S, R56E, S14	1911			
Dugout Ranger Station	T20S, R57E, S1	1911			
Kyle Canyon Guard Station	T19S, R57E, S32	1933	7/22/1933		
Las Vegas Ranger Station	T20S, R61E, S30	1942	1/3/1942		
Lee Canyon Guard Station	T19S, R56E, S3	1938	1/22/1943		
Lee Canyon Organization Camp	T19S, R56E, S10	1937			
Twin Cabin Ranger Station	T20S, R56E, S3	1911			
Twin Springs Ranger Station	T21S, R56E, S6 & T20S, R56E, S30	1911			
<b>Tonopah</b>					
Barley Creek Guard Station	T9N, R47E, S15	1908	6/13/1908		
Cottonwood Administrative Site	T10N, R48E, S9	1931	3/1/1932		
Danville Administrative Site	Unknown	1985			
Farrington Ranch	T9N, R40E, S5	1916			
Garrison Administrative Site	T22S, R20W, S1	1909	6/29/1909		
Hunts Canyon Administrative Site	T7N, R46E, S23	1956	1956		
Indian Valley Administrative Site	T10N, R 40E, S3	1934	11/5/1934	5/1/1956	
Jefferson Ranger Station	T10N, R44E, S8, 9 & 16	1909	8/3/1909		
Ledbetter Administrative Site	T10N, R40E, S4				
Little Meadows Administrative Site	T10N, R40E, S28	1908	6/29/1908		
Manhattan Ranger Station	T8N, R44E, S30	1920			
Meadow Canyon Administrative Site	T10N, R45E, S21	1932	3/14/1932		
Moore's Creek Administrative Site	T11N, R45E, S3	1926	3/13/1926		
Morgan Administrative Site	T12N, R48E, S22	1932	3/1/1932		
Mud Springs Administrative Site	T6N, R46E, S16	1934	11/5/1934		
Peavine Administrative Site	T8N, R42E, S4	1908	4/28/1908		
Pine Creek Ranger Station	T11N, R46E, S18	1943			
Shoshone Creek Administrative Site	T10N, R44E, S36	1908	1/11/1908		
Silver Creek Ranger Station	T9N, R45E, S30	1909	5/1/1909		
Skuffie's Administrative Site	T10N, R48E, S7	1977			

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Earliest Use or Mention</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<b>Purchased</b>
South Twin River Administrative Site	T11N, R41E, S32-33	1949	5/1/1956		
Stone Cabin Administrative Site	T11N, R41E, S29	1941			
Table Mountain Administrative Site	T11N, R48E, S29	1942			
Three Forks Administrative Site	T11N, R42N, S29	1908	11/11/1908		
Tonopah Housing (Sandia)	T2N, R42E, S2	1961	6/6/1978		
Tonopah Ranger Dwelling	T2N, R42E, S2	1967	8/11/1967		
Tonopah Ranger Station	T2N, R42E, S2	1945	4/25/1949		
Tonopah Stable	T3N, R43E, S31	1974			
Tonopah USAF Warehouse	Town of Tonopah	1940s			
Tonopah Warehouse	T2N, R42E, S2	1965	10/5/1965		
Upper Corral Administrative Site	T11N, R41E, S28 & 29	1934	11/5/1934	5/1/1956	
Warenot Administrative Site	Unknown	1983			
Werdenhoff Administrative Site	T12N, R42E, S19	1949			
Willow Creek Administrative Site	T9N, R48E, S17 or 20	1929	9/48/1929		

# Bibliography

- "Accomplishments on the Mono National Forest in 1942" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Adams, James B. "Use of Telephone on the National Forests." Speech delivered before the Telephone Society of New York on 16 February 1915. Transcript. Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.
- "Administrative Improvement Plan, Las Vegas Ranger District, Toiyabe National Forest, Region 4, 31 January 1969" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Alexander, Thomas G. "From Rule of Thumb to Scientific Range Management: The Case of the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service." *Western Historical Quarterly* 28, no. 4 (October): 409-28.
- Alexander, Thomas G. "Reflections On The Heritage Of Region 4, 1988(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Wells and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- 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.
- American Friends Service Committee. *Friends Civilian Public Service Statement of Policy*. Philadelphia: 1943.
- The American Tree Association. *Forestry Almanac*. Washington DC: The American Tree Association, 1924.
- Berry, W.B. "Snow Survey - Top Mountain Winter Even - Is Under Way." *Sacramento Bee*, 24 March 1948.
