

United States  
Department of Agriculture

Forest Service  
Intermountain Region  
**SALMON-CHALLIS**  
**NATIONAL FOREST**

OCTOBER 2011



# “Like Palaces To Us”

## Administrative Facilities of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, 1905-1960

Historic Context Statement & Evaluations,  
Forest Service Report No. SL-11-1617



Cover: May Ranger Station, 1940

*“In answer to your query as to whether we can get along with two cabins this winter; I will say they would look **like palaces to us**, as we had decided that there was but two things left for us to choose from; either to live in tents, or to leave the country, and as we had no desire to do either, the future did look very bright to us; as to living in this hotel, - well it changed hands today, and to say the least it’s **RANK!!!**”*

– Harry H. Long to Forest Supervisor, 1 September 1908, File: “2760 Withdrawals, Meadow Butte,” Salmon-Challis National Forest.

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Forest Service Report No. SL-11-1617**

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# Preface

The Intermountain Region (Region 4) of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is evaluating its historic administrative facilities for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Salmon-Challis National Forest has many administrative buildings that are over 50 years old and potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. These administrative facilities include ranger stations, guard stations, dwellings, warehouse sites, and fire lookouts. Most are located on “administrative sites,” which are lands designated for the USFS’s administrative use. This project does not include cultural resources such as prehistoric sites, mining cabins, ranches, or other historic resources that are not administrative facilities.

This document provides an overview of the Salmon-Challis National Forest's evolution from several small forest reserves to its current configuration. It traces the administrative organization – particularly ranger districts – that affected the development of administrative sites.

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

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

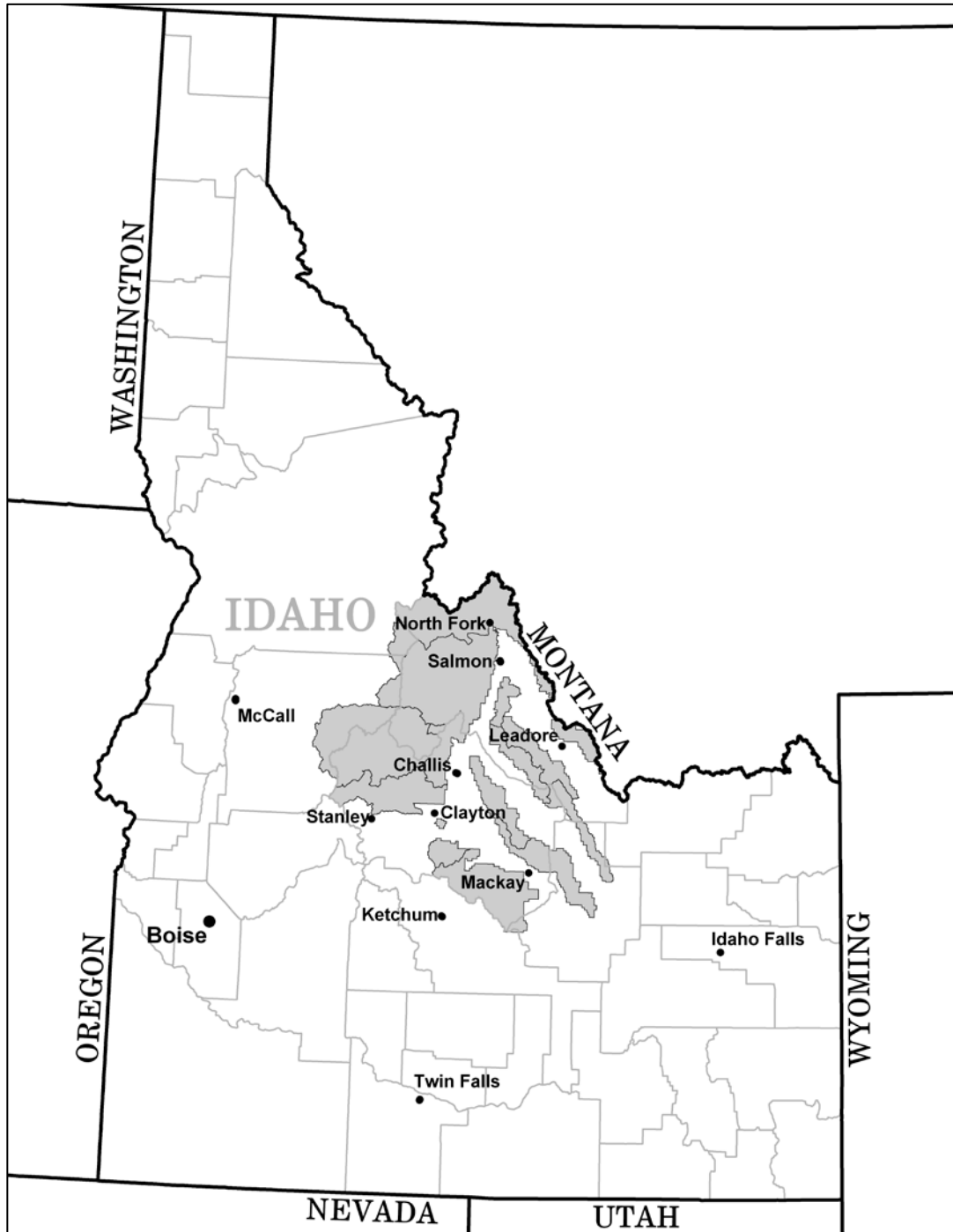
## **ADDENDUM**

*On May 6, 2011, the Salmon-Challis National Forest submitted a version of this report to the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) along with supporting documentation (site forms, photographs, site sketch plans, etc.) requesting concurrence on the determinations of eligibility. In a letter dated July 25, 2011, the Idaho SHPO concurred on all but three determinations (Big Baldy Lookout Site, Bernard Guard Station, and Twin Peaks Lookout Site). This report and associated documentation have been revised accordingly.*

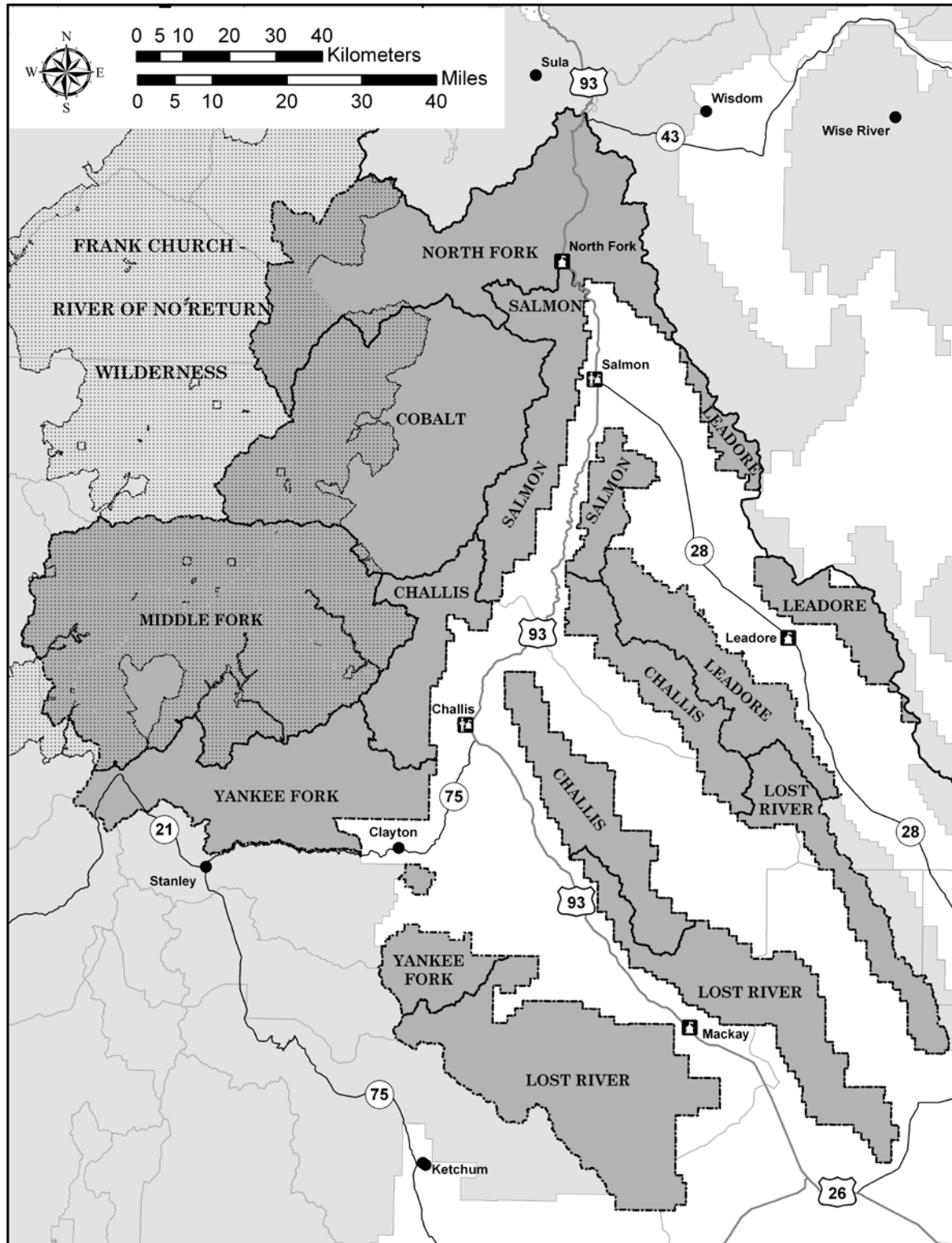
# Acronyms

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| AWS     | Aircraft Warning Service                                  |
| AS      | Administrative Site                                       |
| BLM     | Bureau of Land Management                                 |
| CAA     | Civil Aeronautics Administration                          |
| CCC     | Civilian Conservation Corps                               |
| DOI     | United States Department of the Interior                  |
| DWR     | Division of Wildlife Resources                            |
| ECW     | Emergency Conservation Work                               |
| ERA     | Emergency Relief Appropriations Act                       |
| FC-RONR | Frank Church-River of No Return                           |
| FERA    | Federal Emergency Relief Administration                   |
| FY      | Fiscal Year   |
| GLO     | General Land Office                                       |
| GS      | Guard Station   |
| HABS    | Historic American Building Survey                         |
| INEL    | Idaho National Engineering Laboratory                     |
| LEM     | Local Experienced Men                                     |
| LNF     | Lemhi National Forest                                     |
| NEPA    | National Environmental Protection Act                     |
| NHPA    | National Historic Preservation Act                        |
| NIRA    | National Industrial Recovery Act                          |
| NF      | National Forest   |
| NPS     | National Park Service                                     |
| NRTS    | National Reactor Testing Station                          |
| NRA     | National Recreation Area                                  |
| NRHP    | National Register of Historic Places                      |
| RO      | Regional Office (headquarters of a Forest Service region) |
| RONR    | River of No Return  |
| RD      | Ranger District   |
| RS      | Ranger Station  |
| SCNF    | Salmon-Challis National Forest                            |
| SCS     | Soil Conservation Service                                 |
| SHPO    | State Historic Preservation Office                        |
| SO      | Supervisor's Office (headquarters of a National Forest)   |
| USDA    | United States Department of Agriculture                   |
| USFS    | United States Forest Service                              |
| USGS    | United States Geological Survey                           |
| WO      | Washington Office   |
| WPA     | Works Progress Administration                             |

# Maps



The Salmon-Challis National Forest is in central Idaho next to the State's border with Montana.



The Salmon-Challis National Forest includes part of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and has 6 ranger districts: the Challis-Yankee Fork, Leadore, Lost River, Middle Fork, North Fork, & Salmon-Cobalt districts.



# Chapter 1: Overview

The evaluation of the Salmon-Challis National Forest's historic administrative sites has been a challenging affair. A 1941 document hints at one reason for the difficulty:

Management and protection of the resources of the wild, mountainous land embraced in the Challis present many complex problems peculiar to the enterprise. Roads, trails, telephone lines, radio networks, airplane landing fields, lookout towers, and many other improvements must be constructed and maintained to make these resources available for public use and to protect them from fire.<sup>1</sup>

On one hand, the remoteness and terrain led personnel of the Salmon and Challis forests to establish large numbers of administrative sites, improving many of them with buildings. On the other, the same factors have been obstacles to heritage staff seeking to identify these sites and evaluate them for historic significance. The 1980 designation of the River of No Return (RONR) Wilderness and the consequential ban on motorized vehicles in its boundaries compounded access problems.

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 required the Forest Service to inventory and evaluate historic structures, including administrative facilities, in the RONR. A team, relying on archival research and field surveys, identified 437 historic structures on 365 sites. Their 1982 report, "Historic Structures Inventory, River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho" (Heritage Report No. SL-82-713), listed 68 as eligible for listing in the National Register, 137 as ineligible, and 157 as ruins. They could not evaluate the remaining 75 due to a lack of information attributed to the difficult accessibility and size of the study area.<sup>2</sup>

The Idaho SHPO disagreed with many determinations in the 1982 report, finding some were based on management considerations rather than National Register criteria. In May 1985, the SHPO met with a Cultural Resources Ad Hoc Team led by Idaho Zone Archeologist Joseph Gallagher to resolve disagreements over the 1982 determinations of eligibility. In the resultant 1986 report (Heritage Report No. SL-86-1516), the parties agreed that 66 buildings in the RONR Wilderness were eligible and 90 were ineligible. They determined 115 could not be evaluated until additional work was completed. The remainder were ruins or were deleted from the inventory because they were duplicates or not in the study area. Additionally, the Ad Hoc Team estimated another 10-20 percent of structures in the RONR Wilderness needed to be recorded.<sup>3</sup>

The effort to identify historic structures (administrative and otherwise) in the RONR Wilderness paralleled an initiative, also led by Gallagher, to evaluate the Forest Service's historic administrative sites in southern Idaho. They did not include northern Idaho because it falls outside the boundaries of the USFS Intermountain Region (Region 4). In 1984-85, heritage staff led paraprofessionals, seasonal employees, and volunteers in recording 684 administrative facilities. (They excluded lookouts, which were to be

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<sup>1</sup> USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region, *Challis National Forest, Idaho* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1941), 21.

<sup>2</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, Salmon National Forest, "Historic Structures Inventory, River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho, July 1982."

<sup>3</sup> Joseph G. Gallagher, "Report on the Cultural Resources Ad Hoc Team, Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, 1986," TMs [photocopy], USFS Region 4 History Collection [not cataloged], Ogden, Utah.

addressed in a separate project.) As Gallagher noted, the task was monumental: “It has stretched out over nearly 3 years which is as much an indication of understaffing as well as complexity.”<sup>4</sup>

According to Gallagher’s 1986 report, 59% of the surveyed administrative facilities were eligible for listing in the National Register.<sup>5</sup> He submitted the determinations of eligibility to the Idaho SHPO who, in 1986, agreed with most, but not all, of the Forest Service findings.<sup>6</sup>

Gallagher developed a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in December 1986 to address the management of Region 4’s administrative facilities in southern Idaho. Several Forest and Regional staff members expressed concerns about the determinations of eligibility and the MOA stipulations. Additionally, engineering staff noted discrepancies in building names, facility numbers, and information in facility master plans. Despite a revised draft (February 1989) and another push in June 1990 to finalize the agreement, the Forest Service never signed the MOA.<sup>7</sup>

Ten years later, the Salmon-Challis National Forest hired archeologist Donald Storm to inventory and evaluate all of the Forest’s administrative sites. During his four-year appointment, Storm photographed many facilities and completed inventory forms for numerous sites, mostly in 1999, but did not finalize evaluations. Travel to some sites in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness – especially fire lookout points – would have required lengthy hikes or horseback rides. Storm photographed several of these from a helicopter while conducting a monitoring trip after the severe 2000 fire season. His work is documented as Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Report No. SL-00-1290.

Architectural historian Dan Everhart carried the evaluations further in 2004-2006 by revisiting some properties and completing Idaho State Historic Inventory forms for sites, along with individual Forest Service forms for each building. His greatest contribution was an extensive body of research that encompassed a variety of primary and secondary sources. His detailed notes and voluminous writings form the basis of this report. Additionally, his thorough evaluations for historic significance have proven sound.

To finalize this report, Regional and Forest staff inventoried several more sites in the summer of 2010 to ensure the compilation would be as complete as possible. However, additional research during the winter of 2010-11 revealed the need to re-visit several sites. Given the decade-long time lag in completing these evaluations, staff decided to complete the report without further investigation. In lieu of that information, recommendations for future surveys and evaluations are included in the Evaluations chapter.

## SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

This report addresses administrative sites within and outside of the Salmon-Challis National Forest (SCNF). The SCNF encompasses over 4.3 million acres in east-central Idaho, including 1.3 million acres of the FC-RONR Wilderness. The SCNF’s website provides a thorough description of the area, which is administered

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<sup>4</sup> Joseph G. Gallagher, “An Inventory and Evaluation of the National Register Eligibility of Forest Service Administrative Compounds and Structures in Southern Idaho, 1986,” Heritage Report No. BS-86-389, Report Files, Salmon Heritage Office, Salmon-Challis National Forest.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Thomas J. Green, Deputy SHPO, to Joe Gallagher, Zone Archeologist, 20 August 1986, Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>7</sup> Various documents in File: “Region 4, Facilities, Idaho Survey-Gallagher,” Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

by the Salmon-Challis and Payette in Region 4, as well as the Nez Perce and Bitterroot national forests in Region 1:

The Frank Church-River of No Return is a wilderness of steep, rugged mountains, deep canyons, and wild, whitewater rivers. The Salmon River Mountains, located south of the Main Salmon and west of the Middle Fork, are the most massive range, and dominate the Wilderness. North of the Main Salmon River are the Clearwater Mountains, east of the Middle Fork are the Bighorn Crags. The Salmon River Canyon is one of the deepest gorges in North America, deeper even than the famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona. In contrast to the Grand Canyon, the Salmon River Canyon is not noted for sheer walls and towering heights, but instead for the variety of landscapes visible from the river; wooded ridges rising to the sky, huge eroded monuments and bluffs and slides, picturesque castles and towers, and solitary crags.<sup>8</sup>

Other notable features of the SCNF include Idaho's tallest mountain (Borah Peak), the popular Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and the Wild and Scenic Salmon River.

Most facilities are within the SCNF's boundaries, although several buildings and structures supporting administration are located beyond the Forest, usually on land acquired by purchase or donation. The Supervisor's Office is located in Salmon, Idaho. The six ranger districts have offices and support structures in towns also. The Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District office is in Salmon while the Lost River Ranger District office is in Mackay. The Challis-Yankee Fork and the Middle Fork districts are based in Challis, which also served as headquarters of the Challis National Forest. The Leadore and North Fork districts are named for the towns in which they are headquartered.

## TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic context statement covers a period beginning in 1905 when the Sawtooth Forest Reserve, part of which is included in the SCNF boundaries, was created. Since 2010 was the planned completion date for this report, 1960 was chosen as the cut-off date for facilities to be evaluated. It corresponds with the requirement that resources be 50 years or older (except in special cases) before they are considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This report provides extensive information beyond 1960, however, to document the alterations to administrative boundaries, sites, and buildings since then.

## HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of the area now within the Salmon-Challis National Forest's boundaries is exceedingly rich. Native American activities included occupation by various groups of Shoshoni who shared fishing grounds and traded with the Nez Perce and Flathead Indians. The region also saw Chief Joseph's retreat to Canada, skirmishes between Euro-American settlers and the Bannocks, and the Sheepeater Campaign, considered one of the last Indian Wars.

In August 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition left United States territory when it crossed the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass. With the help of local Shoshoni, the party camped and planned their next move.

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<sup>8</sup> Salmon-Challis National Forest, "Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness," <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/FC-RONR/FC-RONRindex.shtml> (accessed June 21, 2010).

Clark explored the possibility of traveling down the Salmon River but, with the guidance of Indian guide Toby, chose instead to cross the mountains on what later became the Lolo Trail.

Fur traders and trappers explored and exploited the area in the 1820s and 1830s. They included famous individuals such as Alexander Ross, Jedediah Smith, Peter Skene Ogden, Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, and John Work. Mormon settlers followed some years later, establishing the short-lived Fort Lemhi in 1855.

Discovery of gold led to significant economic development and settlement. On the Challis side, gold was found on Loon Creek in 1864 while on the Salmon side, a party discovered the yellow ore on Napias Creek two years later. The resulting rush led to the establishment of Leesburg by Southerners leaving the devastation of the Civil War for opportunities elsewhere. Mining activity spread to the Loon Creek and Yellowjacket areas and grew to include other minerals such as copper, lead, and cobalt. Mining communities like Salmon, Gibbonsville, Shoup, Gilmore, Oro Grande, Bonanza, and Cobalt sprang up as the population grew with miners, ranchers, farmers, and commercial entrepreneurs. Many of these settlements waned or disappeared and others ebbed with mining activity in subsequent decades.

Mining needed supplies, namely lumber and meat, which required the use of natural resources including water, timber, wild game such as deer and elk, and rangeland for grazing of domestic stock. By the 1880s, cattle-grazing areas on the Salmon River and lower Lemhi River became crowded, forcing ranchers to move herds to ranges on the upper Salmon, Pahsimeroi, Lost, and Little Lost rivers.<sup>9</sup> As with other forests, some stockmen shifted from cattle to sheep after devastating losses in the late 1880s. Non-resident sheepmen trailed their stock, often referred to as “transient sheep,” to the area.

Although mining died out, settlers stayed on and made use of the area’s timber and range, as well as fish and wildlife. The Forest Reserves Homestead Act, passed on June 11, 1906, opened previously unsurveyed lands to settlers. In 1913, Herman Work reported that, as a result, 250 applications had been made on the Salmon National Forest, mostly in “narrow strips in the bottoms of canyons.”<sup>10</sup> This human reliance on the land in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries portended Federal management in subsequent decades.

World Wars I and II brought increased demand for meat, wool, and leather and the Forest Service responded by issuing more grazing permits, some for rangelands considered marginal. In the mid-twentieth century, Region 4 forest officers struggled to reduce grazing to sustainable levels and dealt with numerous administrative appeals on the subject well into the 1960s.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Mike Crosby, “Why National Forests?: A Historical Perspective,” *Patchwork* (May 1991), 117-118.

<sup>10</sup> Herman Work, “The Salmon National Forest: Its Resources and Their Relation to the Community” (M.S. thesis, Pennsylvania State College, 1913), 72, Accession No. R4-1680-2008-0021, USFS Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah. Collection abbreviated as R4 History Collection hereinafter.

<sup>11</sup> John Burns, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 4 January 2011.

# Chapter 2: Evolutions of the Forests

## THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES

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

The President soon created other reserves, often in response to petitions presented by individuals or groups seeking protection of timber, range, and watersheds from certain activities that were consuming natural resources at an alarming rate. The pace of forest reserve establishment continued during President Grover Cleveland's tenure. It accelerated when Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency after William McKinley's assassination in 1901. Roosevelt, clothing his actions with the terminology of the progressive interests, set aside a number of new forest reserves. These included the Sawtooth Forest Reserve in 1905 and the Salmon River and Lemhi forest reserves in 1906. In subsequent years, the reconfiguration of forests gave birth to the Challis National Forest in 1908 and led eventually to the consolidation of the Salmon and Challis National Forests beginning in 1994. This chapter examines the evolutions of those forests.

As with other forests in Region 4, several factors contributed to the establishment of early forest reserves that now make up the SCNF. Grazing, mining, settlement, and logging created the need for watershed and timber protection, while increasing recreational use supported preservation of scenery and wildlife.

### ***Lemhi National Forest, 1906-1938***

President Theodore Roosevelt created the Lemhi National Forest by Presidential Proclamation on November 5, 1906. Local newspapers registered protest against the Lemhi and Salmon River forest reserves in several editorials. Writers argued that no valuable timber worth saving existed, grazing fees would be unaffordable, miners would be prohibited from mining, taxes would be unjust, and firewood would be difficult to obtain. They saw designation of the reserves as a devious plot between the government, Eastern timber, and railroad interests and they predicted rangers would have the power of Russian tsars.<sup>1</sup> Some thought economics was the driving factor of this antagonism, with locals fearing the end of their ranching life and the free use of forest resources. Others were apprehensive of the unknown.<sup>2</sup>

These vociferous protests diminished in early 1907 when Major Frank E. Fenn, Supervisor of the Idaho forest reserves, arrived in Salmon to initiate a community outreach and education campaign. His success was partially due to his status as a long-time Idaho resident, a son of an Idaho Congressman, the state's first cadet at an American military academy, a volunteer during the Nez Perce War, and a veteran of the

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<sup>1</sup> Crosby, "Why National Forests?: A Historical Perspective," 122-123.

<sup>2</sup> Terry Magoon, "The First Five Years of the Salmon National Forest: 'To Bless or Curse the County of Lemhi Forever'," *Patchwork* (May 1991), 127.

Spanish-American War. His forte, however, was his ability to talk with local residents about the need for wise use of the forest reserves. He explained conservation ideals, administrative issues such as grazing fee structures, the precedence of the 1872 mining law, and the advantages local ranchers had over transient cattle and sheep herds. By the summer of 1907, the local newspapers were reporting positively on the forest reserves. The Forest Service gained more support as its employees constructed improvements such as telephone lines, roads, and trails.<sup>3</sup> John W. Hayes, Jr., Carl B. Arentsen, Julius Maelzer, W. J. McDonald, Harry H. Long, and James Pelton were assigned to the Lemhi's six districts by then.<sup>4</sup>

The original Lemhi Forest Reserve consisted of the Mackay Division and the Little Lost River division. The Mackay Division fell on the Lost River Range, including the Pahsimeroi Mountains and the Little Lost River Mountains of the Lemhi Range (with Leatherman Peak and Mt. Borah). In 1909, Forest Service examiners reported both divisions considerably influenced five major rivers: the Lemhi, Pahsimeroi, Birch Creek, Little Lost, and Big Lost rivers. While timber resources were minimal, the mountain slopes were important for grazing and irrigation.<sup>5</sup> The examiners argued, "The great value of the forest cover in this entire region lies primarily in the relation it bears to the irrigated lands in the valleys. . . . The value of the forest becomes of no little importance to the agricultural interests which it subserves . . . ."

As in other Intermountain Region states, most resident stockmen raised cattle and had to compete with sheep, including transient bands, for rangeland. In Lemhi Valley, they were fairly successful at keeping out sheep but sheepmen demonstrated an advantage over cattlemen in the Pahsimeroi Valley. The examiners concluded, "no extreme bitter feeling now prevails, but there are contentions of long standing which may become aggravated and grazing regulations will have to be carefully drawn up and rigidly enforced." They recommended three grazing districts: the Lemhi (that part of the reserve in the Lemhi and Salmon watersheds), Pahsimeroi (all of the Pahsimeroi and Warm Spring watersheds), and Lost River (reserve areas in Birch, Little Lost and Big Lost watersheds). They proposed the designation of ranger districts with a force of at least six men who could "make their headquarters outside of the reserve at some ranch in the valleys." They recommended a Supervisor's Office at Salmon.<sup>6</sup>

When created in 1906, the Lemhi Forest Reserve consisted of two distinct areas: the Mackay Division and the Little Lost River Division. The former stretched southeast to northwest, with the Pahsimeroi and Little Lost River valleys to its east and Mackay and Challis to the west. The Little Lost River Division, also trending southeast to northwest, encompassed the western side of the Lemhi Range. The northern ends of both divisions are now part of the Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District and the southern ends are in the Lost River Ranger District.

As part of a 1907 reorganization, administration of part of the Lemhi Forest Reserve (headquartered in Mackay) transferred to the Salmon River Forest Reserve supervisor, George Bentz, in Salmon. This area along the Lemhi River became known as "Lemhi North" while the remainder became "Lemhi South."<sup>7</sup>

The Lemhi North included the area on the north side of Salmon River from the Hat Creek divide on up to and including the Yankee Fork drainage; the south side of Salmon River

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<sup>3</sup> Magoon, 129-131, 136-137.

<sup>4</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest," Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0238, R4 History Collection.

<sup>5</sup> Gordon E. Tower and W. T. Cox, "The Proposed Lemhi Forest Reserve, Idaho, 1904," File: "LP-Boundaries – Lemhi - 1904-1909," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0134-005, R4 History Collection.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</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), 35.

up to and including the Slate Creek drainage; East Fork and Lone Pine Country. The Lemhi south included the East side of Big Lost River, Little Lost River, Pahsimeroi, the west side of Birch Creek, and the head of the Lemhi.<sup>8</sup>

The Lemhi National Forest grew with several additions. The President, with an executive order dated June 26, 1908, transferred the Big Lost River Watershed (White Knob Mountains, also including the Big Lost River Game Preserve) from the Sawtooth National Forest to the Lemhi effective July 1, 1908. Two years later, President Taft signed a proclamation adding to the Lemhi a portion of the Beaverhead National Forest. Land Examiner George C. Thompson, in justifying the alterations, described the Forests four divisions:

The Sawtooth Addition embraces the head waters of the Big Lost River in that portion of the country lying north of the divide between Wood River and Big Lost River . . . and contains approximately 284,800 acres. . . .The Mackay Division is about sixty miles long . . . averaging in width about twelve miles and includes portions of Big and Little Lost Rivers, Warm Spring Creek and Pahsimeroi watersheds, in all about 357,120 acres. . . .The Little Lost River Division also about sixty miles long includes a portion of the watersheds of that name, the Pahsimeroi River and Birch Creek and runs almost parallel to the Mackay Division and . . . it includes only the western slope of the range between the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi Rivers. The average width of this division . . . is about twelve miles and it comprises an area of approximately 394,240 acres . . . . The Beaverhead Addition extends south of the Continental Divide and includes approximately 162,560 acres . . . This country is the source of tributaries to Birch Creek, Medicine Lodge, Myers and Blue Creeks.<sup>9</sup>

Thompson depicted the area industry as primarily stock-raising followed by mining. Agriculture was a minor consideration but he expected it to increase. He also noted the previous local resistance to the national forests had practically disappeared, as seen in the many requests for additions to the forest and for no eliminations.<sup>10</sup> They included six petitions signed by 267 local ranchers and stockmen as well as letters signed by individuals with vested interests.<sup>11</sup>

Numerous proclamations in subsequent years further altered the configuration of the Lemhi National Forest. The boundaries between the Lemhi, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Beaverhead national forests were adjusted in 1913, extensive additions were made in 1923, and, in 1930, a small area on the north end of the Pahsimeroi District was transferred from the Salmon to the Lemhi.

The most significant event affecting the Lemhi National Forest was the loss of its supervisor, Ernest A. Renner. He died in an automobile accident on April 20, 1934.<sup>12</sup> As a result, the Challis National Forest began managing the Antelope-Wildhorse, Pahsimeroi, and Little Lost River districts while the Salmon National Forest took over the Medicine Lodge district. On October 8, 1938, this arrangement became permanent and the Lemhi National Forest's name was discontinued.

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<sup>8</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>9</sup> George C. Thompson, "Report on Proposed Additions and Eliminations of the Lemhi National Forest Idaho, 27 July 1909," File: "LP-Boundaries – Lemhi - 1904-1909," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0134-001, R4 History Collection.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> C.I. Huddle, Supervisor, to District Forester, 12 October 1909, File: "LP-Boundaries – Lemhi - 1904-1909," Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0134-001, R4 History Collection.

<sup>12</sup> "Renner Killed in Auto Crash," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), April 25, 1934, 1.

## ***Salmon National Forest***

### **Salmon River Forest Reserve, 1906-1908**

Early examination reports provide insights on conditions leading up to the designation of the Salmon River Forest Reserve. In his 1904 report on the proposed reserve, Forest Assistant William T. Cox commented on the “exceedingly mountainous” area, noting the “splendid scenery” and the “magnificent panorama of forest, rock, and snow.” He concluded the timber resources were probably not commercially viable on a large scale but that much second- and third-class lumber was available for harvest. Agricultural activities were minimal but mining “is and must remain the paramount industry of this region.” In fact, most of the area’s settlements were merely mining camps.<sup>13</sup>

Cox went on to discuss the grazing situation. Few stock animals grazed within the proposed reserve, even though stockraising was an important industry in Lemhi and Custer counties. Residents of Boise and Challis drove in sheep and cattle to the area, often too early in the season and usually bedding them down around water bodies. Cox wrote, “Among the people of Salmon Valley there exists a pronounced antipathy toward the sheepman.” Sheep turned onto the range some years earlier have “mysteriously disappeared” and mutton became widely available in the mining camps. Consequently, “the sheepmen could do nothing but leave, which indeed they were instructed to do.” In his proposal for administration, Cox recommended a supervisor, assistant supervisor, and 16 guards in specific locations.<sup>14</sup>

Cox concluded the residents of Salmon Valley and Challis supported the creation of a forest reserve. In another report, however, he recognized opposition from stock companies.<sup>15</sup> As discussed above, local newspapers expressed significant antagonism toward the Lemhi and Salmon River forest reserves. Nevertheless, on November 5, 1906, President Roosevelt signed a proclamation establishing both. Elizabeth Smith described the boundaries of the Salmon River Forest Reserve in her 1973 history of the forest:

This Reserve was bounded on the west by the total length of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, with Marsh Creek and Valley Creek on the southwest. The Salmon River formed the southern boundary, from Valley Creek east to Thompson Creek. From Thompson Creek north to the North Fork of the Salmon River[,] the line followed approximately the present boundaries of the Challis and the Salmon National Forests as they more or less parallel the Salmon river, then followed west down the Salmon River to the Middle Fork.<sup>16</sup>

### **Salmon National Forest, 1908-1996**

In March 1908, the Forest Reserves are renamed National Forests to better reflect the multiple use mission. Soon thereafter, Gifford Pinchot directed a significant reconfiguration of national forests, an act authorized by President Roosevelt’s Executive Order No. 841 on June 26, 1908. As a result, the

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<sup>13</sup> William T. Cox, “The Proposed Salmon River Forest Reserve and Additions to Sawtooth, Bitter Root, and Lemhi Reserves, Idaho, 1904,” File: “L-Boundaries, Salmon, 1904-1909,” Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0176-005, R4 History Collection.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> William T. Cox, “Synopsis Report upon the proposed Salmon River Forest Reserve and additions to Sawtooth, Bitter Root, and Lemhi Reserves, Idaho, 1904,” File: “L-Boundaries, Salmon, 1904-1909,” Accession No. R4-1680-2009-0176-005, R4 History Collection.

<sup>16</sup> Elizabeth M. Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest, (1972?),” 63, Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0028, R4 History Collection.



boundaries of the Lemhi, Sawtooth, and Salmon River national forests changed. The Salmon National Forest lost land to the newly created Challis National Forest, including a portion south of lower Camas Creek to Yellowjacket Creek and areas south of the Yellowjacket, Panther Creek, and Hat Creek drainages.<sup>17</sup> However, it gained the Horse Creek drainage from the Bitterroot National Forest to the north. It also grew with a transfer from the Lemhi National Forest, which included the northern end of the Lemhi Mountain range (“south to Bell Mountain, exclusive of the Pahsimeroi drainage”) and an area east of the Horse Creek Drainage and north of the Salmon River to the Continental Divide. The latter part extended southward to the Lemhi Indian Reservation.<sup>18</sup>

In his 1909 description of the Salmon National Forest, Supervisor George Bentz discussed the Forest’s four distinct mountain ranges. The Lemhi River and Valley separate the rugged Beaverhead and Lemhi ranges, both of which are on the east side of the Salmon River. The Salmon River Mountains and the Big Horn Crags, separated by Panther Creek, are on the west side between the Main Salmon River and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. These rivers flow through two of the nation’s deepest canyons. Other main waterways are the Lemhi River, Panther Creek, Horse Creek, and the North Fork of the Salmon River.<sup>19</sup>

Additional areas of land shifted between the Salmon, Challis, Lemhi, and Beaverhead national forests in 1913. These included a small section north of Camas Creek and Myers Cove (from the Challis to the Salmon) and land west of the Continental Divide, directly west of Leadore (from the Beaverhead to the Salmon). President Coolidge’s proclamation of March 24, 1926 adjusted boundaries between the Salmon, Idaho, and Payette national forests. It shifted an area east of the Middle Fork from the Idaho National Forest to the Salmon National Forest. It included the Sheep Creek, Brush Creek and Soldier Creek drainages in the Thunder Mountain addition, which became part of the Idaho National Forest on December 23, 1919.<sup>20</sup> Author Elizabeth Smith described the addition:

It was a problem area for some time because of its location, inaccessibility, and unreserved status. There had been considerable mining activity in the area immediately prior to the establishment of the forest reserve in 1905. Because of the efforts of the Idaho Mining Association and Senator Weldon Heyburn, this area was eliminated from the 1905 proclamation. From 1908 to 1918, there were at least five murders in the area. Sheep trailed through the national forests to graze the unregulated area were a serious problem: in 1918, over 200,000 sheep crowded into the region. The bad fire year of 1919 brought the problem to a head. General Land Office officials were compelled to fight the fires all summer since the land was not in a national forest. Although several rangers were loaned out to help them, the Land Office special agents had their fill of firefighting. They signed a statement to that effect, and the land was added to the national forest.<sup>21</sup>

The 1931 designation of the Idaho Primitive Area was another significant event in the evolution of the Salmon National Forest. The 1,225,000-acre area encompassed land on the Salmon, Payette, Boise, and Challis forests, primarily the Middle Fork of the Salmon River watershed and the drainage of numerous

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>20</sup> James Hockaday, *History, Payette National Forest* (USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 1968), 33.

<sup>21</sup> Elizabeth M. Smith, *History of the Boise National Forest, 1905-1976* (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1983), 48-49.

southern tributaries joining the Salmon River.<sup>22</sup> Six years later, the Indian Creek and Pistol Creek drainages were added to the Idaho Primitive Area.<sup>23</sup>

In 1934, after the death of Lemhi Supervisor E. A. Renner, the Salmon National Forest began managing the Lemhi's Medicine Lodge Ranger District (District 1), a situation made official on July 1, 1938. The 1938 action also transferred a small piece of land from the Targhee National Forest that the Salmon was already administering as part of the Warm Springs Ranger District. Ten years later, the Medicine Lodge Ranger District went to the Targhee. The Salmon National Forest regained some acreage on February 25, 1940 with a transfer from the Idaho National Forest. It encompassed land west of the Middle Fork and south of the Main Salmon rivers, including Stoddard Creek Point, Twin Peak, and Butts Creek Peak.

The Salmon National Forest underwent few alterations until the 1972 creation of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. As discussed below, district boundaries changed as units reorganized. This situation remained stable for more than three decades until the Forest Service trend of consolidation, nearly a century old, gained momentum. After the Salmon forest supervisor retired in 1994, the Challis forest supervisor took over management of both forests. The two merged as the Salmon-Challis National Forest in 1996 as a pilot test; the arrangement became final in 1998.

### Salmon National Forest District and Personnel

With so many boundary adjustments, administrative duties shifted constantly as reflected in the changing nature of ranger districts. Early lists of personnel provide some idea of the first administrative units. In June 1907, Forest Supervisor George Bentz sought rangers for Loon Creek, Stanley Basin, and Greyhound to supplement the existing staff, which included:<sup>24</sup>

|                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ora Cockrell                  | Salmon City                          |
| Montie Buster                 | Sunfield                             |
| H. B. Weber                   | Lemhi Agency                         |
| F. W. Carl                    | Gibbonsville                         |
| Earl Gilbreath                | Big Creek (Panther Creek) and Shoup  |
| R.W. Young                    | Shoup                                |
| E. M. Christensen and Ashton  | Prairie Basin (Forney)               |
| H. D. Gerrish and Ross Tobias | Challis                              |
| William Shanafelt             | Salmon River                         |
| George Nichols                | Predator hunter in the Junction area |

By 1909, the rangers were:<sup>25</sup>

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| R.W. Young                | Indianola    |
| Ora Cockrell              | Hughes Creek |
| William Swan & Fred Chase | Salmon       |
| George Ashton             | Lemhi        |
| Morris Christensen        | Forney       |
| Harry Long                | Junction     |

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 49.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., 50.

<sup>24</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 70.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., 71.