- Boerker, Richard H. D. *Our National Forests*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918.
- Box, Thadis W. "Arid Lands – Questionable Policies." In *Our American Land. The 1987 Yearbook of Agriculture*, 131-34. Ed. William Whyte. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987.
- "Bridgeport Administrative Site Study, 1979" TMs. Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Briggs, A.E. "Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, 1963" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Burke, Thomas D. and Barbara J. Mackey. *Cultural Resources Inventory of Camp Antelope, Southern Antelope Valley, Mono County, California*. Virginia City, NV: Archeological Research Services, Inc., July 1998.
- Burke, Thomas D. and Christine Savage Palmer. *Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for Nevada Forest Highway 11 (State Route 157/Kyle Canyon Road), Clark County, Nevada*. Virginia City, NV: Archeological Research Services, Inc., May 1993.

- Bush, Perry. *Two Kingdoms, Two Loyalties: Mennonite Pacifism in Modern America*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.
- Butler, Ovid, ed. *American Conservation in Picture and Story*. Washington, DC: The American Forestry Association, 1935.
- Byrne, J.J. "Brief History of Engineering in the Forest Service." In *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, 3-8. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- Carhart, Arthur H. *Timber in Your Life*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1955.
- Cendagorta, Christine. "J.E. Church: Nevada's Fantastic Snowman." *Nevada* (March-April 1988): 54-56.
- Church, J.E. "Mt. Rose Weather Observatory, 1905-1907." *Sierra Club Bulletin* 4, no. 3 (June 1907): 177-85.
- Church, J.E. "Nevada Cooperative Snow Surveys, 3 January 1926" TMs [photocopy]. Carson City and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Coffman, Jerry. Interview by Richa Wilson and Larry Benham, 29 October 1999, Indian Springs, Nevada. Transcript and tape recording. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Cohen, Stan. *The Tree Army. A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*. Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1980.
- Conard, Rebecca, Paula Juelke Carr, Susan Lehman, and Pamela Post. "An Evaluation of Historic Administrative Buildings on the Stanislaus National Forest." Santa Barbara, CA: PHR Associates, December 1989.
- Connors, Pamela Ann. "History of the Stanislaus." Voices from the Past Series. <http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/stanislaus/heritage/voices/> (January 2000).
- Connors, Pamela Ann. "Patterns and Policy of Water and Hydroelectric Development on the Stanislaus National Forest, 1850 to 1920." M.A. thesis, University of California Santa Barbara, 1989.
- Crane, Basil K. "Dust from an Alkali Flat, 1981" TMs [photocopy]. Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.
- "C.S. Tremewan Dies at Hospital at Age 89." *Elko Daily Free Press*, 5 February 1971.
- Dana, Samuel Trask. *Forest and Range Policy: Its Development in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1956.
- Dean, Anthony P. "Recollections of Anthony P. Dean, Forest Service Engineer – 1933-1964." In *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, 327-73. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- Eller, Cynthia. *Conscientious Objectors and the Second World War: Moral and Religious Arguments in Support of Pacifism*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1991.
- Elliot, Russell R. *History of Nevada*. 2d ed. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987.

- Fairfax, Sally K. "Making New States and Establishing Public Domain." In *Our American Land. The 1987 Yearbook of Agriculture*, 7-9. Ed. William Whyte. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987.
- Faust, Nicholas A. "Friends in the Forest: A Discussion of the Civilian Public Service Contributions to the National Forest System During World War Two, 1992" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Frampton, Fred P. "Indian Creek Bridge Replacement, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Cultural Resource Narrative Report HM-98-0789, 26 June 1998" TMs. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Frampton, Fred P. "History of the Humboldt National Forest, Cultural Resource Series No. 1, 1992" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Freeman, Joe C., Terri Myers and Gordon Marchant. "Draft Report, Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plan/Historical American Building Survey Documentation of the Babbitt Area, Hawthorne, Nevada, 24 March 1993" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- "General Administration Policy, Ruby National Forest, 1915" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Goodwin, Victor O. "The Humboldt Forest – A Kaleidoscope of Men and Events in the Service of the American People, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Goodwin, Victor O. "Verdi and Dog Valley: A Story of Land Abuse and Restoration, 1960" TMs [photocopy]. Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Grefe, R.F. "Engineering in Region 6: USDA Forest Service." In *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, 274-80. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- Groben, W. Ellis. *Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements*. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service, Division of Engineering, 1938.
- Grosvenor, John R. *A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service*. USDA Forest Service Engineering Staff Publication EM-7310-8. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1999.
- Hansen, Q. David. "Written Section - Ranger District Management Plan: Austin District, January 1947" TMs [photocopy]. Austin Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Hansen, Q. David. "Jarbidge 1931-1933, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Harper, Charles Price. *The Administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps*. Clarksburg, WV: Clarksburg Publishing Company, 1939.
- Hartley, Ralph and James Schneck. *Administering the National Forests of Colorado. An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Administrative Properties*. Lincoln, NE: NPS Midwest Archeological Center, 1996.
- Headley, Donn E. "The Cooperation Imperative: Relationships Between Early Forest Administration and the Southern California Metropolis, 1892-1908." In *The Origins of the National Forest: A*

- Centennial Symposium*, 217-33. Ed. Harold K. Steen. Durham, NC: Forest History Society, 1992.
- The History of Engineering in the Forest Service. (A Compilation of History and Memoirs, 1905-1989).* USDA Forest Service Publication EM 7100-13. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- "History of Snow Surveys." <http://crystal.or.nrcs.usda.gov/oldsnow/histora.htm> (March 2000).
- "History of the Toiyabe National Forest, 1822 to 1969, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Hobart, Don. "The Civilian Conservation Corps: A Brief Overview, 1993(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Hoffman, H.C. "Historical Information on Charleston Division of Toiyabe National Forest, 20 January 1960" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Horton, Gary A. "An Historical Perspective of The State's Geologic, Geographic, Hydrologic, Resource, Socioeconomic, And Environmental Development." <http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/nv-hist/nevada.htm> (February 2000).
- Horton, Jerry. "Former Paradise Valley Ranger Tells of Past, Future of Humboldt County's Santa Rosa National Forest." *The Humboldt Star*, 25 July 1958, 1 and 3.
- Hoyt, Ray. *Your CCC: A Handbook for Enrollees*. Washington, DC: Happy Days Publishing Company, n.d.
- Humboldt Hummer*. Newsletter of the Humboldt National Forest. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- "Humboldt National Forest, 1954(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Humboldt National Forest 1917 Land Classification atlas, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- "Instructions Covering Expenditures of Funds Allotted From General Expenses District 4 Appropriation F.Y. 1925, 1 July 1924" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- "The Intermountain Review Ranger." Newsletter for US Forest Service District Four, Ogden, Utah. Originals and copies located in the Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.
- Iverson, Wayne D. "Landscape Architects and the USDA Forest Service." Paper presented to the USDA Forest Service Inter-Regional Landscape Architects Workshop at the Doubletree Hotel in Tucson, Arizona on May 21, 1990. Transcript. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- "J.E. Church and the establishment of the Mt. Rose Weather Observatory." *Nevada Weather Watch* 4, no. 1 (October-December, 1979): 9-12.

- Johnson, David E. "Keeping Track of the Snow." In *Our American Land. The 1987 Yearbook of Agriculture*, 226-29. Ed. William Whyte. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987.
- Johnson, Leland. *Tonopah Test Range: Outpost of Sandia National Laboratories*. Sandia Report SAND96-0375. March 1996. Located at the Central Nevada Museum in "Book #797, Nevada Test Site."
- Justice, Joyce. "World War II Civilian Public Service: Conscientious Objector Camps in Oregon." *Prologue* 23, no. 3 (Fall 1991): 266-73.
- Justice, Sterling R. "The Forest Ranger on Horseback, 1967" TMs [photocopy]. Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.
- Kane, John Francis. *Picturesque America*. New York: The Union Library Association, 1935.
- Keck, Wendell M. *Great Basin Station – Sixty Years of Progress in Range and Watershed Research*. USDA Forest Service Research Paper INT-118. Ogden, Utah: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, February 1972.
- Kincheloe, John J. "Austin Ranger District, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Kincheloe, John J. Interview by Richa Wilson and Erin O'Connor-Henry, 18 May 1999, Austin, Nevada. Transcript and tape recording. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- King, R. T. *The Free Life of a Ranger. Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965*. Reno: University of Nevada Oral History Program, 1991.
- Kingsbury, Louise. "Environmental Education." *Utah Preservation*, 1 (n.d.): 60-65.