A 1915 map delineated 12 ranger districts as follows:<sup>26</sup>

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. R. E. Allan  | Indianola  |
| 2. Ora Cockrell | Hughes Creek   |
| 3. C. J. Kriley | Fourth of July Kriley  |
| 4. F. C. Haman  | From Sal Mtn. up east side of Salmon River to the Pahsimeroi     |
| 5. R. L. Dryer  | Leesburg (California Bar)  |
| 6. J. Gautier   | Forney (Cabin Creek)   |
| 7. William Swan | From Carmen to Hat Creek, west of the Salmon River               |
| 8. M.E. Mahoney | Shoup (Garden Creek)   |
| 9. G. R. Ashton | Lemhi, surrounding the Indian Reservation                        |
| 10. Fred Chase  | Leadore area, west of Leadore                                    |
| 11. C. Nelson   | Junction, Grizzly Hill area – former part of the Beaverhead N.F. |
| 12. H. B. Weber | Gilmore  |

Subsequent list of rangers indicate there were 11 ranger districts in 1915-16, ten in 1917, and a reorganization to six districts in 1918. The Forest gained the Middle Fork Ranger District in 1923 and the Medicine Lodge Ranger District in 1934. In subsequent years, these eight districts gradually decreased until there were only four beginning in 1972.

### ***Challis National Forest, 1908-1996***

An Executive Order created the Challis National Forest on July 1, 1908 from parts of the Salmon River (1,028,240 acres) and Sawtooth (132,800 acres) national forests. The new Forest included Silver Creek (tributary to Camas Creek) but excluded the west side of Valley Creek up to Crooked Creek and the south side of Salmon River down to Cold Spring Creek.

To facilitate administration and address errors discovered in 1906 proclamation maps, President Taft signed Proclamation #1241 on May 19, 1913. This action affected the Challis by eliminating 18,560 acres, transferring 40,640 acres to the Salmon, adding 16,640 acres from the Salmon and 96,830 acres from the Sawtooth, and correcting the boundary location at Thompson Creek. More specifically, Silver Creek and its tributaries, along with the slope into the Camas above Yellowjacket Creek, were transferred to the Salmon. In return, the Challis gained Moose Creek and the head of Park Creek. From the Sawtooth, it received Cold Spring Creek, Warm Spring Creek, Elk Creek, Rough Creek, Big Casino, Little Casino, Crooked Creek, Goat Creek, and area south to the divide of Redfish Lake.

Minor adjustments occurred in following years. The 58-acre townsite of Stanley was eliminated from the Challis National Forest in 1916. In 1928, two areas near Stanley and Redfish Lake, referenced logically as the Southeastern Addition and the Redfish Lake Addition, were added.

During these early years, ranger district boundaries were set and adjusted. A 1911 reorganization left the Challis with five ranger districts: D1-Stanley, D2-Loon Creek, D3-Garden Creek (Challis), D4-Clayton, and D5-Bonanza. In 1920, these reduced to four when the Clayton Ranger District absorbed the Bonanza Ranger District. Regional officer C. N. Woods found the four districts (Stanley, Clayton, Loon Creek, and

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

Challis) to be somewhat unbalanced and, on his recommendation, the Forest created the Rapid River Ranger District in 1923.<sup>27</sup>

Upon the 1934 death of Lemhi Supervisor E. A. Renner, the Challis gained three units from the Lemhi National Forest: Little Lost River, Pahsimeroi, and Antelope/Wildhorse ranger districts. The arrangement became permanent with the 1938 elimination of the Lemhi National Forest. By 1941, the Challis National Forest encompassed nearly 2.5 million acres, earning the distinction of the “largest unit administered as a national forest.”<sup>28</sup> It included a substantial part of the Idaho Primitive Area, designated in 1931.

The 1950s brought additional changes. The Stanley Ranger District absorbed the Rapid River Ranger District in 1955 and the Challis Ranger District took over the Loon Creek Ranger District (informally in 1954, formally in 1956). Around 1956, the three former Lemhi districts (Little Lost River, Pahsimeroi, and Wildhorse) were reconfigured as the Mackay and May ranger districts, so named for the locations of their headquarters. This left the Challis National Forest with five ranger districts, a number that diminished to four on July 1, 1972 when the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was born. In 1996, the Challis National Forest consolidated with the Salmon National Forest after two years under one supervisor. The Washington Office formally approved this arrangement in 1998.

## **1972 Reorganization**

The reorganization and consolidation of ranger districts is ongoing as policies evolve, staffs shrink and increase, and needs change. In the 1970s, another factor came into play: President Nixon’s directive to administer geographic areas through one Federal office rather than a variety of agency offices. His “Standard Regional Boundary Concept” would have eliminated some Forest Service regional offices. Former Ashley Forest Supervisor A. R. McConkie explained the situation:

Funds and personnel limitations have been very severe during this spring of 1973. A number of Forest Service consolidations has [*sic*] been made in the Intermountain Region to cut down overhead costs. The same is true with Ranger District consolidations. Approximately one-third of the Ranger Districts in the Region have been eliminated by consolidating with other units. On April 24, 1973, announcement was made by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Intermountain Regional Headquarters at Ogden would be eliminated. The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station headquarters at that location would also be moved. These actions, taken together with shortage of funds since the Forest Service will receive in Fiscal Year 1974 an estimated 35% to 30% less funding than in the previous fiscal year, have brought about rather severe crises with many Forest Service employees.<sup>29</sup>

Several factors halted the initiative: the difficulties of setting regional boundaries without regard for agency missions, the opposition of certain Congressmen, and Nixon’s resignation after the Watergate scandal. As McConkie mentioned, however, district consolidations had already taken place thanks to a 1968 “Size of Ranger District Policy” requiring forests to examine public services, resource management, organization management, costs, and projected workload. It recommended consolidation of districts with

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<sup>27</sup> C. N. Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922,” 1, File: “Challis NF Inspection, 1909-1928,” Challis Heritage Office, Salmon-Challis National Forest. Salmon-Challis National Forest is abbreviated as SCNF hereinafter.

<sup>28</sup> USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region, *Challis National Forest*, 1.

<sup>29</sup> A. R. McConkie, “Ashley National Forest Historical Information, May 22, 1973,” Ashley National Forest, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/ashley/heritage/histories/mcconkie.pdf> (accessed February 2, 2009).

headquarters in the same community, including the North Fork and Indianola districts on the Salmon National Forest. The study also examined merging districts with winter headquarters in communities that also had year-round offices. The Cobalt Ranger District, with its winter headquarters in Salmon, fell in the latter category.<sup>30</sup>

Although the Cobalt, Salmon, and Leadore districts remained intact, the North Fork Ranger District absorbed the Indianola Ranger District in 1972. The effort dovetailed with the creation of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (NRA) that year, an event that significantly affected the Challis National Forest. The NRA encompassed substantial parts of the Stanley and Clayton ranger districts. With this loss of acreage, the Challis National Forest's district boundaries were reconfigured as the Middle Fork (D1), Challis (D2), Yankee Fork (D3), and Lost River (D4) districts. A contemporaneous description explained the changes:

A new Middle Fork Ranger District was established. It is a back country district, containing the Middle Fork Salmon River-Wild River from Marsh Creek to Camas Creek. The Rapid River and Little Loon Creek drainages and all of the Idaho Primitive Area on the Boise and Challis National Forests are on this District. Summer headquarters will be at Indian Creek, on the Middle Fork Salmon River, with winter headquarters in Challis.

The Challis Ranger District includes Mill Creek, Morgan Creek and Camas Creek drainages. The northern half of the old May Ranger District or Pahsimeroi River drainage is also on this district. The headquarters are in Challis.

The old Clayton Ranger District has been enlarged and renamed Yankee Fork Ranger District. It contains the Marsh Creek, Yankee Fork and Loon Creek to Falconberry drainages. The area around Bowery Peak in the East Fork is also on this District. The headquarters remain near Clayton.

The Mackay Ranger District has been enlarged and renamed the Lost River Ranger District. It includes all of the present Mackay Ranger District, plus the southern half of the old May Ranger District that drains into Big and Little Lost River. The headquarters are in Mackay.

The reorganization has resulted in the Forest Service moving out of May, Idaho. The area will be served from our Challis and Mackay offices.<sup>31</sup>

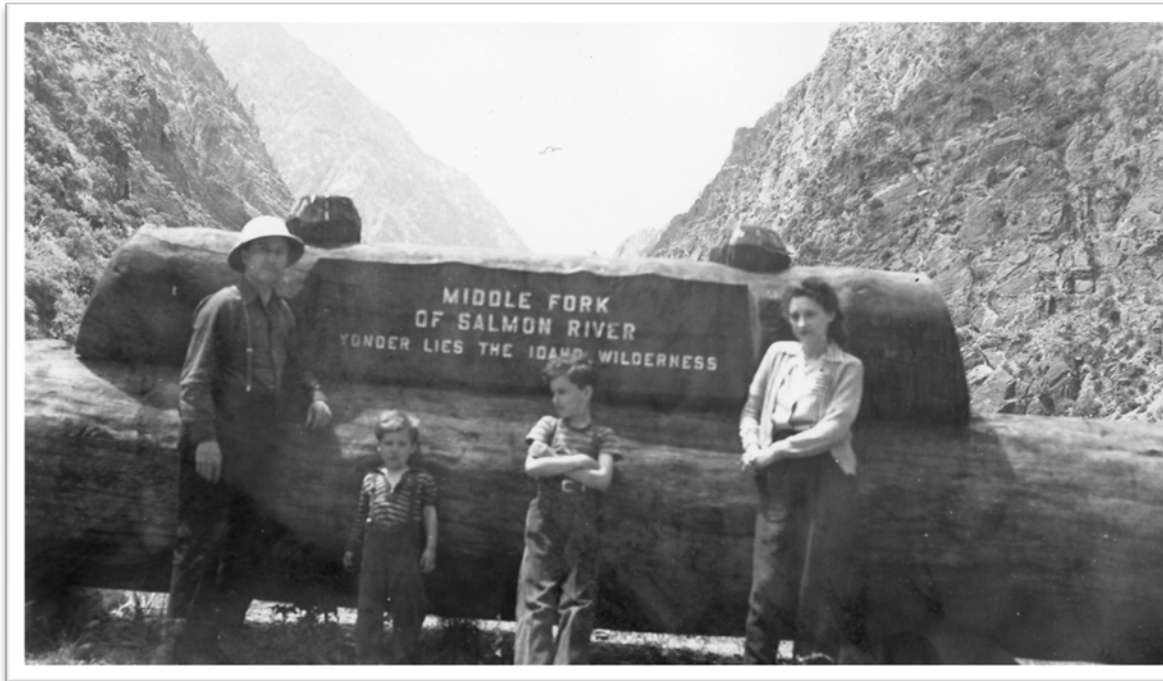
### ***River of No Return Wilderness, 1980***

The designation and protection of wilderness areas that started in the 1920s became increasingly significant as advocates – notably Arthur Carhart, Aldo Leopold, and Robert Marshall – called for protection of pristine natural areas. Following study and recommendations by forest supervisors and the regional forester, Region 4 got its first primitive areas in 1931. One of these was the Idaho Primitive Area, which covered 1,090,000 acres in Central Idaho.

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<sup>30</sup> Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Assistant Regional Foresters and Forest Supervisors, 24 April 1968 [photocopy], Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>31</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."



**Sign, Middle Fork of the Salmon River**

In 1963, on the eve of the Wilderness Act, the Idaho Legislature expressed to Congress its opposition to the designation of more wilderness areas.<sup>32</sup> Nevertheless, Idaho senator Frank Church sponsored the Wilderness Act, which Congress passed in 1964. The legislation converted Forest Service-designated wilderness and wild areas to statutory wilderness and it required the Forest Service to examine primitive areas for designation.

After years of negotiation and cooperation between the Forest Service and Senators McClure and Church, the Central Idaho Wilderness Act passed in 1980 establishing the River of No Return Wilderness. It combined the Idaho Primitive Area with the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area and portion of the Magruder Corridor. In 1984, its name changed to the Frank Church-River of No Return (FC-RONR) Wilderness to honor the efforts of Senator Church who died that year.

At 2,366,757 acres, the FC-RONR Wilderness is the second largest wilderness in the lower 48 states and includes land on four national forests. The Salmon-Challis National Forest, with a significant portion of its acreage in the FC-RONR Wilderness, is the lead forest and coordinates management.

### ***Salmon-Challis National Forest, 1996-present***

In line with the Forest Service's reinvention of the 1990s – an effort driven by the Clinton administration – Region 4 experienced numerous changes in an effort to streamline administration. At the regional level, some staff groups began sharing services with other regions and the Bureau of Land Management. Several forests and ranger districts were combined or jointly managed. These included the Salmon and Challis forests, placed under joint management in May 1994 with headquarters in Salmon.<sup>33</sup> At that time, Salmon supervisor John Burns retired as part of the buyout program, a voluntary separation incentive.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Alexander, 198.

<sup>33</sup> Cindy Chojnacky, "Change Underway in the Intermountain Region," *Intermountain Reporter* (Summer 1994), 1.

<sup>34</sup> Cindy Chojnacky, "Gone Overnight . . . But Not Forgotten," *Intermountain Reporter* (Summer 1994), 15.

By the summer of 1995, and George Matejko had arrived from the Washington Office to take over as Salmon-Challis National Forest supervisor from acting supervisor Charles “Chuck” Wildes.<sup>35</sup> The two forests effectively consolidated as the Salmon-Challis National Forest as a “pilot test” in 1996, receiving formal approval from the Washington Office on February 3, 1998.<sup>36</sup>

A forest reorganization in 2006 led to the consolidation of Challis and Yankee Fork districts, as well as the Salmon and Cobalt districts. Additionally, responsibilities and boundaries shifted between administrative units.

## PERSONNEL

The administrative structures of the Salmon and Challis forests were typical of other Region 4 forests. A Forest Supervisor based at a headquarters (the Supervisor's Office or SO) directed district rangers who usually worked from both winter and summer headquarters. Assistant rangers or forest guards supplemented the rangers' labor during summer months.

Many of the Forests' first officers were local men. They tended to be men with hands-on skills, rather than formal training, who had to pass written and field exams. In August 1905, Forest Service official Frank Fenn arrived in Salmon to administer the ranger exam to four candidates, none of whom was from Salmon.<sup>37</sup> They may have included Fred Carl, Ross Tobias, and Fred Chase, some of the earliest Salmon National Forest employees. They recalled taking the ranger exam “in a field on the bar near what is now Broadway and Third.”<sup>38</sup> Tobias, hired as a forest guard in April 1907, later achieved the rank of assistant forest ranger. He worked on the Lemhi and Junction districts in 1909 then went to the Cabin Creek Ranger Station at Forney in 1910. When officers offered the ranger exam on the Lemhi National Forest in October 1907, C. I. Huddle participated.<sup>39</sup> Obviously successful, he went on to become the Lemhi's Forest Supervisor from 1909 to 1917.

One supervisor summarized the measly salary situation of rangers, noting that although they received \$900 a year, they were laid off in the winter and had to board several of their saddle horses. An educated and skilled ranger could make more money outside of the Forest Service. Given that they had to cover many of their own work expenses, most were spending an average of \$250 per year on lodging and subsistence, horses, feed and shoeing, and field equipment.<sup>40</sup>

The skills of Forest Service personnel improved as more men attended forestry courses at the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan. Others completed correspondence courses offered by Region 4 during World War I. Some men gained work experience and education as enrollees or staff of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps. Others, like Lester Gutzman, worked his way up through the ranks. Hired as a lookout in 1923, Gutzman took the ranger exam in 1928 and became ranger of the Salmon's

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<sup>35</sup> *Intermountain Reporter* (Summer 1995), 7 and 22.

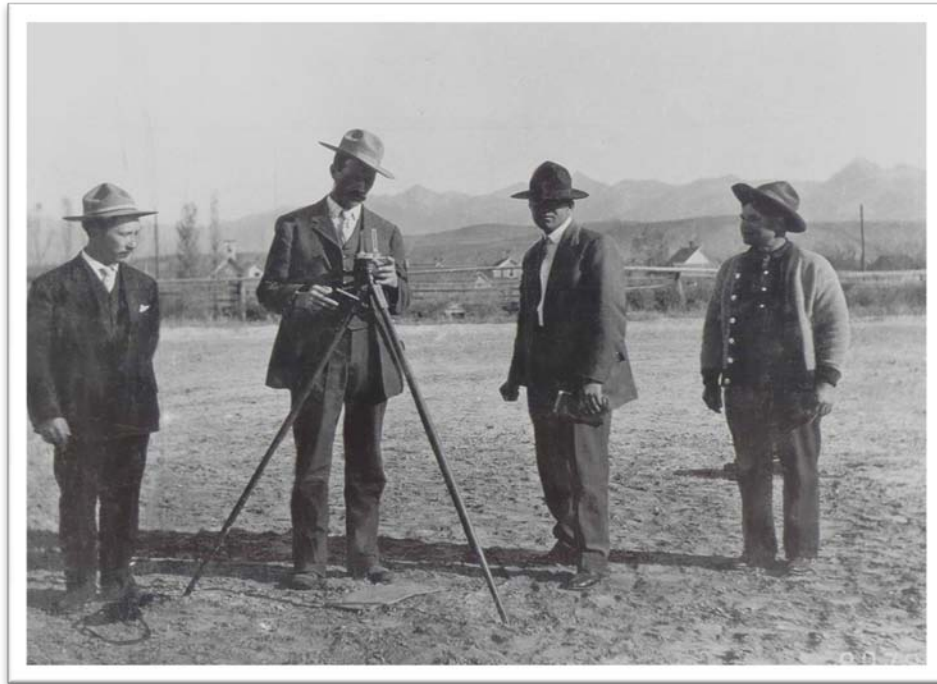
<sup>36</sup> Clyde Thompson to Regional Forester, 3 February 1998, Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>37</sup> Crosby, “Why National Forests?: A Historical Perspective,” 119.

<sup>38</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 70.

<sup>39</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>40</sup> William Weld Clark, “Report on Personnel, Bear River National Forest, November 24, 1907” [transcription], 2, Cache National Forest History Binders, Logan Ranger District Office, Logan, Utah.



**Ranger Exam at Salmon, Idaho. Photo courtesy of John Burns.**

Middle Fork Ranger District (later renamed Yellowjacket), serving there until 1944 when he transferred to the Cobalt Ranger District for 16 years. During his tenure with the Forest Service, he fought fires including the intense Wilson Creek Fire of 1929, worked with the CCC on projects such as the Hoodoo Meadows airstrip, named and stocked lakes in the Bighorn Crag area, and completed a wide range of other “on-the-ground” tasks.<sup>41</sup>

Lester was one of many Gutzmans employed by the Forest Service, which led Jim Caples to exclaim there were so many Gutzmans on the Salmon National Forest that you couldn't walk around a tree without running into one. Ernest, the oldest, was superintendent of Bonanza CCC Camp F-83 in 1935 and worked in the Salmon National Forest Supervisor's Office. The second oldest, James, also worked in the SO and retired from his position there. Paul, the next in line, was superintendent of Squaw Creek Camp F-92 and later, in 1939, staffed the Lake Mountain lookout. The fourth brother John built trails on the Indianola Ranger District in the early 1920s and convinced Lester (the fifth brother) to work for the Forest Service. Ike, brother number six, occasionally fought fire for the agency and later became a college instructor. The next in line, Wilson Gutzman, worked for the Forest Service in 1938-39 and later joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Lewis, the youngest, was the only Gutzman brother who didn't put in time with the Forest Service.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Mandi Buster, “Long Tough Gut,” *Patchwork* (May 1991), 101-107.

<sup>42</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010.



# Chapter 3: Civilian Conservation Corps

## OVERVIEW

As unemployment rates rose during the Great Depression, federal and state agencies implemented innovative programs to provide temporary work. In the Intermountain West, work camps for transients were set up in Pocatello, Idaho and Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.<sup>1</sup> Programs such as the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps had a much greater impact, particularly on the national forests.

On April 5, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law a bill that created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, later renamed the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Planned in its early stages to benefit forested areas of western states, originators soon found that nearly all parts of the country had work opportunities for the CCC. Idaho in particular reaped the rewards of CCC enrollees, as noted by Judith Austin:

Thanks to the good work of state officials and the state's obvious needs, Idaho had more camps than any other state except California – and the state ranked second in per capita expenditure for the CCC as well. The state had 163 camps, lasting for an average of three years each. Among them were 109 Forest Service camps, 20 on state forests, nine on private forest lands, eight under the Soil Conservation Service, and 16 under the Grazing Service. The vast majority relocated south of the Salmon River. A number of the camps, in areas with particularly heavy winter weather and problems of accessibility, closed down each winter. At the peak of the CCC activity, in the summer of 1935, there were 82 camps functioning in the state.<sup>2</sup>

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

CCC camps on the Lemhi, Salmon, and Challis forests fell within the Army's Ninth Corps Area, specifically the Pocatello CCC District that was "reconstituted" in 1935 after a lapse of more than a year. The change reflected the goal of increasing CCC enrollment from 350,000 to 600,000 and helping the Fort Douglas, Fort Missoula, and Boise CCC districts to administer the "widely scattered companies."<sup>4</sup> In July of 1935, the number of CCC companies in the Pocatello CCC District increased to 21 when three companies were transferred from Mississippi. Four new companies arrived from Fort Knox the following September,

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<sup>1</sup> Charles S. Peterson and Linda E. Speth, "A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 25 September 1980," TMS [photocopy], p. 103, Accession No. R4-1680-1995-0001-08, R4 History Collection.

<sup>2</sup> Judith Austin, "The CCC in Idaho," *Idaho Yesterdays* (Fall 1983), excerpt at Idaho Public Television, CCC in Idaho, <http://www.idahoptv.org/outdoors/shows/ccc/idaho/austinarticle.html> (accessed September 9, 2003).

<sup>3</sup> Idaho Public Television, "CCC in Idaho," <http://www.idahoptv.org/outdoors/shows/ccc/idaho/cccinidaho.cfm> (accessed September 9, 2003).

<sup>4</sup> *The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Pocatello District, 1935*, 7, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

bringing the total to 25. An expanded building program accompanied the enrollees and numerous camp buildings were constructed that year.<sup>5</sup>

Michael Crosby provides a thorough overview of the CCC on the Salmon National Forest in his book, *"I'd Do It Again in a Minute!"*. In 1933, advance construction crews of 21 CCC enrollees each arrived in Salmon to begin work on the Forest's first four camps: Williams Creek Camp F-87, Moccasin Creek Camp F-89, Lick Creek Camp F-91, and Spring Creek Camp F-92. Seventy-five foremen and skilled workers known as Local Experienced Men (LEM) provided support.<sup>6</sup> That same year, the Lemhi National Forest received one camp (Wildhorse F-81) while the Challis National Forest got three (Beaver Creek F-82, Bonanza F-83, and White Valley F-85). Throughout the life of the CCC program (1933-1942), the number of camps on these three forests fluctuated, as did their locations and enrollees.

The CCC made significant contributions to the Lemhi, Salmon, and Challis forests, including the construction of administrative improvements. Without such a program, many worthwhile projects could not have been undertaken. They improved or replaced rustic ranger station buildings and developed new year-round and seasonal stations at locations better suited for administration. By early 1936, the CCC had constructed 24 administrative facilities and remodeled nine on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>7</sup> The local newspaper updated these numbers in April 1940, reporting the CCC had constructed 18 ranger stations and offices, 19 warehouse and garages, eight barns, and three lookout houses.<sup>8</sup> Ranger Archie Murchie later recalled:

Those CCC boys could build a ranger station complete and do a real good job: the cabinet work, the plumbing, and if you were where there was electricity, the wiring. This was all done under good supervision by foremen who were experienced plumbers or carpenters or electricians or whatever. Those boys acquired enough knowledge that I believe any one of those crews, after a year or two, could go out and build a ranger station. Many of these were only eighteen-year-old boys, but it would be just as good as any ranger station built by any carpenters in the country.<sup>9</sup>

Arguably, the CCC's most important contribution on the Salmon National Forest was the construction of the Salmon River Road, a project that locals promoted and pursued as soon as the ECW legislation passed. As one newspaper editor wrote, the road would connect east and west Idaho (Salmon and Riggins) and open up the country to large-scale mining and logging.<sup>10</sup> At the time, a narrow, sometimes treacherous, dirt road led from Salmon westward to Shoup, 40 miles downriver but no further. With the project approved, CCC crews extended the road downriver from Salmon and upriver from Riggins. Although they did not complete it the full length, they did succeed in opening the river corridor and amenities like campgrounds to vehicles.

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>6</sup> Michael Crosby, *"I'd Do It Again in a Minute!": The Civilian Conservation Corps on the Salmon National Forest* (Salmon, ID: Salmon Library Association, 1997), 9.

<sup>7</sup> "The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Salmon River Country [1936?]," TMs (photocopy), Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>8</sup> "Accomplishments of CCC Camps During Seven Years on the Salmon Forest," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), April 10, 1940, 1.

<sup>9</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), 344.

<sup>10</sup> Crosby, *"I'd Do It Again in a Minute!"*, 4.

For the Forest Service, the sudden influx of funds after several lean years created some problems as administration of New Deal programs required more personnel and greater costs. District rangers had to adjust to supervising more than a handful of men when they were placed in charge of crews up to 100 men. Other resource management work suffered as they dedicated much of their time to managing projects, supervising untrained men, and securing supplies.

## CAMP HISTORIES

The following camp histories, while brief, are gleaned from several sources found in the SCNF Heritage Offices in Salmon and Challis. Michael Crosby's history of the Salmon National Forest's CCC camps, *"I'd Do It Again in a Minute!"*, is particularly useful. The unpublished compilation titled "History of the Challis National Forest" provides details on the Challis National Forest's CCC camps. Primary sources include three publications from the Pocatello CCC District Office: *The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Pocatello District, 1935*; *Pocatello Chieftain Annual, 1936*; and *CCC Pocatello District, 1938*. Other useful sources are Idaho Public Television's website titled "CCC in Idaho"; "The Cove Creek Civilian Conservation Corps Dump in Central Idaho" by Mitzi Rossillon; "Bonanza CCC Camp, Passport In Time 2004"; "CCC's: A New Deal Plan" in *The Recorder-Herald*, 14 July 1983; and a circa 1936 report titled "The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Salmon River Country." See the bibliography for full citations.

### ***Wildhorse (Lemhi) Camp F-81***

Wildhorse Camp F-81, sometimes known as the Lemhi Camp, operated only one season in 1933. Under Camp Superintendent J. Roy Weber, enrollees built the Wildhorse Ranger Station buildings. They may have also built the Wildhorse Lookout.

### ***Beaver Creek Camp F-82***

Beaver Creek Camp F-82, in the charge of Camp Superintendent Sydney E. Ray, existed only for the summer of 1933. Enrollees constructed buildings at the Seafoam and Cape Horn ranger stations and worked on the Bulltrout Lake, Beaver Creek, and Greyhound roads.

### ***Bonanza Camp F-83***

Established as a summer camp in 1933, Bonanza Camp F-83 operated until 1941. It was about one-half mile west of the former mining town of Bonanza. Enrollees from White Valley (Challis) Camp F-85 used it as a summer camp before 1936. Camp Superintendents included Lester Gutzman (1934), Ernest Gutzman (1935), R. S. Walker (1936), and H. B. Tingle (1937-1941).

Company 1311 moved into Bonanza Camp on April 25, 1933. Company 1977 occupied it in the summer of 1935, sending some men to spike camps at Challis, Loon Creek, Clayton, and Stanley. The following summer, Company 1764 from Fort Riley, Kansas transferred to Bonanza Camp F-83. Known as the "Jayhawker Company," this unit had worked at Itasca Park, Minnesota (1933-34), Lawrence, Kansas (1934-35), Camp Mayo, South Dakota (1935-36), and Panther Creek Camp (January to May 1936). They occupied the Bonanza Camp for the summers of 1936 and 1937, returning to Panther Creek for the winter in between (1936-37). Company 2511 moved to Bonanza Camp F-83 on May 25, 1938.

Enrollees worked on the Bonanza and Loon Creek ranger stations, as well as the Yankee Fork and Jordan Creek roads. The camp closed in 1941 and, after World War II, the Forest Service began using its buildings

as a fire training facility. They were eventually removed. In 2004, the Salmon-Challis National Forest sponsored a Passport In Time project to document the Bonanza Campground (Heritage No. CH-187), which included the former CCC camp.

### ***White Valley/Challis Camp F-85***

Camp F-85, known as White Valley Camp (1933-1934) and Challis Camp (1934-1941), was on the Challis National Forest about 16 miles northwest of Challis. The first two years it was a summer camp with tents. When barracks were built in 1935, it became a year-round camp. Camp Superintendents were George Smith (1933), Emmett Steeples (1934), Louis B. Koch (1935), R. S. Walker (1936), and Howard S. Tingle (1937-1941). Principal projects included construction of the Sleeping Deer truck trail and buildings at the Challis Supervisor's Office/Ranger Station compound.

In May of 1933, the men of Company 1312 became the first to occupy White Valley Camp. Company 972 transferred from Shoup Camp F-103 to Camp F-85 in May of 1934. Company 2539, which occupied the camp in the summer of 1935, was followed by Company 2511 from Fort Knox. Arriving on September 15, 1935, this group of mostly Kentuckians was the first to live in the new barracks. Some enrollees worked on roads and others constructed lookouts and ranger station buildings. In 1936, some went to a spike camp at May, Idaho. Company 2511 was there as late as May 1938 when it transferred to Bonanza Camp F-83.

The Challis Camp prided itself on its buildings, which included a recreation hall, a school building, and a vocational training building. The enrollees built the latter at no cost to the Government, with the support of camp officials and Custer County Commissioners. It was of "rough-hewed logs and with three compartment[s] in it, for woodworking, auto mechanics and the sign shop." In May 1936, Captain Joseph Bell initiated a camp beautification project that included rockwork, a fountain, paths, and landscaping. Other site features included a baseball diamond, a tennis court, and a skating rink that relied on water diverted from Challis Creek. By 1938, a log church was under construction at the camp.

### ***Williams Creek Camp F-87***

One of the Salmon National Forest's first four camps, Camp F-87 opened on Williams Creek under First Lieutenant F. M. Harris. In 1933, the camp's single year of existence, Superintendent Frank Bradley supervised enrollees of Company 1314 as they extended the Williams Creek Road westward into the Panther Creek drainage. He had been in charge of the road's construction since 1931. They also built the Williams Creek guard station and barn, the Salmon ranger station and barn (now known as the Salmon Ranger Dwelling Site), a phone line up Williams Creek, and the Cougar Point Campground including the stone and log pavilion. Additionally, they worked on truck trails in the Hayden Creek tributaries and stock fences in the Williams Creek drainage. The camp closed permanently in October 1933.

### ***Moccasin Creek Camp F-89***

In 1933, Camp F-89 opened on Moccasin Creek in the Salmon National Forest under Captain E. E. Keatley. Enrollees of Company 1313 extended a forest road from Williams Creek Summit, along Napias Creek to Leesburg and toward Copper Mountain and the head of Pine Creek. They also built the Copper Creek Ranger Station and several lookout buildings. The camp closed permanently in October 1933.

### ***Gibbonsville or Lick Creek Camp F-91***

Another of the Salmon National Forest's first four camps, Camp F-91 opened for one season, the summer of 1933, under Captain G. H. Stough and Superintendent Otis Slavin. Company 1316 occupied the camp,

located on Lick Creek near Gibbonsville, beginning May 1933. They built a campground at Twin Creeks with a log and stone pavilion, improved the Hughes Creek Ranger Station, and built truck trails up Lick, Sheep, Hughes, Hull, and Fourth of July creeks.

### ***Spring Creek, Squaw Creek Camp F-92***

Camp F-92 started as a tent camp on Spring Creek, two miles above the town of Shoup. It opened in May 1933 under Captain J. A. Rogers as one of four CCC camps on the Salmon National Forest. Under Camp Superintendent Paul Gutzman, the first enrollees in Company 1315 rehabilitated the Indianola Ranger Station, constructed a phone line to Long Tom Lookout, improved roads up Sage, Squaw, and Indian creeks, and extended the road along Spring Creek to the head of Horse Creek. Camp F-92 became the first lead camp to work on the Salmon River Road from Shoup westward to Riggins.

In September 1933, with the approval to proceed with the Salmon River Road, Camp F-92 was relocated to a permanent, year-round camp at the mouth of Squaw Creek just below Indianola Ranger Station. Local carpenter Jake Middlekauff supervised construction of the camp and the CCC moved in during November 1933. Along with Camp F-103, Camp F-92 was one of the first permanent camps on the Salmon National Forest.

In the summer of 1934, most enrollees of Camp F-92 worked in spike camps at Williams Creek, Cougar Point, near Corn Lake, at North Fork, Little Sheepsteater Creek, Twin Creeks Campground, and Leesburg. By the end of May, they had built one lookout tower (unidentified), a 400-gallon water tank at North Fork, a mile of phone line, and three miles of road.

The men of Camp F-92 included Company 232 (arrived July 1935, transferred to Camp F-401 in October 1935), and a company that relocated from Yellowstone Park in October 1935. Company 581 spent their winters at Camp F-92 (1935-36 and 1936-37), transferring to Forney Camp F-167 in the summers of 1936 and 1937. Closed in 1937, the Squaw Creek Camp was reactivated in October 1938 for winter work on the Salmon River Road. It closed permanently in April 1941 and most of its equipment was sent to the CCC district headquarters in Pocatello.



**Spring Creek CCC Camp F-92**

## ***Shoup Camp F-103***

With instructions to extend the Salmon River Road, the CCC established Camp F-103 on the Salmon River, one-half mile below the town of Shoup, in September 1933. Local carpenter Billy Taylor supervised construction of the year-round camp and the first occupants arrived in November 1933. Camps F-103 and F-92 were the first permanent camps on the Salmon National Forest.

Company 972, previously stationed at Osborn Springs Camp F-94 on the Targhee National Forest, occupied the buildings in the winter of 1933-34. The enrollees, most of whom were from northwestern Wyoming and eastern Idaho, worked on the Salmon River Road and, in March 1934, completed the Pine Creek Bridge. Shoup Camp F-103 shut down in May of 1934 and Company 972 transferred to Challis Camp F-85. CCC enrollees salvaged the camp's building materials to construct Panther Creek Camp F-176.

## ***Forney Camp F-167***

In 1935, Forney Camp F-167 was set up in a heavily wooded area along Panther Creek, about 40 miles southwest of Salmon. Company 972 transferred to the camp on June 19, 1935 after previously working at the Shoup, White Valley, and Panther Creek camps. That summer, some enrollees went to spike camps at Challis, Loon Creek, Clayton, and Stanley. Company 581 transferred from Squaw Creek Camp to Forney Camp on May 11, 1936 for the summer, a pattern they would repeat the following year. In May of 1938, Company 3204 moved to the camp for summer work.

Enrollees of Forney Camp F-167 (a.k.a. McDonald Flat Camp) were involved primarily with road construction and firefighting. They built the road up Porphyry Creek and down Shovel Creek to the Yellowjacket Ranger Station and a road to Bighorn Crags that ranger Lester Gutzman laid out with an Abney level.<sup>11</sup>

The Forney Camp enrollees are also credited with constructing the Lake Mountain Lookout building and road (1938) and the Stoddard Pack Bridge (1938). One 25-man spike camp started the Hoodoo Meadows landing strip in 1935 but postponed the work to fight fires. It would be two years before another spike crew from Company 581 could finish it.

## ***Panther Creek Camp F-176***

Using materials salvaged from Shoup Camp F-103, Company 972 transferred from Challis Camp F-85 to complete the Panther Creek Camp in December 1934. The Company was the first to occupy the new facilities, designated Camp F-176, which was at the confluence of Garden and Panther creeks. In July 1935, Company 1254 moved to the camp but spent most of the summer out on fires. Formed with enrollees from New York and New Jersey, the Company was stationed previously in Utah, Florida, and Pennsylvania before coming to Panther Creek. They were replaced by "Jayhawker" Company 1764 of Fort Riley, Kansas from January to May 1936. The Jayhawker Company spent the summers of 1936 and 1937 at Bonanza Camp F-83, returning to Panther Creek for a second winter in between (1936-37).

The boys of Camp F-176 were scheduled to work on the Salmon River Road and the Panther Creek Road, but spent much of their time fighting fires. Spike camps were placed at China Springs (1935) and McDonald (1936). The Forest Service announced Camp F-176 would shut down for the winter of 1938-39.

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<sup>11</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010.

## ***Ebenezer or Cove Creek Camp F-401***

Company 232 stayed at Shoup Camp F-92 in 1935 while they constructed Camp F-401 on Ebenezer Bar. The Company, which was formed May 1933 at Fort Jay, New York, was first stationed at Bountiful, Utah, followed by Barrancas, Florida and New August, Mississippi. They arrived at Shoup Camp on July 22, 1935 and transferred to Camp Dix in January 1936 after completing some roadwork and building a 12' x 18' x 9' powder house. At that time, Company 2763 transferred from North Dakota to Ebenezer Camp F-401, remaining there through the summer, with the exception of some enrollees who went to spike camps on Horse Creek and Haynes Creek.

In 1936, Camp Superintendent Herbert St. Clair wrote about Ebenezer Camp, also known as Cove Creek Camp. It was the lead camp on the Salmon River Road construction. In 1935, 25 men from the first Company 232 were sent to the Indianola Ranger Station as a firefighting crew. They worked on the ranger station basement and other projects when they were not fighting fires. The Horse Creek Spike Camp boys built 5.5 miles of truck trail, two miles of telephone line, and maintained or rebuilt 24 miles of the Spring Creek motorway. Company 2763 built a bridge with heavy stone abutments across Colson Creek.

Occupied off and on until November 1941, Ebenezer Camp was the first on the Salmon National Forest to be built of pre-fabricated buildings. They were made of pre-cut bolted components that could be disassembled and re-erected elsewhere. This portability was important as the construction of the Salmon River Road proceeded westward.

As the CCC program came to a halt, some sought new uses for the Ebenezer Camp including a defense-training center. Nevertheless, its doors were closed in November 1941 and its buildings eventually transferred to the Navy in 1942.

## ***Pass Creek Camp F-404***

Built in the summer of 1935 and occupied in October 1935, Pass Creek Camp F-404 was 11 miles outside of Mackay. As a barracks camp, it provided winter quarters, first for Company 550 that had originated at Fort Knox in 1933 and was previously stationed at Camp Valley (California), Camp Bear Creek (Otway, Ohio), West Gallatin Camp and Camp Canyon (Yellowstone National Park), and Camp Indian Ranch (Dobbins, California). Company 550 improved the road between Mackay and Little Lost River Valley in 1935-36, and worked on roads in the Copper Basin country and Antelope Valley. They also constructed a warehouse in Mackay, as well as the Antelope Ranger Station barn and garage. Camp Superintendents included Ray Strunk (1935) and Ernest Gutzman (1936-1941).

## ***Clayton Camp F-407***

Built in 1935 as a year-round barracks camp, Clayton Camp F-407 was 200 yards from the Clayton Ranger Station. Company 2544 reportedly occupied the camp beginning June 1935. Under Superintendent R. S. Walker, by 1938 the New York enrollees had built the Sunbeam Hot Springs bathhouse of natural stone, a lookout tower (unidentified), and part of the Kinnikinic truck trail. They also fought many hours against the Dead Wood Fire on the Challis in 1937. In June of 1938, the enrollees transferred to Doublesprings Camp (T10N, R22E, S29) and the camp's buildings were removed the following year.

# Chapter 4: Nurseries, Fire, & Aviation

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

Aviation also requires special mention. Most forests in the intermountain Region have relied on aircraft primarily for fire management or control of weeds and insects. Historically, the Salmon-Challis National Forest also relied on airplanes and eventually helicopters to access remote areas, particularly in the Idaho Primitive Area and eventually the FC-RONR Wilderness.

## NURSERIES

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

Nursery operations appear to have been minimal on the SCNF. The Challis Heritage Office has an undated but early photograph of the "Lemhi Ranger Nursery – Pass Creek – 15 mi from Mackay," which may have been at the Mountain View Ranger Station. It portrays a shade structure over seedlings but no buildings.