- Klieforth, Harold E. "James Edward Church: Snowman of Nevada, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Carson City and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Klieforth, Harold. "Contributions of James Edward Church to Mountain Meteorology and Climatology, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Carson City and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Koval, Ana B. and Dorothy Wright. "National Register Nomination for Camp Lee Canyon, April 1996" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Koval, Ana Beth. "National Register Nomination for Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot, April 1989" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Kumiega, Karen. "Markleeville Guard Station Narrative Report and Evaluation, Heritage Resource Report TY-98-1258, 4 September 1998" TMs. Sparks Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Lacy, Leslie Alexander. *The Soil Soldiers. The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression*. Radnor, PA: Chilton Book Company, 1976.
- Larson, George C. "History of the Nevada National Forest, 1917" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- Levulett, Valerie A. "Historic Property Survey Report for Construction of a Proposed Passing Lane Along Highway 395, Mono County, California. Report No. 9-Mno-395, August 1990" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Link, Arthur S. and William B. Catton. *The Age of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1921-1945*. Volume 2, *American Epoch. A History of the United States Since 1900*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1973.
- Marshall, Howard Wight. "A Good Gridiron: The Vernacular Design of a Western Cow Town." In *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II*, 81-88. Ed. Camille Wells. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986.
- Marshall, Howard Wight. *Paradise Valley, Nevada. The People and Buildings of an American Place*. Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1995.
- Matthews, Mark. "Fire was their foe." [http://www.umt.edu/kaimin/oldkaimins/04-14-95/ym\\_and\\_fire.html](http://www.umt.edu/kaimin/oldkaimins/04-14-95/ym_and_fire.html) (1998).
- Maule, William M. "Diaries Of William M. Maule, Forest Supervisor, Mono National Forest (Nevada & California) 1909-1938" TMs [photocopy]. Transcribed by Wynne M. Maule. Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Maule, William M. "Range Appraisal, Mono National Forest, 30 August 1924." Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- McCracken, Robert D. and Jeanne Sharp Howerton. *A History of Railroad Valley Nevada*. Tonopah, Nevada: Central Nevada Historical Society, 1996.
- McGowan, James W. "Toiyabe [sic] National Forest, 27 October 1922" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- McGuckian, Peggy. "Civilian Conservation Corps, 1991" TMs [photocopy]. Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Carson City, Nevada.
- McKenzie, L.E. "My Recollections of the Ruby District, 1929-1947, December 1964" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- [McKenzie, Lewis E. ?]. "Snow Surveying 1938(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- McNutt, Jack J. "Charleston Mountain History, 11 September 1940" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Merriam, C. Hart. "California Cultural Resource Report No. CA:MON:12, 1938." California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.
- Merrill, Perry H. *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942*. Montpelier, Vermont: Perry H. Merrill, 1981.
- The Mono Log* 1, no 1 (July 1942). [CPS Camp Antelope Newsletter]. Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Moskowitz, Kathy. "A History of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, 1998" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- Moskowitz, Kathy. "Camp Lee Canyon Project, Forest Service Report No. TY-96-1152, 14 August 1996" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Moskowitz, Kathy. "Kyle and Lee Ranger Stations Projects, Forest Service Report No. TY-98-1087, 4 June 1998" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- National Historic Lookout Register. <http://www.firetower.org/listings/us278.html> (December 1999).
- Neff, Diana L. "Civilian Conservation Corps. Elko County: 1933-1942." *Northeastern Nevada Historical Society Quarterly* (Winter 1984): 16-24.
- Nelson, Karl D. "By Reason of Religious Training and Belief. A History of Conscientious Objection and Religion during the Vietnam War." <http://members.macconnect.com/~knelson/co/ch2> (1998).
- Nevada Division of Water Planning. "Truckee River Chronology." <http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/truckee/truckee2.htm> and <http://www.state.nv.us/cnr/ndwp/truckee/truckee3.htm> (February 2000).
- "The Nevada National Forest, 1940(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Nevada National Forest 1917 Land Classification atlas, Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Nichols, George L. *Engineering Handbook, Building Construction Section. USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region.* n.p.: 1946.
- Nichols, George L. "Inspection of Buildings for Maintenance on Nevada National Forest, 1948" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Norcross, T.W. *Acceptable Plans Forest Service Administrative Buildings. USDA Forest Service, Division of Engineering.* n.p.: 1938.
- Office of War Information. *American Handbook.* Washington, DC: Public Affairs Press, 1945.