Guards Joe Gautier and Ross Tobias gathered fir and pine cones near North Fork, then packed them by pack string to the ranger station "where they were thrashed in a square box." In 1909, Tobias picked up cones along the Lemhi River while he was at the Tendoy Ranger Station. He made a churn to thresh out seeds from the cones and, with the help of F. T. McLean, a seed-drying rack.<sup>1</sup> Herman Work's 1913 thesis included a photo taken at Hughes Creek of a "cone drying camp, handling about 600 bushels of pine cones."<sup>2</sup> A 1926 report explained the need to reseed when fire-damaged areas did recover naturally and noted that the Forest Service had started a planting program in Idaho in 1914. The seedlings, however, came from Savenac Nursery in Montana.<sup>3</sup>

The dearth of nurseries on the SCNF may be due to the area's "primitive condition as a virgin forest."<sup>4</sup> In other words, the need to reforest areas was minimal since it had not been logged extensively. Should nursery-related features be identified in the future, they would be worthy of scrutiny due to their rarity on the Forest.

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<sup>1</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 93-94.

<sup>2</sup> Work, np.

<sup>3</sup> USDA Forest Service Intermountain and Northern Districts, *The National Forests of Idaho*, United States Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Circular No. 61 (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, May 1926), 21.

<sup>4</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 93.



## FIRE MANAGEMENT

Numerous historians have documented the Forest Service's original policy of detecting and extinguishing fires as soon as possible. Driven by the goal of saving existing timber and other forest resources, the agency received national support and Congressional appropriations after the horrific fire season of 1910. This early focus on firefighting is notable for the role it played on administrative site development, particularly on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. It required a substantial network of infrastructure – roads, trails, telephone lines, and buildings – to support the network of fire guards, lookouts, and smokechasers.

The ability to detect and suppress fires varied with location. On the Lemhi National Forest, fires were easily detectable, as noted by Forest Service land examiner George Thompson in 1909:

The question of fires is greatly simplified by the fact that these mountain ranges are narrow and that in most cases the Forested area skirts along both slopes of the range thereby subjecting practically the entire Forest to close inspection from the net work of roads and trails in the valleys. The patrolling of these routes makes it possible to discover very quickly any outburst of fire.<sup>5</sup>

On much of the Salmon and Challis national forests, however, the vast mountainous regions with their high peaks and deep canyons complicated fire control efforts. This became clear during the Big Blowup of 1910 which killed 85 people and burned three million acres in Idaho and Montana. Ranger Fred Chase remembered it as the worst fire season he experienced on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>6</sup> Indeed, that year the Forest experienced 33 fires that burned 57,448 acres, more than 10 times the acreage burned in 1909.<sup>7</sup>



Fire Training Camp, 1937

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<sup>5</sup> Thompson.

<sup>6</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 116.

<sup>7</sup> Work, 75.

Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, had promoted a policy of fire prevention and suppression but it was not until the 1910 season that he received support. Congress passed the Weeks Act in 1911, authorizing and funding federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection. That same year, California's District Forester Coert DuBois developed a fire plan that included a network of lookout points on mountaintops. He expanded his plan in a 1914 document titled, "Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests," a seminal work on fire control for the Forest Service.

Following national trends, the Salmon and Challis forests sought to improve detection and suppression by placing lookout men and smokechasers on high peaks. In the summer of 1910, Fred Chase and Charles Truscott conducted the first survey for fire lookout sites on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>8</sup> That November, a forest officer reported, "I believe that the establishment of a few lookout stations on high peaks, where lookouts, provided with good glasses, should be stationed constantly during the entire fire season, would be cheaper and more effective than intensive patrol."<sup>9</sup> The following year, Lee Bradley built the forest's first lookout on Baldy Mountain near the town of Salmon in 1911.<sup>10</sup> By 1913, the Salmon had a protection plan that listed "all the factors of special danger, transportation, supplies, tools, labor and organization that enter into the fire situation."<sup>11</sup>

Since remote and inaccessible sites relied on quick communication, telephone lines were some of the first improvements constructed. The Forest Service also built roads, firebreaks and trails, as well as support structures such as lookout towers and fire caches. Herman Work, reporting on the Salmon National Forest in 1913, noted, "a system of protractor lookouts is being installed on high points and telephone lines are being extended and connected as funds become available."<sup>12</sup> Refer to *Within A Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960* for more detail on these types of early improvements.

The 1920s saw further advancements including regular fire training for employees and the adoption of standard firefighting techniques in Region 4 with the publication of a fire control manual.<sup>13</sup> The 1924 Clarke-McNary Act expanded federal assistance to state forestry programs, while research stations experimented with fire suppression and detection techniques. These actions probably benefitted the Challis National Forest which had minimal fire facilities as of 1925:

The Challis has two primary lookouts in use at the present time. On one of these is a very small unsatisfactory lookout house. There is no building on the other. There are several points used more or less as secondary lookouts, although some patrolling is done in connection with all of these. On one or two of these perhaps buildings should eventually be constructed. It is quite probable that it will be advisable to use another high peak or two for secondary lookouts. The Supervisor should get information as early as possible on this. In any event, in the near future, satisfactory lookout buildings should be

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<sup>8</sup> Crosby, "I'd Do It Again in a Minute!," 12.

<sup>9</sup> James M. Ryan, "1910 Annual Fire Report, 7 November 1910," File: "1680, General Collection Historical Data," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>10</sup> Crosby, "I'd Do It Again in a Minute!," 12.

<sup>11</sup> Work, 75.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 117.

constructed on the primary lookouts. Estimates should be submitted next winter for the construction of one or two lookout buildings.<sup>14</sup>

Firefighting continued to present challenges. In 1929, the Wilson Creek Fire burned 13,000 acres over a period of weeks and became the largest on record for the Salmon National Forest until the 1961 Corn Creek Fire. The minimal communications network hampered efforts as the lookout man on Middle Fork Peak had the only telephone and there were no radios. Earl Nichols was hired as a runner, important in areas with no trails and too rugged for horses.<sup>15</sup> It was on this fire that Supervisor Kinney and other Forest Service employees nearly lost their lives. The Loon Creek Fire of 1931, which burned 20,000 acres, was also disastrous.<sup>16</sup>

A few years later, the Chief established a policy in 1935 for “fire forests,” which included the Salmon National Forest, of getting 80% coverage of the fire area by using lookouts.<sup>17</sup> The offensive against fires strengthened during this decade thanks to New Deal funding. For the first time, the Salmon National Forest began using a fleet of Chevrolet trucks to transport firefighters and relying on aircraft to drop supplies.<sup>18</sup> Hundreds of CCC enrollees fought fires and constructed roads, trails, landing strips, and lookouts on both Forests. Responding to the expedited building program, the Forest Service’s Division of Engineering gathered “the best Regional Office designs” and issued a 281-document titled *Standard Lookout Structure Plans*. Of interest is the statement that lookouts with “unusual scenic panoramas” be given “the same attention to architectural treatment as any other administrative or recreation structure.”<sup>19</sup> Floyd Godden, Supervisor of the Salmon National Forest, sought to take advantage of available funds to develop lookout sites. In 1938, he submitted a request to build structures such as R4 Plan 80 lookouts and R4 Plan 70 pit toilets at dozens of fire detection points.<sup>20</sup> Many of these were never realized.

World War II brought a halt to the construction of lookouts. As forest officers joined the armed services, some lookouts were vacated while others supported the war effort. As early as 1937, lookout staff in California were trained to spot aircraft. California’s detection program, which became the Aircraft Warning Service, spread along the West Coast and eventually across the nation.<sup>21</sup> To provide year-round observation, the Forest Service winterized lookouts and erected temporary cabins at strategic spots.

The literal lack of manpower during the war led the Forests to hire boys, ages 16 and 17, and women to staff some lookouts.<sup>22</sup> Archie Murchie, ranger of the Wildhorse Ranger District during the war, recalled:

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<sup>14</sup> C. N Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925,” D-Inspection, General, Challis (Before and Inc. 1925), Over three years old; Accession No. 82-194; Records of the Forest Service, Record Group 95; National Archives-Pacific Alaska Region, Seattle, WA. Location cited as NA-Pacific Alaska Region hereinafter.

<sup>15</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 119.

<sup>16</sup> USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region, *Challis National Forest*, 20.

<sup>17</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 117.

<sup>18</sup> Tammy Bowen, “They’ve Come A Long Way,” *Patchwork* (May 1989), 67 and 69.

<sup>19</sup> USDA Forest Service Division of Engineering, *Standard Lookout Structure Plans* (1938), i.

<sup>20</sup> F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory – 1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>21</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>22</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 121-122.

On one lookout on the Wildhorse, I had a woman who manned it . . . or womanned it. She was a darned good lookout, too, although she wouldn't have been too good at fighting a fire, because she was just a little bit of a girl; I don't think she weighed over a hundred pounds. But as far as detection, it didn't make any difference whether it was day or night, if a lightening storm went over, she was up.<sup>23</sup>

Advancements in fire detection and suppression after World War II contributed to the decline of lookout sites. In particular, aviation played a significant role as the Forest Service increasingly relied on aircraft to drop smokejumpers and to transport crews and supplies. Beginning in 1956, the agency also used surplus military craft such as B-17 air tankers to drop fire retardant.<sup>24</sup> The availability of other equipment such as pumper trucks, tank trucks, and radios led to the eventual abandonment of many lookout towers and associated telephone lines.

## ***Lookout Typology***

The large number of lookouts on the Salmon-Challis National Forest warrants an expanded discussion of lookout site development and lookout typology. The earliest lookout men typically lived in tents, using an open-air alidade to locate fires. To improve visibility, some built crude and somewhat dangerous structures, often consisting of a platform on poles or a "crow's nest" on a treetop. Eventually, many fire detection points received permanent buildings.

### **Aermotor Towers**

In his 1914 report titled *Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests*, Coert DuBois endorsed the Chicago-based Aermotor Company's design for lookout towers, which were designed to place the observer above treetops. The Aermotor Company's prefabricated steel windmill and communication structures were uniquely adaptable as observation towers and, by about 1922, the company had generated at least two lookout designs. A 1924 Forest Service publication titled "Specifications and Plans for Lookout Towers" featured the LX-24 and the LX-25 models. While the LX-25 featured a ladder on the interior of the tower structure, the LX-24 ladder was on the exterior. The latter was less expensive but may not have been as safe:

The safety provided by the inside ladder may or may not be worth this additional cost. The question is one not susceptible of an exact answer. No recommendations are made. In reaching a decision as to the justification of buying the more expensive design purchasers should bear in mind that in twelve years of experience with outside ladders on steel towers no lives have been lost and, as a matter of fact, no minor accidents resulting from the use of that type of ladder are of record.<sup>25</sup>

By 1931, the LS-40 model was available and boasted a staircase on the tower's interior. At the top of all three designs, which could be of varying heights, was a 7' x 7' steel cab accessed through a trap door in the floor. It had a 6-foot ceiling height and two 4-pane windows in each wall. Given the cab's size, a separate cabin at ground level typically provided living quarters.

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<sup>23</sup> King, 183.

<sup>24</sup> Gerald W. Williams, *The USDA Forest Service: The First Century* (Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service, July 2000), 98.

<sup>25</sup> USDA Forest Service, "Specifications and Plans for Lookout Towers, 1924," 1.

The Aermotor tower's advantages included its variable height and the easy transportation of its prefabricated parts. However, they were expensive and some people complained they were cold and the metal walls buckled in strong winds.<sup>26</sup>

The Ulysses Mountain and Jureano Mountain lookouts are the only two Aermotor towers on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Historic records suggest the Anderson Mountain lookout was an Aermotor tower but the Forest Service removed it in 1962. Other Aermotor towers in Region 4 are the Bear Valley Mountain lookout (Boise NF), the Big Springs and Bishop Mountain lookouts (Caribou-Targhee NF), and the Arctic Point and Carey Dome lookouts (Payette NF). Five other Aermotor lookouts were erected on the Payette but they have been removed: Cold Mountain, Split Creek Point, Rock Rabbit, Cottontail Point, and Sloans Point. The Peck Mountain lookout tower, also on the Payette, is a steel tower and cab of Forest Service Plan L-14. Manufactured by the International Derrick & Equipment Company in Los Angeles, it is the only known Plan L-14 remaining in Region 4.<sup>27</sup>

### Early Standard Cabs

In addition to his support of the Aermotor tower, DuBois in 1914 proposed a one-room structure, measuring not more than 12 feet square, to serve as the lookout man's home, office, and workroom.<sup>28</sup> The Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6) followed suit and, in 1915, built the first "D-6 Cupola" lookout building. Adopted as a standard, the frame building measured 12' x 12' and had a 6' x 6' observation cupola.<sup>29</sup> The D-1 Cupola, designed by D. L. Beatty, was a larger, sturdier version. The 14' x 14' log structure began appearing on the Flathead National Forest (Montana) in 1922.<sup>30</sup> Clyde Fickes developed a wood frame version of the D-1 plan in 1928 that proved to be cheaper and easier to transport.<sup>31</sup>

Lookout design evolved with several refinements and in 1917, DuBois introduced a 14' x 14' live-in cab with a ribbon of 1-pane windows on all sides and a fire alidade in the center.<sup>32</sup> The design replaced the 12' x 12' cab in Region 5. In 1921, Region 4 adopted it as a standard plan (Plan 4A) for primary lookouts. The only R4 Plan 4A lookouts remaining on the SCNF are at the Pinyon Peak, Sagebrush, Stormy Peak, and Custer lookout sites.

A 1922 article in *American Forestry* described the standard Forest Service lookout as:

. . . a square one-room structure with hip-roof, varying in size from 10x10 to 14x14 feet, set on a stone or concrete foundation or bolted to the rocks, and held in position by stout guys-wires [*sic*]. The four sides of the house, including the door, are made up of large glass windows set with the lower sash three feet above the floor, which allows an unobstructed view in all directions. Lightning protection is afforded by an "electric screen" overhead, or by heavy wires running from the peak of the roof down all four corners into the ground. A telephone line connects the lookout with the supervisor's headquarters and the various ranger stations of the forest and also with the nearest

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<sup>26</sup> Janene Caywood, Theodore Catton, and James McDonald, "Evaluation of Region 1 Forest Service-Owned Buildings for Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, 11 March 1991," 38.

<sup>27</sup> Richard H. Holm, Jr., "The Payette Eight: Steel Lookout Towers of the Payette National Forest," Payette National Forest Heritage Program, October 2006.

<sup>28</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>29</sup> Ray Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, Third Edition (Spokane, WA: Historic Lookout Project, 1998), 11.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> Caywood, et. al., 105.

<sup>32</sup> Grosvenor, 97.

commercial exchange. Heavy wooden shutters protect the glass windows during storms; and the building is attractively painted inside and out.

The furnishings of such an observatory, or "crow's-nest" as it is usually called, consist of a heavy wooden table oriented by transit survey and securely bolted to the floor, on which rests the fire finder; a high revolving office chair which permits the observer to view the entire circle of the horizon without getting up; a desk telephone with a head-piece receiver; low cupboards under the windows for maps and forms; a bench for visitors, and a wood or oil stove with which to heat the room during cold weather. A drawer in the table holds paper, ink, pen, and pencils and the official diary, while a pair of high-powered field glasses are kept on top of the table ready for instant use. The most important piece of equipment is the Osborne fire finder, the invention of a Forest Service officer by that name, with which the location of smokes is determined.<sup>33</sup>

### Standard Region 4 Plans

A significant change in lookout design came in 1929 when Region 1 (Northern Region) modified Region 5's (Pacific Southwest Region) Plan A-4 lookout cab plan, adopting it as their standard "Plan L-4." Alterations allowed building components to be transported easily to remote sites. For example, the large, 1-pane windows were replaced with 4-pane or 9-pane windows and the walls studs were shortened, thus lowering the ceiling. These, along with pre-cut lumber and other parts, could be bundled and hauled to the site by mule train. The Aladdin Company, maker of mail-order house kits from 1906 to 1987, manufactured many of the L-4 lookouts. The first models had gable roofs until 1933 when they were built with hip roofs. From 1936 to 1953, the lookouts were sold with bolts on extended ceiling rafters, rather than 2x2 struts, to hold open the shutters.<sup>34</sup>

In 1933, Region 4 architect George L. Nichols adopted the 14' x 14' L-4 lookout cab but re-designated it as R4 Plan 80. It proved to be the most popular lookout cab design in Region 4, not only for its larger size but for its versatility. It could be placed on a low foundation, a wooden tower, or a substructure that provided storage space or served as a garage.

Murdoch McNicoll built several R4 Plan 80 lookouts on the Salmon National Forest in the 1930s, cutting the materials himself during winters and relying on Earl Poynor to transport the materials. Historian Elizabeth Smith described their work and its challenges:

Some remarkable packing was done by Earl Poynor in packing loads of this type. He packed all the material for a lookout building, including lumber, windows and a stove on ten mules. The mules had to maneuver carefully between trees to carry the long lumber without bumping. The first lookout McNicoll built was Napoleon. There were seven switchbacks to the top. One mule, carrying the stove, bucked on the trail and rolled from the top down all seven switchbacks.<sup>35</sup>

The Challis National Forest also took advantage of the standard plan, as a forest officer who inspected several lookout buildings noted in 1939. He wrote, "In my opinion, considerable progress has been made in fire control improvements on the Challis during the past eight years, for in 1931 there was not a lookout building on the forest. At the time of my visit most of the period one and two points and some of the period three points, were provided with standard R-1 [R4 Plan 80] lookout buildings. . . . The recently

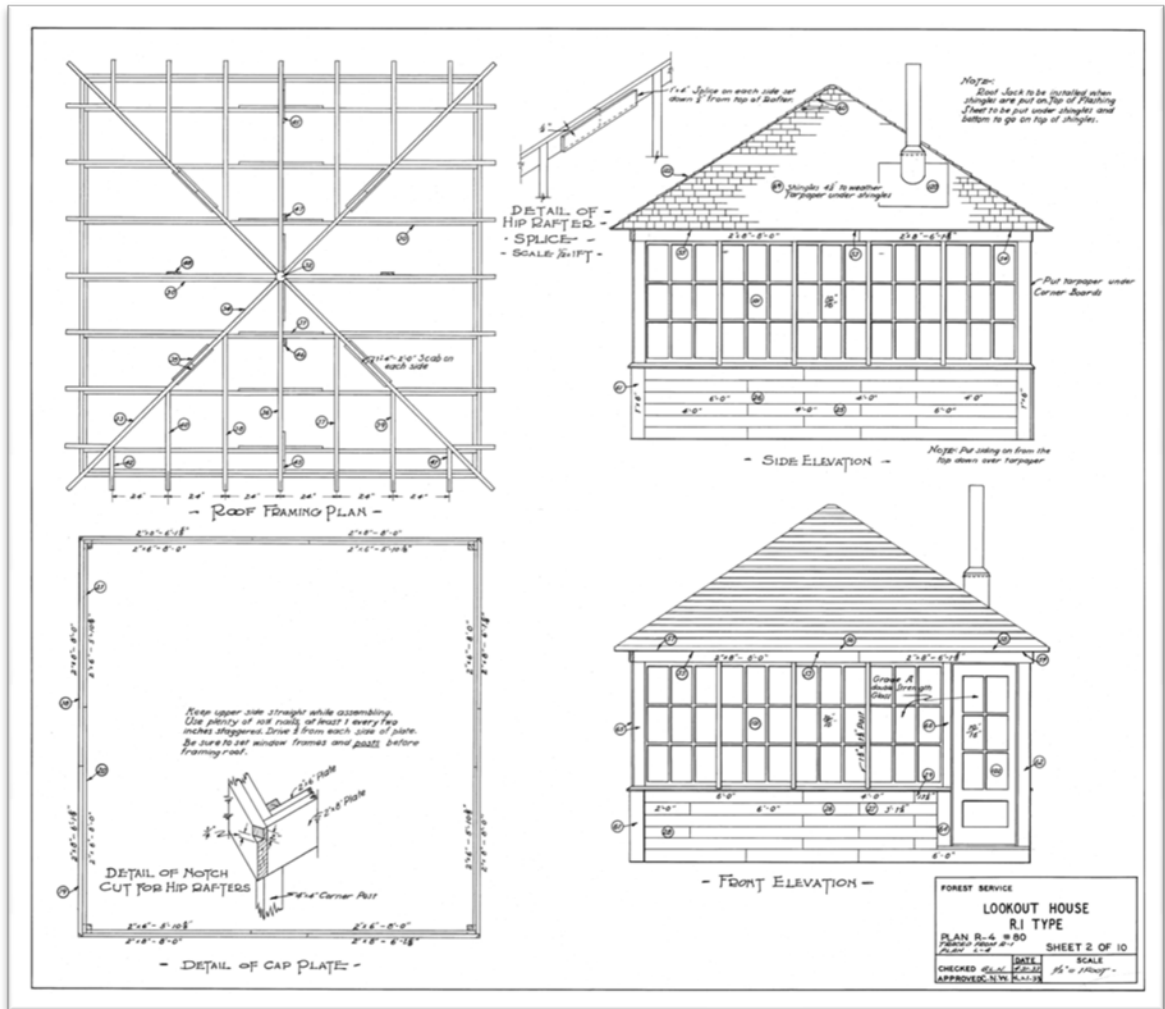
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<sup>33</sup> Wallace Hutchinson, "The Eyes of the Forest," *American Forestry* 28, no. 344 (August 1922), 463-464.

<sup>34</sup> Caywood, et. al., 106-107; Kressek, 11; and R. H. Spray, "Pacific Northwest Fire Lookout Architecture, April 1995," 3.

<sup>35</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 120.

constructed lookout buildings on Potoman Peak, Grouse Peak and Loon Creek Point are very well built structures.”<sup>36</sup> The “periods” referred to different times of the fire season.



Region 4 adopted Region 1’s standard L-4 lookout cab in 1933

In the early 1930s, Region 1 shrunk its standard lookout plan from 14’ x 14’ to 10’ x 10’ and designated it as Plan L-5. Although the exact creation date of this design is unknown, Region 6 began using it in 1932.<sup>37</sup> Region 4’s architect George L. Nichols also adopted the Plan L-5 in 1941, renaming it R4 Plan 81C. Salmon Forest Supervisor John Kinney preferred the smaller building because it was cheaper.<sup>38</sup> However, it provided cramped quarters and many were later raised onto log substructures that provided additional

<sup>36</sup> J. W. Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939; D-Inspection-Challis, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>37</sup> Spray, 4.

<sup>38</sup> Bing Young, “A Report of the Geographical Development of Lookouts on the Salmon National Forest, March 1983,” 38, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

space, height, and catwalks. One officer claimed the catwalk improved the appearance of a lookout<sup>39</sup> but former ranger Archie Murchie recalled another advantage:

We were building a lot of catwalks around the lookouts, because at certain times during the day the glare on the windows made it awful hard for the lookouts to see through them. So we built these catwalks so they could go outside, and we used four-foot planking. Charlie cut out all the lumber for the catwalks and the supports and the rails and everything. We bought a few thousand board feet – it didn't amount to an awful lot, but it was good, solid lumber, and most of it was practically free of knots, because he'd only use the lower part of the logs.<sup>40</sup>

An undated memo attributed to ranger Merle G. Markle provides dimensions for pre-cut lumber decking, stringers, and guard rails for catwalk construction. Since the maximum length was seven feet, he sketched a detail of spliced lumber secured with a bolt. Markle also advised, "Where round materials are available as on Basin Butte," only the decking would need to be packed in, thus indicating a reliance on readily available materials to construct the stair stringers and the railing.<sup>41</sup>

A shift in lookout design occurred in 1953 when Region 6 designed a 15' x 15' cab. Known as the R6 Flattop and adopted in Region 4 in 1958 as R4 Plan 80-A, it reflected mid-century architectural trends. The "modern" design had a flat roof (not particularly practical on mountains subject to snowfall) and 1-pane windows. It too could be placed on the ground, on a tower, or, more frequently, on a concrete block substructure (R4 Plan 80A-1).

In summary, Region 4 adopted or developed several designs for lookouts. Known plans are as follows:

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Plan 80    | 14' x 14' cab traced from Region 1 Plan L-4 (1933)   |
| Plan 80A   | 15' x 15' cab based on R6 Flattop, revised by Fred Mous (1958)   |
| Plan 80A-1 | Concrete block storage building and catwalk for Plan 80A, by William R. Turner (1958)  |
| Plan 80B   | 15' x 15' cab based on R6 Flattop, for Smith Knob on the Payette National Forest (1961)  |
| Plan 80B-1 | 15' x 15' cab, revision of Plan 80B (1963)   |
| Plan 80C   | Conversion of Plan 80 for winter occupancy, by George L. Nichols (1942)  |
| Plan 81    | Patrol shelter and tower cupola (1933)   |
| Plan 81A   | 10' x 10' rustic-style log lookout with log substructure & catwalk, by George L. Nichols (1941)  |
| Plan 81B   | 16' x 16' rustic-style log and stone lookout with wide stone catwalk, by Oswald; redesigned for signal Mountain LO by George L. Nichols (1938) |
| Plan 81C   | 10' x 10' frame lookout traced from Region 1 Plan L-5 (1941)   |
| Plan 82    | 10' to 50' wood tower for the Plan 80 cab; traced from Region 1 Plan T-20 (1933)   |
| Plan 83    | Tower up to 60' for use with the Plan 81 cab (1933)  |
| Plan 84    | Towers of light construction with a platform only (1933)   |
| Plan 85    | 28' wood tower with platform (1936)  |
| Plan 86    | 16' x 16', 2-floor, shingle-clad lookout on stone substructure (Danksin Type), by George L. Nichols and Harry W. Caughlin (1940)               |
| Plan 86A   | 30' x 30', T-shaped, shingle-clad lookout on stone substructure (Bald Mountain Type), by George L. Nichols and Harry W. Caughlin (1940)        |

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<sup>39</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>40</sup> King, 140.

<sup>41</sup> M. G. M., "F, Control, Improvements (Catwalks)," [photocopy], Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.



## Lookout Support Structures

Lookout cabs and towers were not the only structures found at lookout sites. Some have cabins that provided living quarters, especially at points that relied on open-air alidades. Fly sheds or barns provided shelter for horses but garages became increasingly common as the road system expanded.

Inevitably, most sites gained a pit latrine. Many were similar to or followed the standard R4 Plan 70 toilet (3'-4" x 4'-1½"), which was another Region 1 design adopted by Region 4 in 1933. An undated drawing for a "Single Unit Latrine" measuring 3'-6" x 4'-0" bears a striking resemblance to the R4 Plan 70 but may pre-date 1933. The accompanying materials list describes it as a latrine for lookouts and indicates the lengths to which each building component should be cut.<sup>42</sup> It apparently was designed to be packed in to and then erected at remote lookout sites. The materials list also calls for shiplap siding and screening for the gable ends.

The SCNF administers land in the FC-RONR Wilderness that is, or was, part of the Boise National Forest. Many of the lookout sites there had an assemblage of four buildings: an R4 Plan 80 lookout, a pit toilet (R4 Plan 70 or similar), a fly shed, and a frame shed. The sheds appear to be standard plans even though drawings have yet to be identified for them.

## AVIATION

In the past, Region 4 forests used airplanes and helicopters primarily for fire management or control of weeds and insects. The SCNF was no exception but it does have the additional distinction of relying heavily on aircraft to access remote sites for other administrative purposes. A 1926 report documented the transportation challenges by noting, "Large sections of the Challis are out of the way and difficult to reach, although roads, most of them cheaply constructed, have been built from time to time to various scattered mining camps."<sup>43</sup>

Landing strips and helipads or helispots are found throughout the SCNF, often as a feature of an administrative site. Several landing strips, like those at Indian Creek, Mahoney Creek, and Hoodoo Meadows, improved access along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River during the 1930s. Jim Caples recalled that the Hoodoo Meadows strip was unsatisfactory because airplanes with loads were restricted at taking off at its elevation of 8,000 feet. The Bernard Creek landing strip, situated at a lower elevation, served aviation better.<sup>44</sup> The CCC started work on an emergency landing strip on the ridge next to the Butts Point lookout but did not complete it before the CCC program ended.<sup>45</sup>

The increasing importance of aircraft led the Salmon National Forest to paint 3-foot-high aviation numbers on 19 of its fire lookouts in 1936. The effort was a response to a US Bureau of Aeronautics' nationwide program to improve navigation.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> "Single Unit Latrine" and "Cutting list and instructions for single unit Latrines for Lookouts," File: SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station, Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>43</sup> USDA Forest Service Intermountain and Northern Districts, *The National Forests of Idaho*, 31.

<sup>44</sup> Buster, 105

<sup>45</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010; and John Burns, telephone communication with Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010.

<sup>46</sup> "Are Painting Lookout Numbers," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), 2 September 1936, 1.

After World War II, the Regional Office reported on landing strips in central Idaho, which was mostly undeveloped and containing over 2 million acres of roadless area. Consequently, wrote Regional Forester W. B. Rice in 1946, the Forest Service and private pilots were the first to use aircraft in protecting the area from fire, especially transporting men and supplies to remote areas.<sup>47</sup> At that time, Forest Service landing strips on the Salmon and Challis forests included:

#401 Bernard, a dirt strip next to Bernard Creek Guard Station on the Middle Fork, just north of the Flying B airstrip. Wayne O'Connor and Dutch Morrison built it in 1932.

#405 Cape Horn, a cross-shaped dirt landing field, withdrawn from public entry in 1937.

#414 Hoodoo Meadows, a dirt strip built by the CCC in 1935-37.

#415 Indian Creek, a dirt strip built in 1936, three miles from the Middle Fork Guard Station; now adjacent to the Indian Creek Guard Station.

#419 Mahoney Creek, a dirt strip on the Middle Fork.

Other strips in 1946 included:

#408 Crandall (now the Flying B), a sod strip along the Middle Fork built by ranch owner A. A. Bennett.<sup>48</sup>

#412 Falconberry Ranch, a sod strip northwest of the Falconberry Guard Station that the Forest Service helped maintain.

#423 Thomas Creek, a dirt strip owned by the state but maintained by a private concern. Milt Hood built the strip for the Middle Fork Lodge in 1934.

The Sulphur, Morgan, Foster, and Simplot ranches also had private landing strips.<sup>49</sup> Records indicate the Forest Service used some of these at times. The Loon Creek landing strip was built in 1965.<sup>50</sup>

The increased use in helicopters is reflected in requests for funds to build helipads, particularly at lookout sites in the 1940s. By 1973, over 200 helipads provided landing areas for helicopters on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> USDA Forest Service Region Four, "Landing Strips in Central Idaho, November 1946," Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0068-03, R4 History Collection.

<sup>48</sup> Buster, 105.

<sup>49</sup> Sunnie Abbott, "The Middle Fork: Forever Wild," *Patchwork* (May 1991), 112-113.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 113

<sup>51</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 88.

# Chapter 5: Supervisors' Offices

## LEMHI NATIONAL FOREST

The Lemhi National Forest occupied several offices in the community of Mackay between 1907 and 1938. As soon as Supervisor Guy B. Mains arrived in February 1907, he set up temporary headquarters in Chase Clark's law office in Mackay. Chase Clark was a future governor of Idaho who practiced law in Mackay from 1904 until 1930. Before winter's end, Mains moved to the office of the *Mackay Miner*, the town's newspaper (1906-75) operated by Les and Milt Dillingham. By spring, Mains found permanent space in the Daniels Saloon Building, remaining there until 1924. A regional inspector described those offices in 1920 as not particularly desirable but the best available. In fact, he noted, the building was a "fire trap."<sup>1</sup> It was not until 1924, however, that staff relocated to a brick building west of the Custer Hotel. That year, another inspector wrote:

The new quarters which were being moved into at the time I was at the office are a decided improvement over the ones vacated. There are three good sized rooms located adjoining each other. The front one of which will be occupied by the Clerk, the middle one by the Supervisor, and the back one by two Rangers (during the winter time). The front and middle rooms are well lighted and provide ample space for the officers who are to occupy same, together with equipment and furniture. The room occupied by the Rangers as a winter office is not quite so roomy, since there are quite a number of closed files in it. Neither is it quite so well lighted as the other two rooms, but as the door to the Supervisor's room will be open most of the time, it is thought there will be enough light so one can work without resorting to artificial lights. There is a fourth room, not adjacent to the others, which is for storage of supplies and equipment. This will house miscellaneous equipment, largely small articles which it is not desired to have down in the basement store-room.<sup>2</sup>

This office, which cost \$40 per month, had been built "as a dentist's home and office but furnishes at least a fair arrangement and the best obtainable at this rental for a Forest office."<sup>3</sup> According to a contemporaneous photograph, the structure was a brick bungalow built for C. B. Wade as early as 1915. It still exists.

Another move in 1931 took the Supervisor's Office to a building on the southeast corner of Main Street. Only a year later, the office shifted to the next building south. Both were on the newly developed state highway, which provided excellent visibility for the Lemhi National Forest headquarters.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Clyde Gunn, Memorandum for Operation, 9 March 1920; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>2</sup> A. C. Wyceff, Report of Office Inspection, February 1924; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>3</sup> T. V. Pearson, Memorandum for Files, 23 May 1932; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>4</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

## SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

The City of Salmon has served as the Supervisor's Office of the Salmon National Forest since March 1907 when supervisor George G. Bentz and his assistant William Swan set up headquarters on the second floor of the Brown Block.<sup>5</sup> William J. Brown erected the structure, later known as the Cavaness Building, on Main Street in 1897.<sup>6</sup>

About a year later, the Supervisor and his staff moved to the McNutt Building, a 1901 brick edifice known as the McPherson Building since the 1930s.<sup>7</sup> They remained on the second floor until October of 1933, when they relocated to a new Forest Service-owned building at the north corner of Union Avenue and McPherson Street (the present Salmon Downtown Complex).



**Boy Scouts raise the flag in front of the Salmon NF Supervisor's Office, 1965**

The Salmon Supervisor's Office remained in downtown Salmon for three decades. In October 1965, it occupied a new office just north of Salmon and along U.S. Highway 93. A photo from that year portrays it as a brick building with a flat roof and an inset entrance. The Forest Service had acquired the 12.3-acre

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<sup>5</sup> Magoon, 134.

<sup>6</sup> Lemhi Centennial Committee, "Salmon City Township: A Walking Tour of Historical Buildings, 1989," Salmon Vertical File, Idaho State Historical Library; and Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 76.

<sup>7</sup> Lemhi Centennial Committee; and Ross Tobias, Interview by Elizabeth M. Smith, 27 May 1970, Accession No. R4-1680-1995-0001-02-05, R4 History Collection.

parcel (T22N, R22E, S31) in two transactions (10 acres from the City of Salmon in 1960 and 2.3 acres from Leslie L. and Ermine B. Mund in 1964). Don Shafer, Inc. purchased the administrative site in 1983 but the Supervisor's Office remained there, most likely under a lease.

In 1994, the Supervisor's Office and the soon-to-be consolidated Salmon and Cobalt district staffs relocated to the Public Lands Center, a leased facility one mile south of Salmon along Highway 93. The Forest headquarters is still there but the Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District personnel moved to the old Supervisor's Office compound in 2004. That historic site, now known as the Salmon Downtown Complex, is discussed in the Salmon-Cobalt chapter below.

## CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

The Town of Challis became the headquarters of the Challis National Forest when that forest was created in 1908. The first Supervisor's Office was in the leased Buster Building, remaining there until 1926.<sup>8</sup> One official described it in 1920 as "a single story frame building at the head of the main street in Challis." He went on to comment that the "rental rate of \$16 per month seems quite reasonable. I should judge that the building is quite comfortable for occupancy both in winter and summer. There are five rooms."<sup>9</sup> That comfort had apparently disappeared by 1925, when C. N. Woods commented, "We have no satisfactory Supervisor's office in Challis." Deeming it impossible to rent a suitable office, he recommended "the Supervisor to endeavor to have someone build us a satisfactory office." Alternatively, Woods wrote, they could seek a donation of land upon which the Forest Service would construct a building.<sup>10</sup>

A year later, in 1926, the Challis National Forest staff moved to the new Baxter & Kirk building, occupying the entire 1,200-sf second floor.<sup>11</sup> It had three offices, a hall, and two small storage rooms but was not ideal, as noted in a 1932 letter:

The building is of relatively cheap construction, is warm in summer and difficult to heat uniformly in winter. It is the best space available however. Storage space for tools and equipment other than road machinery is provided in a rented small storehouse to the rear of the office and in a similar small storehouse about four blocks toward the west end of town. Rental now paid amounts to \$35 per month for the office and small storehouse to the rear, and \$8 per month for the west-side storehouse. This storage space is hardly adequate for the needs.<sup>12</sup>

As a result, the Supervisor sought funds to purchase some town lots and construct a general storage building. This was a poor solution since it would be several blocks away from the Supervisor's Office. The writer stated, "The best arrangement will not be had until a Service office building is provided adjacent to

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<sup>8</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>9</sup> James E. Scott to District Forester, 25 August 1920; D-Inspection, General, Challis (Before and Inc. 1925) Over three years old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>10</sup> Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925.

<sup>11</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>12</sup> Acting Assistant Regional Forester to Regional Forester, 2 May 1932; D-Inspection, General, Challis (Before and Inc. 1925) Over three years old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

the proposed new storage house. Location of the two buildings on the same property will permit most efficient handling of headquarters business with the least necessary time.”<sup>13</sup>

With the help of New Deal funding and labor, the Challis National Forest achieved its goal of a combined office/service facility for headquarters staff. In 1933, the Garden Creek Ranger Station, which had served as a ranger district headquarters since 1908, underwent extensive development to accommodate the Supervisor’s Office and to provide central storage facilities. Located along Highway 93 in Challis, it is now known as the Challis Administrative Site. It essentially served as the Challis National Forest Supervisor’s Office until 1996, even though SO staff moved to a leased facility adjacent to the compound in 1966. The rented office was similar, if not identical, to the 1965 Salmon SO and at least one retiree thinks the same person owned both.<sup>14</sup> The Challis SO was either replaced or extensively remodeled. The current structure – also leased and in the same location – is very different from the 1966 building. It now serves as headquarters for the Challis-Yankee Fork and the Middle Fork ranger districts.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

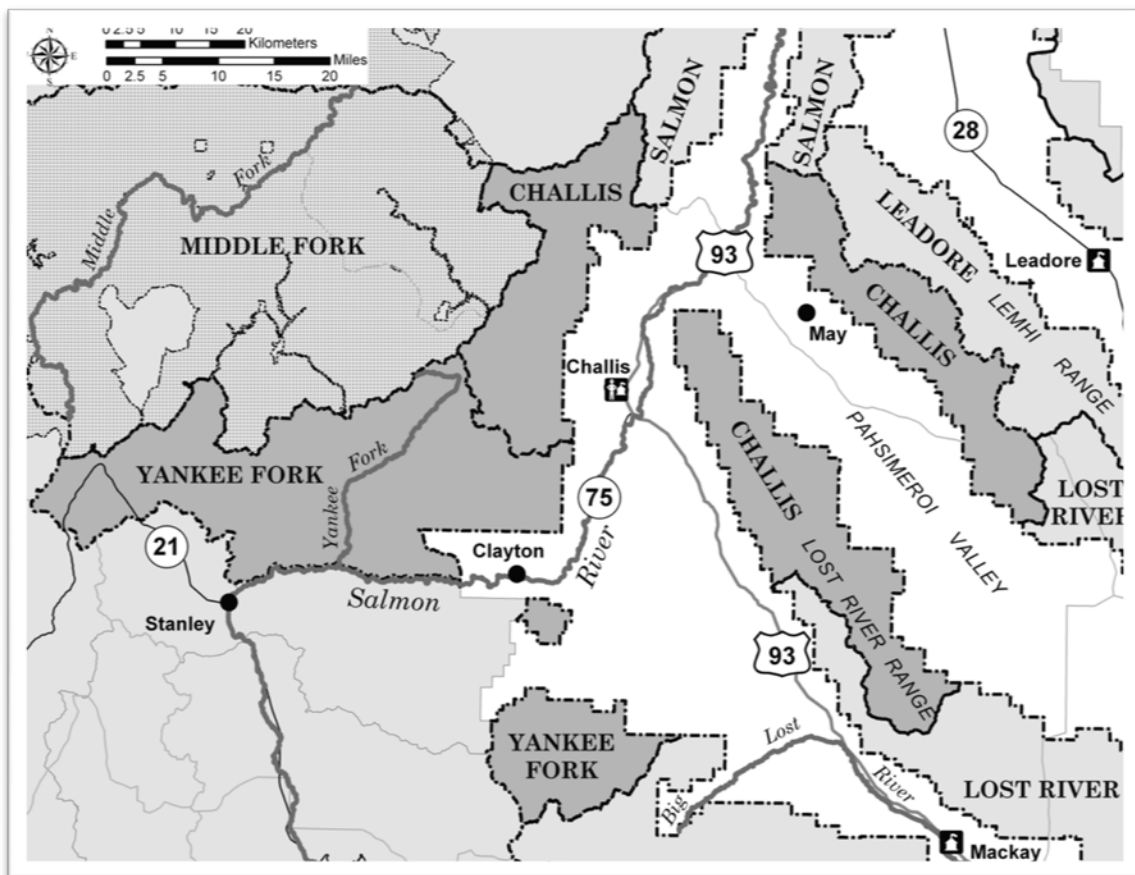
<sup>14</sup> Photo: Dedication of the new Challis Supervisor’s Office, 30 November 1966, Historic Photograph Collection, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF; and Sam Warren, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 5 December 2010.