- Olsen, Foyer. "History of White Pine Division, 19 March 1941" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Oothoudt, Jerry W. "Carson District Officer Timber Trailer Pedestal Installation Project and A Survey of the District Ranger Station Property, Toiyabe National Forest Cultural Resource Investigation Report No. TY-93-780, 1993" TMs. Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- "Origin of Names of the White Pine Division as Related by Jesse Gardner, November 8, 1973" TMs [photocopy]. Ely Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- 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.
- Palacio, Bob. "The Ruby Mountains, 27 May 1968" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- Palmer, Rebecca Lynn. "Determination of Eligibility for the Connell Cabin, Forest Service Site TY-3335, 1994" TMs. Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Palmer, Rebecca Lynn. "Determination of Eligibility for the Soda Springs Guard Station, Forest Service Site TY-3334, August 1994" TMs. Carson City Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Patterson, Edna B., Louise A. Ulph, and Victor Goodwin. *Nevada's Northeast Frontier*. Sparks, NV: Western Printing and Publishing Company, 1969.
- Pendergrass, Lee F. "Dispelling Myths: Women's Contributions to the Forest Service in California." *Forest & Conservation History* 34, no. 1 (January 1990): 17-25.
- Peterson, Charles S. And Linda E. Speth. "Administration and Personnel On The Wasatch-Cache National Forest." *Journal of Forest History* (January 1982): 4-19.
- "Phifer's CPS Communique #13, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Bridgeport Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Pitts, Kathy. "The Diary of Jim Clark: A Conscientious Objector." *Journal of the Modoc County Historical Society* no. 16 (1994): 163-90.
- Pitts, Kathy. "Diary of a Conscientious Objector." *History Line* (Summer 1994): 8-12.
- Poche', Judith. "Dates, Time, People, Places, Events, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Proceedings of the American Forest Congress in Washington, D.C., 2-6 January 1905*. Washington, DC: H.M. Suter Publishing Company, 1905.
- Purser, Margaret Sermons. "Community and Material Culture in Nineteenth Century Paradise Valley, Nevada." PhD. Diss., University of California Berkeley, 1987.
- Reed, Franklin W. "The Proposed North Fork Forest Reserve, Nevada, 1906" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Reed, Franklin W. "The Proposed Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve, Nevada, 1905" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Robbins, William G. *American Forestry: A History of National, State, & Private Cooperation*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1985.
- Rowher, August. "Gold Creek District, 6 January 1941" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Rowher, Monte. Interview by Fred Frampton, c.1994. Notes. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Rowley, William D. *U.S. Forest Service Grazing and Rangelands: A History*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1987.
- "Ruby National Forest, 1915(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- Rutledge, R.H. "Forest Research." Lecture given at the Idaho Forest School, 1928. Transcript. Forest Service Heritage Center, Weber State University, Ogden, Utah.
- Rutledge, R.H. "Radio Talk by R.H. Rutledge over K.S.L., April 2, 1937, 10:15 P.M. On Occasion of Fourth Anniversary Observance" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Sack, Ivan. "Untitled, Oral History Project, University of Nevada Reno, 1978" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Salmond, John A. *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967.
- "Seasonal Snow Survey and Forecast of Stream Flow; Humboldt Quadrangle Survey, 1 March 1935" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Shank, Henry M. "Forty-Six Years Ago – And Later." In *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service, 182-97*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- Simpson, Charles D. and E.R. Jackman. *Blazing Forest Trails*. Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1967.
- Stabler, Herbert O. "A Favorable Report on the Proposed Monitor Forest Reserve, Nevada, 1906" TMs. Record Group 95, Subgroup Toiyabe National Forest, Alpha Series, 1906-59 (Accn. 95-93-60, Box 7, Folder "LP-Boundaries-General-Toiyabe 1906-1941). National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, California.
- Steele, Raymond. "Recreational Features of the Toiyabe National Forest Nevada, 1915(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Steen, Harold K. *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*. 3d ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991.
- Steen, Harold K., ed. *The Origins of the National Forest: A Centennial Symposium*. Durham, NC: Forest History Society, 1992.
- Supernowicz, Dana E. "Contextual History and Classification of Fire Lookouts in California, Summary of "Fixed Point Fire Detection: The Lookouts," by Mark V. Thornton, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Supernowicz, Dana E. *Contextual History of Forest Service Administration Buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region*. n.p.: USDA Forest Service Region 5, January 1989.
- Swanson, Sherman and John L. Artz, "Resolving Issues With People, Not for Them." In *Our American Land. The 1987 Yearbook of Agriculture*, 114-17. Ed. William Whyte. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1987.