# Chapter 6: Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District epitomizes the Forest Service trend of consolidating administrative units. Its boundaries encompass land from former ranger districts named Bonanza, Clayton, Loon Creek, Yankee Fork, Sulphur Creek, Pahsimeroi, May, and Challis.

Originally known as the Garden Creek Ranger District, the Challis Ranger District was one of the Challis National Forest's first units. The Loon Creek Ranger District was another, with guard Ross Tobias assigned to it by 1907. Its area diminished when officials split it up to create the Rapid River Ranger District in 1923.<sup>1</sup> Significant administrative changes in the 1950s included the transfer of the Rapid River Ranger to the Stanley Ranger District in 1955. The Challis ranger took over the Loon Creek Ranger District in 1954 and, two years later, the two districts formally consolidated and use of the Loon Creek name ceased.



**Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District (dark gray)**

<sup>1</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922," 2; and "Memorandum for Seafoam Files, 27 March 1936," 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office, SCNF.

Another district consisted of two divisions on the former Lemhi Forest Reserve. One was on the northern end of what was known as the Little Lost River Division and the other was on the northern end of the Mackay Division. They formed one unit known first as the Sulphur Creek Ranger District, then as the Pahsimeroi Ranger District (c.1920-1956). The Challis National Forest began administering it in 1934 after the Lemhi Forest Supervisor died in a car wreck. In 1956, the Pahsimeroi merged with part of the Little Lost River Ranger District to form the May Ranger District.

The Bonanza Ranger District was another early but short-lived unit. The Clayton Ranger District absorbed it in 1920, growing to about 300,000 acres. The demise of the Clayton Ranger District came in 1972 when it was split between two new units: the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and the Yankee Fork Ranger District. The latter encompassed the Cape Horn area from the former Stanley District, parts of Loon Creek and Yankee Fork from the Challis Ranger District, and the area on the East Fork from the Sawtooth.<sup>2</sup> The May Ranger District was eliminated and its northern half (Pahsimeroi River drainage) went to the Challis District while the Lost River District gained the southern half.

Additional attempts to improve administration followed in recent decades. In 1991, the Yankee Fork Ranger District's portion of the FC-RONR Wilderness transferred to the Middle Fork Ranger District in an effort to consolidate management.<sup>3</sup> The Challis and Yankee Fork districts were combined under one ranger as the Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District in 2005. At that time, another portion of the Yankee Fork transferred to the Middle Fork Ranger District.<sup>4</sup> It now encompasses over 800,000 acres and serves as a gateway to the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The administrative sites described below served as ranger district headquarters. As travel became easier, these units consolidated and the year-round stations expanded with new buildings, relocated structures, and mobile homes or trailers.

### ***Bonanza Ranger Station***

The Bonanza Ranger Station served as a district headquarters from 1908 until 1920 when the Clayton Ranger District absorbed the Bonanza Ranger District; the site became a guard station at that time. Forest Supervisor David Laing surveyed the tract on October 11, 1908, an action resulting in its withdrawal of 13.5 acres on November 7, 1908. It was located one mile south of Custer along the Custer-Challis Stage Road and across from Dellen's Lodging House.<sup>5</sup> The area was supplemented on January 3, 1912 with 140.5 acres (Bonanza Addition No. 1) and with 46.81 acres on June 9, 1941 (Bonanza Addition No. 2); both parcels were pastures.<sup>6</sup> The land enclosed by Addition No. 2 included the cemetery of the historic mining community of Bonanza. Although records provide contradictory information about the withdrawn areas' locations, the current guard station is in Section 17 of T12N, R15E.

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<sup>2</sup> Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District History, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/yankeefork/yankeeforkhistory.shtml> (accessed November 8, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Tom Montoya, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 8 November 2010.

<sup>5</sup> David Laing, "Map Sheet, Bonanza Ranger Station, 1908," 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>6</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bonanza Ranger Station," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and E. E. McKee, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 5 June 1941," 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.



A 1911 site plan shows a barn and a T-shaped “station house” on the original administrative site, which would have been in Section 8 of T12N, R15E.<sup>7</sup> The construction and removal dates of these buildings are unknown. The house does appear on a 1931-32 site plan for the Loon Creek Road although its footprint differs slightly from that shown on the 1911 map.

In June of 1933, CCC Camp F-83 was established next to the current Bonanza Guard Station.<sup>8</sup> Though initially a temporary camp, it received permanent camp buildings in 1936 that were removed sometime after the camp’s 1941 closure. Among the camp enrollees’ accomplishments was the construction of a water system for the Bonanza Guard Station and residents of Bonanza.

Although it was just a guard station, Bonanza was important for summer recreation management in the area, which was increasingly popular for fishing and camping. Accordingly, CCC Camp F-83 developed the administrative site with standard Region 4 buildings. They constructed the R4 Plan 7 guard **Dwelling (#31119)** in 1933-34 at a cost of \$2,463. Slight modifications to the standard plan included a partial basement at the rear of the building accessed by an exterior cellar door.<sup>9</sup> The combination garage/barn, unique on the forest and now known as the **Bunkhouse (#31310)**, was built in 1933-34 for \$1,333. Its L-shaped plan is formed by joining two standard plans: R4 Plan 13B (barn) and R4 Plan 21 (garage). District officials used the attic of the garage portion to store hay.<sup>10</sup> The Forest Service converted the barn portion to a bunkhouse in 1974.<sup>11</sup> The CCC likely built the R4 Plan 70 **Latrine (#31636)**, which appears on a 1935 site plan as an unlabeled building in the ell of the barn/garage. Because it is a pit latrine, the structure was moved to new locations on site in the intervening years. Other existing site features include a flagpole, fencing, a weather station, a circular drive, dry-laid masonry retaining walls, and concrete sidewalks. During summers, seasonal employees occupy the Bonanza Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-355, 10-CR-966).

## ***Challis Administrative Site***

The large Forest Service compound in Challis, Idaho has a long and varied history. When Ranger Gerrish examined the 40-acre parcel (T14N, R19E, S33) in July of 1908, there were no improvements. He justified a section of the tract as an administrative site “because it is purely pasture land, and no other early spring or late fall pasture can be secured. It is also a desirable headquarters for the Ranger of this district especially in winter.”<sup>12</sup>

The General Land Office withdrew the site from public entry on November 13, 1908, several months after the Challis National Forest was created from the southern half of the Salmon River National Forest.<sup>13</sup> The new site, known originally as the Garden Creek Ranger Station, served as a ranger district headquarters. In 1933, it was developed as the Challis National Forest Supervisor’s Office while continuing to serve as headquarters for the Garden Creek Ranger District, later renamed the Challis Ranger District.

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<sup>7</sup> “Bonanza Ranger Station Pasture, 16 November 1911,” 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>8</sup> Jennifer Eastman, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 5 June 1984,” CH-355 – Bonanza, Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>9</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bonanza Ranger Station.”

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> “Historical Record for Buildings, Bonanza Storeroom-Garage-Barn, 15 March 1973 (updated 1974),” 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>12</sup> H. Gerrish, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 25 July 1908,” File: “2760 - Garden Creek,” SCNF.

<sup>13</sup> Revocation of a small portion on the south was left the site with 37.29 acres.

The redeveloped property served in this capacity for two decades, when administrative restructuring led to more changes. In the mid-1950s, the Challis Ranger District absorbed the Loon Creek Ranger District, an action leading to a third phase of development. The 1972 adjustment of Forest and district boundaries created an increased need for housing at Challis. To meet these requirements the Forest Service set up a mobile home park in the site's southwest corner in 1978, placing several trailers there.

The Challis compound lost its distinction as a Supervisor's Office in 1996 when the Salmon and Challis national forests were consolidated and the town of Salmon became forest headquarters. With this move, the Challis site became a work center with housing, storage, and administrative space for the Challis and Middle Fork ranger districts, as well as the Forest as a whole. Historic research in 2009 yielded extensive information about the site's development and landscaping. The history, as documented in Heritage Report No. CH-09-780, is provided here for reference purposes.

### ***Landscape Features***

Forest Service personnel have long been concerned with the appearance of the Challis site, a fact attributed to its location on a major transportation corridor. In 1924, an inspector noted that trees were "planted at the station on several different occasions in the past but have all died in the past two years for lack of water and at present the Garden Creek Ranger Station resembles a very dry desert rather than the home of a forester."<sup>14</sup> Inspector C. N. Woods described the site in 1925:

The Garden Creek administrative site just outside of Challis consists of 40 acres of uncultivated land. Recently we bought 25 inches of water which should irrigate approximately 25 acres. This should allow us to produce a sufficient amount of forage to take care of the Ranger's horses during the grazing period. It will be necessary to go to some expense of getting grass started on this site. . . . This site is on a main State highway, is in the suburbs of Challis, and we should have good improvements on it. With the water we now have, there is no reason why we should not plant and grow trees on this site, and early action should be started toward this end.<sup>15</sup>

With the redevelopment of the station during the New Deal era, the Forest reported in March 1936 that they expended over \$6,300 (including some CCC contributed time) on site work and landscaping. The rocky and clayey soil was improved around various buildings by hauling away rocks and adding "growing soil." Some groups of native trees and lawn had been planted but the Forest requested "the services of a recognized landscape gardener" before completing any more planting.<sup>16</sup>

Responding to this need, recreational planner Don Partridge prepared a planting plan in April 1936 under the guidance of H.L. Curtiss, the regional landscape architect.<sup>17</sup> The most heavily landscaped area was to be along the front and sides of the ranger's dwelling and the supervisor's office. Here, Partridge specified over 600 trees and shrubs representing 32 species, including 28 Douglas fir, 39 Engelmann spruce, 45 red osier dogwood, 115 Japanese barberry, and 52 golden currant. He removed some existing trees and

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<sup>14</sup> Lewis B. Koch to Forest Supervisor, 8 May 1924; L-Stations, Challis, Garden Creek Ranger Station; Accession No. 82-203; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>15</sup> Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925.

<sup>16</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Garden Creek Ranger Station and Challis National Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>17</sup> "Challis Supervisor's Headquarters Landscape Planting Plan, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

enhanced the locations of others with proposed groupings of trees and shrubs to screen the utilitarian buildings behind the residential/office area.

The existing lawn was flanked by areas of native grasses to the north of the dwelling and south of the supervisor's office. Just northeast of the house, he created an outdoor room of lawn that was surrounded by flowerbeds and ornamental bushes and enhanced with a small pool along the course of the irrigation ditch. Giving attention to domestic needs, he reserved space for a vegetable garden and a drying yard.

Partridge's planting plan also delineated a driveway to the dwelling lined with a clipped hedge of Japanese barberry, a rock-lined driveway to the graveled area of the warehouses, sidewalks, fences, a flagpole, a weather station, a septic tank, a cesspool, an underground cistern, irrigation ditches, a well and pump near the barn, and cattle guards. Historic photographs clearly show many of these features, some of which followed standard designs prepared by the Regional Office.

The 1936 Challis planting plan was much more ambitious than plans for other sites, a fact attributed to its status as a forest headquarters. Research reveals that the Regional Office staff developed landscape plans for only a few other administrative sites on the Challis National Forest, including the Antelope, Clayton, Mackay, and May ranger stations.

The 1936 plan was not fully implemented. Only a year after it was drawn, a dispatch office was constructed between the ranger's house and the supervisor's office, thus disrupting Partridge's initial intentions. Photographs show numerous trees but few shrub beds or foundation plantings as proposed in his design. This is consistent with other Region 4 sites where few landscape plans were fully implemented, primarily due to lack of funds or discontinuation of the New Deal programs that supported such development.

Forest Service landscape architect Kenji Shiozawa drew a planting plan in 1959 for the new ranger's house constructed that year.<sup>18</sup> Less ambitious and more restrained than the 1936 proposal, his plan called for eight species of trees and 13 types of shrubs. Some, like red osier dogwood and Engelmann spruce, were found in the 1936 plant list but others, like crimson king maple, Bauman's horse chestnut, thundercloud plum, and forsythia, were not. His foundation plantings of mugho pine and juniper accented with barberry were typical of mid-century residential landscaping trends. Meandering but orderly lines of shrubs and trees formed two spaces behind the house, one for a clothesline and another for a backyard. Scattered deciduous trees provided summer shade. Shiozawa limited site features to the clothesline, concrete walkways, and a driveway.

### ***Buildings and Structures***

Structural improvements were built as early as 1909.<sup>19</sup> Over time, these included a dwelling, toilet, barn, storage shed (noted in a 1927 inspection),<sup>20</sup> and chicken coop. In 1925, an inspector wrote:

[the] house sits on the ground, consists of four rooms and has no studding in the walls. We can never make a satisfactory house out of this building. It is my judgment that we should figure on building a new house on this site. The Supervisor has some money for

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<sup>18</sup> "Challis Administrative Site Landscape Planting Plan, 1959," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>19</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>20</sup> James O. Stewart, "Challis Inspection Report, 24 August 1927," File: "Challis NF Inspection, 1909-1928," Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

the present fiscal year for improving the house, particularly for building porches, but I have instructed him not to use it for that purpose.<sup>21</sup>

The original dwelling was an irregularly shaped structure that, in 1937, was sold and moved to the corner of North and 4<sup>th</sup> streets where William and Josephine Ebberts later occupied it.<sup>22</sup> A 1935 site plan showed the toilet and chicken coop, which were probably part of the original compound but no longer exist.<sup>23</sup> The log barn, by then designated a garage, remains on site as a small **Log Warehouse (#21325)**.

The second phase of the site's development began in 1932 after the Challis National Forest decided to relocate its headquarters from unsatisfactory leased facilities in town to the Garden Creek Ranger Station. With the help of New Deal funding and the White Valley CCC Camp (F-85), the Forest Service removed old buildings and constructed the following, which are listed by facility number:<sup>24</sup>

1. **Ranger Dwelling (#21106)** – Built 1934
2. **Fire Dispatcher's Office (#21201)** – Built 1938, it served as the Challis Ranger District office until 1966 when it became the **SCS Office**<sup>25</sup>
3. **Challis Supervisor's Office (#21203)** – Built 1934, became the Challis District Office in 1966;<sup>26</sup> known now as the **Old Challis District Office**
4. **Regular Warehouse (#21302)** – Built 1933
5. **Ranger Dwelling Garage (#21306)** - 1934
6. **Barn (#21321)** – Built 1932
7. **Loading Dock/Storehouse (#21335)** – Built 1934 and 1960s, removed in 1988
8. **Equipment Shed (#21336)** – Built 1936, now the **Boathouse and Garage**
9. **Oil House (#21346)** – Built 1934
10. **Blacksmith Shop** – Built 1933, removed before 1983
11. **Warehouse** – Built 1933, burned in 1957
12. **Equipment Shed (#21502)** – Built 1934, now the **Middle Fork Boat Shed**
13. **Toilet** – Shown on 1935 plan near the corral; likely an R4 Plan 70 – removed at an unknown date

The Challis Administrative Site gained another building, the **Recreation Sign Shop (#21351)**, by 1950 but much of the third development phase followed the reorganization of ranger districts in the mid-1950s. The Challis compound grew with a combination of recycled and new buildings, possibly to provide more space for the consolidated staff. In 1958, the Forest Service moved a 1933 barn from the Wildhorse Guard Station to the Challis site where it was converted to a bunkhouse (**Club Fed #21318**). New buildings in

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<sup>21</sup> Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925.

<sup>22</sup> "Challis National Forest Office and Grounds Improvement Plan, 1935," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Garden Creek Ranger Station and Challis National Forest Supervisor's Headquarters."

<sup>25</sup> Sam Warren, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 5 December 2010.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

1958-59 included a Ranger Dwelling for the Challis District Ranger<sup>27</sup> (**now the Middle Fork District Office #21107**), a **Carpenter Shop (#21501)**, and a **Warehouse (now the Fire Warehouse #21301)**. The latter replaced the 1933 warehouse that burned down in 1957.<sup>28</sup> The Forest Service relocated a 1934 barn from the May Ranger Station in 1965 and converted it to a **Dispatch Office (#21512)**. Finally, a doublewide **Trailer (#2T1156)** was placed on site in 1967.

SO staff moved to a leased facility adjacent to the compound in 1966. The building was similar, if not identical, to the 1965 Salmon SO and at least one retiree thinks the same person owned both.<sup>29</sup> The leased Challis SO was either replaced or extensively remodeled. The current **Office (#L1302)**, also leased and in the same location, is very different from the 1966 structure. It is now the headquarters for the Challis-Yankee Fork and the Middle Fork ranger districts.

After the 1972 realignment of ranger district boundaries, more employee housing was needed at the Challis site. In 1978, the Forest Service created a mobile home park in the Challis compound's southwest corner, placing several trailers there. During the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s, the compound gained more buildings: a **Radio Maintenance Shop (#21670)**, two pre-engineered metal buildings (**Engineering Building #21357** and **Range Shed #21358**), a wood-framed **Pump House (#21519)**, and a **Pesticide Storage Shed (#21369)**. The Blacksmith Shop was gone by 1983 and, in 1988, the loading dock/storehouse was removed to make way for the pesticide storage building. Despite these additions, conditions on the Challis compound were crowded or deemed inadequate.

Recent additions to the Challis Administrative Site (Heritage No. CH-356, 10-CR-942) include a **Modular Building (#21205)**, a prefabricated wooden shed used by employees as a **Smoking Building (#21352)**, and a prefabricated wooden **Shed** in the horse pasture. A **Pasture Shed (#21381)** is reportedly a tent frame that may have been moved to the site in the late 1970s; it was boarded and roofed by 1982.<sup>30</sup> It is now used for lawn equipment storage. More recently, two metal containers were placed in the boneyard for **Dispatch Flammable Storage (#21378)** and **District Flammable Storage (#21379)**. Some trailer homes were removed from the site's southwest corner, leaving the **West Trailer #1 (#2T1164)**, **Trailer #2 (#2T1165)**, and **South Central Trailer #3 (#2T1166)**.

## ***May Ranger Station***

Frances Grubb donated to the Forest Service two bare acres (T15N, R22E, S30) at the north end of May, an unincorporated town, in March 1935 (deed recorded April 23, 1935; title accepted July 17, 1935). Following an approved improvement plan, the Forest Service built an R4 Plan 1 dwelling, an R4 Plan 51 office, and an R4 Plan 33 warehouse in 1935-36.<sup>31</sup> The agency also relocated the R4 Plan 23 garage and the R4 Plan 11 barn from the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station to the new site.<sup>32</sup> Other features shown on the 1935 site plan included an R4 Plan 70 toilet, an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit, fencing, a cesspool, a corral, and a small horse pasture. With the exception of the corral and garbage pit, Don Partridge's 1938 landscape plan portrays the same features.

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Harold Brown to J. W. Deinema, 12 July 1958, File: "7300, Challis Fire Warehouse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>29</sup> Photo: Dedication of the new Challis Supervisor's Office, 30 November 1966, Historic Photograph Collection, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF; and Sam Warren, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 5 December 2010.

<sup>30</sup> E-mail communication from Sharon Skroh Bradley to Kris Martinson, 5 August 2009.

<sup>31</sup> "Improvement Plan, May Ranger Station, 1935" Historic Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

<sup>32</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

In a 1946 report, a Forest Service inspector questioned the site's desirability, describing it as one of several . . .