- Swift, Mark. "Bridgeport and Carson Ranger District Centennial, 1997(?)" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Swift, Mark. "Mono National Forest Development, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- "Theodore W. Norcross (1883-1965)." In *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, 15-16. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- Thompson, George C. "A Favorable Report on the Proposed Addition to the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, March 1908" TMs. Record Group 95, Subgroup Toiyabe National Forest, Alpha Series, 1906-59 (Accn. 95-93-60, Box 7, Folder "LP-Boundaries-General-Toiyabe 1906-1941). National Archives, Pacific Sierra Region, San Bruno, California.
- Thompson, George C. "A Favorable Report Upon Proposed Bruneau Addition to Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, 1908" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Thornton, Mark V. "A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory, California Department of Forestry Archaeological Reports Number 17." Sacramento: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Archeology Office, December 1994.
- Thornton, Mark V. "An Inventory and Historical Significance Evaluation of CDF Fire Lookout Stations, California Department of Forestry Archaeological Reports Number 12." Sacramento: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Archeology Office, 1991.
- Throop, Elizabeth Gail. "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression." M.A. thesis, Portland State University, 1979.
- Timmons, Wilbur. Telephone interview by Fred Frampton, 1 August 1990. Notes. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Tremewan, C.S. "A Brief History of the Forest Service in Nevada, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Tremewan, C.S. "Early Day Range, Livestock and Wildlife Observations as Recalled by Mr. Sid Tremewan, First Forest Supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest in an Interview on March 31, 1964" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Tremewan, C.S. "History of the Ruby Mountain Division prior to the creation of the Forest Reserve, n.d." TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Tremewan, C. Sydney. Interview by Victor Goodwin and George Gruell, January 1966. Transcript. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Unrau, Harlan D. *Basin and Range: A History of Great Basin National Park Nevada*. Historic Resource Study. n.p.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990.
- 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, Intermountain Region. *Building Construction Manual*. n.p.: 1935.
- 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, Forest Service. "Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation, 1948" TMs, [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *Intermountain District Forest Statistics*. n.p.: 1923.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The National Forest Manual*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1912.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The National Forest Manual: Regulations and Instructions*. n.p.: July 1928.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Use Book*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1905. Transcribed on [www.lib.duke.edu/forest/usfscoll/072-074.htm](http://www.lib.duke.edu/forest/usfscoll/072-074.htm) (March 2000).
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Use Book. Regulations and Instructions for the Use of the National Forest Reserves*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1906.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Use of the National Forests*. n.p.: 1907.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Use Book. A Manual for Users of the National Forests*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1915.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Use Book. Regulations and Instructions for the Use of the National Forests*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1907.
- US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Use Book. Regulations and Instructions for the Use of the National Forests. Administrative Edition*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1908.
- US Department of Agriculture. *Directory Forest Service*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1933.
- US Department of Agriculture. *Directory Forest Service*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1934.
- Van Dyck, Harry R. *Exercise of Conscience: A World War II Objector Remembers*. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books, 1990.
- Wheeler (?), Civilian Public Service Camp No. 37, to Paul Furnas, 17 July 1943. Bridgeport and Elko Offices, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Wilcox, John. "Information for Humboldt N.F. Recreation and Information Brochure, Santa Rosa Division, 30 November 1967" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Wilkinson, Karl J. and Jack Wilcox. "History of the Jarbidge Ranger District, Humboldt National Forest, 1941." Updated by Bert F. Webster (1971) and Douglas B. Lee (1976). TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Williams, Gerald W. "Administrative Units and Reorganization Efforts." *History Line* (Summer 1994): 19-26.
- Williams, Joseph O.I. "Cultural Resources Report, BLM No. NY-75-36 (N-056), USFS No. TY-75-932, 26 July 1975" TMs [photocopy]. Las Vegas Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.

- Wilson, R. B. "A Favorable Report Upon Proposed Bruneau Addition to Independence National Forest, Nevada, June 1906" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Winter, William. "Report on the Proposed Elk Mountain Addition to the Humboldt National Forest, 1909" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Woods, C.N. "Thirty-seven Years in the Forest Service, 1939" TMs [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Woolley, Herbert E. "Favorable Report on the Proposed Santa Rosa National Forest, Nevada, July 1910" TMs, [photocopy]. Elko Office, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, USDA Forest Service.
- Young, Charles L. "Autobiographical History of the Forest Service California Region – 1923-1957." In *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*, 198-273. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.