. . . poorly selected sites as can be imagined, although proximity to water and pasture doubtless had something to do with the selections. Tree planting has not been very successful or at best growth has been very slow. Siberian Elm and Russian Olive would probably grow at some of these sites and could be used to cover up the existing bald appearance until conifers take over. A group of forest buildings without trees is about the poorest advertisement imaginable for our business. They should be a badge for all building sites.<sup>33</sup>

The Forest Service altered buildings as the district's needs changed. The R4 Plan 1 dwelling was altered around 1959 to provide stairs to the second floor.<sup>34</sup> The office was remodeled in 1962,<sup>35</sup> the garage was converted to a bunkhouse by 1965, and the barn was moved to the Challis Administrative Site in 1965 where it was remodeled as a dispatch office.<sup>36</sup> About the same time, staff prepared a site plan showing the proposed location of an 80' x 26' duplex (R4 Plan A-142, approved in 1965) northwest of the house. It is not known if this was realized.

Presumably, the May Ranger Station served as district headquarters until 1972. That year, the administrative reorganization divided the May Ranger District between the Challis and Lost River districts.

### ***Pahsimeroi Ranger Station***

When the Sulphur Creek Ranger Station burned down in 1924 (see below), the district ranger was forced to find new headquarters. He moved to May, residing in temporary quarters until the Forest Service acquired a site with several buildings from Dr. Charles Gilman for \$1200 on August 20, 1926. The 40-acre tract was 11 miles above town in Section 1 of T13N, R22E. Designated the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station, it included a six-room log house with a "prepared paper roof." Forest officials proposed to install cedar shingles and to relocate unsightly outbuildings away from the house. They included a frame tool house, a toilet, a log garage/horse stable/cow barn/granary, a log chicken coop, a root cellar, and an ice house. The station had a lawn around the house, concrete walks, numerous



**Pahsimeroi Ranger Station, 1927**

<sup>33</sup> H. M. Shank, Forest Inspection Report, 2 January 1946; D-Inspection-Challis, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG 95, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>34</sup> "May R.S. Dwelling Bed Room & Stairway Addition & Remodeling, R4 Plan 1 – Alt. Scheme #18," Historic Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

<sup>35</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>36</sup> "Plot Plan, May Duplex, Challis National Forest, no date," Historic Plans Collection, R4 History Collection.

trees, fencing, and a well with pump.<sup>37</sup>

Soon after the purchase, the Forest Service tore down the chicken coop and barn and, in 1927, relocated an “old log barn” from the Sulphur Creek Ranger Station to the Pahsimeroi site. They also built a small blacksmith shop with a shed roof, a makeshift garage (1930), and a road equipment shed with a shed roof (1932). The Sulphur Creek barn, garage and tool house were eventually torn down, possibly in the 1930s.<sup>38</sup>

In 1928, a Forest Service inspector reported that the log house was in “pretty good” shape. The interior was “in a topsy-turvy condition,” which he attributed to the bachelorhood of its occupant, ranger A. M. Cusick. He also noted, “If the station was only half as large[,] it would be large enough for one man.”<sup>39</sup> A year later, C. N. Woods reported:

A lot of work has been done at the Pahsimeroi R. S. on permanent improvements since I was there in the fall of 1926. The pasture fence has been entirely reconstructed, creosoted lodgepole posts being used. Buildings have been moved, built, reconstructed, painted, and appearances are much better. This work has been done with a limited amount of cash. This doubtless accounts for the fact that foundations of all buildings are not up to standard. These should be brought up to standard as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained for cement and other materials.<sup>40</sup>

A 1930s description of the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station provides further details on the improvements:<sup>41</sup>

- **Dwelling:** The 29’ x 52’ unpeeled, fir log building had a “cement” foundation, five rooms and a bath, plasterboard walls, a shingled-roof, and a wrap-around porch.
- **Equipment Shed:** The 15’ x 25’ pole structure was clad with board-and-batten siding and had a “fairly flat sloping roof.” The writer noted that the building was impractical and unsightly and should be torn down when a suitable equipment shed could be constructed.
- **Blacksmith Shop:** This “old” 12’ x 16’ pole structure with board-and-batten siding was in poor condition and was recommended for removal.
- **Root Cellar:** Described as “the old farmer type,” it had log cribbing that, due to rot, was slated for removal.
- **Well:** The 89-foot deep well had a 7’ x 15’ “underground cement pump house . . . to house the pump engine and pressure tank.” It fed a pipe to the house.
- **Cesspool:** The 10’ square, 16’-foot deep cesspool was built in December 1933 with creosoted lodgepole pine cribbing.

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<sup>37</sup> C. N. Woods to District Forester, 2 September 1926; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region; and “Improvement Plan, Pahsimeroi Ranger Station,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>38</sup> “Improvement Plan, Pahsimeroi Ranger Station.”

<sup>39</sup> James O. Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report, June 1928,” Challis NF History File: “Inspection – Lemhi: 1914-1928.” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>40</sup> C. N. Woods to District Forester, 14 October 1929; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region

<sup>41</sup> “Improvement Plan, Pahsimeroi Ranger Station.”

- **Garage/Woodshed:** Work started in 1933 on this R4 Plan 23 structure, which measured 18' x 24' and was clad with log (Shevlin) siding.
- **Barn:** Work started in 1933 on this R4 Plan 11, four-horse barn, also clad with log (Shevlin) siding.
- **Corral:** Work started in 1933 on this 28'-radius pole corral.

Despite these investments, the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station lost its status as a district headquarters in 1955 when the district was consolidated with the Little Lost River Ranger District to form the May Ranger District.<sup>42</sup> The Challis National Forest eventually abandoned it.

### ***Sulphur Creek Ranger Station***

The Sulphur Creek Ranger Station was one of the Lemhi National Forest's first ranger headquarters. Withdrawal records for the 80-acre tract (Section 13 of T14N, R21E) are contradictory. According to a Lemhi National Forest list of administrative sites, the Forest requested the withdrawal March 20, 1909. A Challis National Forest list indicates the administrative site was approved March 6, 1909 and formally withdrawn May 13, 1911.

A dwelling and storehouse existed by 1917 when the Forest Supervisor recommended they be repainted as funds allowed.<sup>43</sup> By 1924, the storehouse again (or still) required painting and, wrote Earnest Winkler, the toilet "should be made fly proof . . . with comparatively no expense by nailing strips of boards over the cracks and providing a limited amount of necessary screen wire." Additionally, he noted, the domestic water line to the house was unused because it was clogged.<sup>44</sup>

The house, outhouse, and storehouse burned down on August 25, 1924, a month after Winkler provided advice for their continued maintenance. With his headquarters destroyed, the ranger moved temporarily to the Village of May, remaining there until 1926 when the Forest Service purchased the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station. The following year, the Forest Service moved the Sulphur Creek barn, which survived the fire, to the new Pahsimeroi station.<sup>45</sup> Eventually, the Regional Forester revoked the withdrawal of the abandoned Sulphur Creek Ranger Station on July 20, 1956.

### ***Yankee Fork Ranger Station***

The Clayton Ranger Station, a 99.5-acre site in Section 29 of T11N, R17E, was withdrawn from public entry on May 2, 1913. As headquarters of the Clayton Ranger District, it carried the moniker of a nearby community named for brothel owner Clayton Smith.<sup>46</sup> In 1972, with the establishment of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, administrative boundaries shifted and the name of the district and station changed to Yankee Fork.

The Forest Supervisor, writing in support of the proposed withdrawal in March 1913, noted the Clayton Ranger Station would be the district's first station, as no other had been withdrawn on the entire

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<sup>42</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and "Improvement Plan, Pahsimeroi Ranger Station."

<sup>43</sup> Forest Supervisor to Forest Ranger Maelzer, 14 August 1917; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>44</sup> Ernest Winkler to District Forester, 7 July 1924; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>45</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and "Improvement Plan, Pahsimeroi Ranger Station."

<sup>46</sup> Lalia Boone, *Idaho Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary* (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1988), 81.



district.<sup>47</sup> The supporting report observed that a “claimant has abandoned claim and wishes to sell improvements for the reason that it is located within a power withdrawal and no filing or proof could be made.” The claimant, George W. Smith, was the Clayton ranger.<sup>48</sup> Prior to his occupancy, several parties held the land under squatter’s rights.<sup>49</sup>

An Executive Order of November 12, 1911 had withdrawn the area for power site purposes, but the Department of Interior did not object to the property’s use as a ranger station as long as no Forest Service withdrawal superseded that of the Department.<sup>50</sup> In 1959, the Federal Power Commission relinquished the tract and, under Executive Order 10355, a withdrawal transferred its legal status to the Forest Service.<sup>51</sup>

The Clayton Ranger Station evolved over several phases of construction. When acquired in 1913, it had \$250 worth of improvements constructed by homesteaders and described as “one board house 16’4” x 24’8”, partly finished, could be used as a barn, and one shed stable 10 x 12 ft., built of slabs and small corral.”<sup>52</sup> Soon thereafter, the Forest Service erected a new dwelling,<sup>53</sup> which the Forest Supervisor wrote about in 1920:

I also enclose floor plan of the Clayton Ranger Station dwelling, which I consider one of the neatest and best stations on the Forest. The station was built during the fiscal year 1914 at a cost of \$500, and it has since been painted at a cost of about \$50. The ranger purchased his own paper and papered it himself, which would no doubt bring the total cost of the building as it now stands to about \$600.<sup>54</sup>

A regional inspector praised the building and the manner in which it was kept, writing, “The Ranger has incurred considerable personal expense in fixing up the house, papering the walls, putting linoleum on the kitchen floor, etc. In fact, I have never seen neater bachelor quarters at any Ranger Station on any National Forest.”<sup>55</sup>

The second phase of construction at the Clayton Ranger Station began in 1931 when Ranger Charles Daugherty built a warehouse and storeroom. Now known as the **Fire Warehouse (#31328)**, it was described in 1936 as a 16’ x 28’ frame structure with a 6’ x 6’ mouse-proof room. Costs for the structure totaled \$811.<sup>56</sup>

The 1931 warehouse heralded the work of Clayton CCC Camp F-407, which was established across the road from the ranger station. The enrollees redeveloped the station in fiscal years 1934 and 1935, expending \$938 on site work and landscaping.<sup>57</sup> They demolished the old structures and constructed new

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<sup>47</sup> David Laing to District Forester, 28 March 1913, File: “2760, Clayton,” SCNF.

<sup>48</sup> E. P. Huffman, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 28 March 1913,” File: “2760, Clayton,” SCNF.

<sup>49</sup> David Laing to District Forester, 14 March 1913, File: “2760, Clayton,” SCNF.

<sup>50</sup> Lewis C. Laylin to Secretary of Agriculture, 2 May 1913, File: “2760, Clayton,” SCNF.

<sup>51</sup> Culver D. Ross to Regional Forester, 31 March 1959, File: “2760, Clayton,” SCNF.

<sup>52</sup> E. P. Huffman, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 28 March 1913,” File: “2760, Clayton,” SCNF.

<sup>53</sup> Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 31 August 1916”; D-Inspection, General, Challis (Before and Inc. 1925), Over three years old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>54</sup> David Laing to District Forester, 26 January 1920, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>55</sup> Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 31 August 1916.”

<sup>56</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Clayton Ranger Station, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>57</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest”; and “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Clayton Ranger Station.”

buildings from standard plans, following a regional color scheme of white with Nile green trim and green-stained roofs. The new facilities included the following buildings, which are listed by their current facility numbers and names:<sup>58</sup>

1. **Assistant Ranger Dwelling (#31110):** The CCC built this reversed R4 Plan 1 dwelling, a George L. Nichols design, in FY 1934-35 for \$7,218 to accommodate the district ranger. A 1959 renovation added a staircase to the top floor rooms, which were previously accessed with a pull-down attic stair.<sup>59</sup> This alteration, also designed by Nichols, was standard for R4 Plan 1 dwellings throughout the region. After a new house was built in the horse pasture in 1962, this dwelling (designated House #6 by 1984) became the assistant ranger's abode. The side porch was enclosed in 1976.
2. **Bunkhouse (#31141):** The CCC constructed an R4 Plan 51 office/storeroom in FY 1934-35 for \$2,468. In 1972, another R4 Plan 51 building (built in 1935) was relocated from the May Ranger Station and attached to it perpendicularly. The L-shaped building then became a bunkhouse. A singlewide **Trailer (#3T1211)** was connected to one side of the bunkhouse in 1979.
3. **Assistant Ranger Garage (#31309):** The CCC built this reversed R4 Plan 21 garage/woodshed in FY 1934-35 for \$2,202.
4. **Barn (#31317):** The 6-horse barn is a reversed version of the R4 Plan 12 design. The CCC constructed it for \$2,297 in FY 1934-35.
5. **Recreation Warehouse (#31505):** Built in FY 1934-35 for \$639 by the CCC, this R4 Plan 40 blacksmith shop became a storage facility for recreation staff in 1976.
6. **Toilet:** Although not listed in a 1936 building summary, a toilet is shown on site plans dated 1934 and 1936. The R4 Plan 70 structure has since been removed.
7. **Powder House:** This was located about 800 feet west of the ranger station compound, as indicated on 1934 and 1936 site plans. Powder houses typically supported CCC road improvement work.

The Clayton Ranger Station continued to evolve in subsequent years as recreation and timber use of the area increased, especially after 1972 when it was renamed the Yankee Fork Ranger Station to signify the district's new boundaries. Buildings were relocated to or constructed on the site to address changing facilities needs. Significant work in 1976 included the development of a trailer park for employee housing (adjacent to the historic compound) and the alterations of several existing buildings. In addition to those mentioned above, the following structures complete the list of known facilities. Some of the information comes from the 1984 and 1985 Facility Master Plans (FMP) for the Challis National Forest.

8. **Warehouse/Shop (#31337):** The former equipment shed was built in 1932-33 at the Valley Creek Ranger Station. Its construction costs totaled \$2,528 including CCC labor.<sup>60</sup> Arval L. Anderson, an engineer in the Regional Office, designed the standard plan in 1932. These buildings, designed to be flexible to meet varying needs around Region 4, are uncommon. They are most notable for

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<sup>58</sup> Unless noted otherwise, the following is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Clayton Ranger Station" and Yankee Fork Compound Maintenance Files, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>59</sup> A. R. Standing to Forest Supervisors, 30 August 1956," File: 956, Historian's Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>60</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Valley Creek Ranger Station, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

their three-dimensional trusses and steel-sash windows. The equipment shed was relocated to its current spot in 1976<sup>61</sup> and expanded with a lean-to addition.

9. **Oil House (#31343):** The oil house was built in 1933 at the Wildhorse Ranger Station and relocated in 1948, not in 1952 as previously thought.<sup>62</sup> In 1976, its size doubled with the addition of a room for paint storage.<sup>63</sup>
10. **Ranger Dwelling (#31132):** In 1960, the Challis forest supervisor requested permission to construct a dwelling at the Clayton Ranger Station instead of at Stanley. Justifying his proposal, he discussed the lack of housing and an increase in timber administration, thanks to a new sawmill under construction on the Clayton Ranger District.<sup>64</sup> With his proposal accepted, the R4 Plan 165-A-1 ranch dwelling was built in 1962, in the pasture southwest of the historic compound. It became the ranger's house and, by 1984, was designated House #1.
11. **Brown House (#31134):** This 1980 dwelling (known as House #3 by 1984) remains on site.
12. **Green House (#31135):** This 1980 dwelling (known as House #4 by 1984) remains on site.
13. **Storage Shed (Engine Bay) (#31145):** Documentary evidence refutes the previously estimated construction date of 1930 for the Storage Shed. It is located in the former trailer park and its facility number is similar to a 12' x 60' Mobile Home (#3T1145) listed in the 1984 FMP. The 1985 FMP described it as a 10' x 50' crew trailer that dated to 1977. This structure appears to be the trailer shelter, constructed of poles and enclosed with T1-11 plywood and corrugated roofing sheets. A board-and-batten addition is on the east corner.
14. **North House (#31154):** The 1984 FMP provides construction dates of "67/83" for this 20' x 60' doublewide trailer. This suggests it was manufactured in 1967 and acquired in 1983. The 1985 FMP stated it required \$3,000 to be made livable. Also known as House #5, it was removed in 1995.<sup>65</sup>
15. **South House (#31155):** Like the North House, this 20' x 60' doublewide trailer may have been manufactured in 1967 and acquired in 1983. Also known as House #1, it was used for storage by 1985 and was removed at an unknown date.
16. **District Office (#31212).** The Forest Service let a construction contract (\$136,904) on October 22, 1980 for a new office at Yankee Fork.<sup>66</sup> It was completed in 1981.<sup>67</sup>
17. **Ranger House Woodshed (#31338):** Reportedly built in 1989, this makeshift pole structure is clad with horizontal boards and plywood on three sides; the fourth side is open.
18. **Helitack Storage Shed (#31350):** Framing of this building started by 1999 but it was not finished until 2001.
19. **Lawn Equipment Storage Shed (#31353):** Built in 2001.
20. **Pesticide Storage Building (#31354):** Built in 2002.

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<sup>61</sup> Yankee Fork Compound Maintenance Files, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>62</sup> "Wildhorse Ranger Station Improvement Plan, 1933," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>63</sup> Yankee Fork Compound Maintenance Files, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>64</sup> J. W. Deinema to Regional Forester, 3 May 1960, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>65</sup> Personal communication between John Fowler and John Rose, January 2011.

<sup>66</sup> C. A. Miller to Chief, 5 November 1980, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>67</sup> George J. Lippert, "Facility Management Monitoring Trip to R-4, August 17-21, 1981," Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

21. **New Pump House (#31507):** Tracking pump houses at Yankee Fork is challenging because it appears numerous structures of this type were constructed and facility numbers reused. Maintenance records state district personnel completed an 80-sf pump house in August 1974 for \$1,196. According to the 1984 and 1985 FMPs, the #31507 pump house was a 144-sf structure built in 1979 for the office and houses. It was tied to water system #5545. Current engineering records and former employee Doug Baker confirm that the present #31507 pump house was built in 1981 for the new houses.<sup>68</sup> The pump house has a shallow gable roof, T1-11 siding, and a pair of flush doors on one end.
22. **Old Pump House (#31521):** The 1984 and 1985 FMPs state this pump house served the trailer park and described it as an 80-sf structure completed in 1962. It is tied to water system #5521. Current engineering records provide a construction date of 1963. It has a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails, a flush door (possibly plywood), and what appears to be plywood siding.
23. **Mobile Home (#3T1140):** This structure, now gone, was described as a 12' x 60' trailer (1984 FMP) and as a 14' x 70' trailer built in 1977 (1985 FMP).
24. **Helitack Trailer (#3T1142):** This was listed as a 12' x 50' mobile home (1984 FMP) and as a 12' x 60' trailer built in 1977 (1985 FMP). It still exists.
25. **Mobile Home No. 3 (#3T1143):** The 1984 FMP indicates this is a 12' x 60' trailer. It was reportedly manufactured in 1968 and acquired in 1979. However, the 1985 FMP lists it as a 14' x 70' trailer constructed or acquired in 1977. It remains on site.
26. **Mobile Home No. 4 (#3T1144):** Records indicate this is a 12' x 60' trailer. It was reportedly manufactured in 1968 and acquired in 1979. However, the 1985 FMP lists it as a 14' x 70' trailer constructed or acquired in 1977. It remains on site.
27. **Small Trailer (#3T1146):** The 1984 FMP listed this as a 10' x 40' mobile home. A year later, it was described as a 10' x 50' crew trailer that dated to 1977. Current engineering records state it was manufactured in 1950 and acquired in 1980.
28. **BLM Trailer (#3T1170):** In 1981, the Challis National Forest and Bureau of Land Management signed an interagency agreement. As part of that accord, the Forest Service agreed to provide "temporary trailer space" at Yankee Fork for the BLM fire crew.<sup>69</sup> This is noted in the 1984 and 1985 FMPs but is now gone.
29. **Office Trailer #3(#3T1171):** The 1985 FMP lists this as a 1976 structure. It is now gone.
30. **Office Trailer #2 (#3T1172):** The 1985 FMP lists this as a 1976 structure. It is now gone.
31. **Office Trailer #1 (#3T1173):** The 1985 FMP lists this as a 1976 structure. It is now gone.
32. **Sewer Pump House:** This may be the "Sewer & Lift Station" for the trailer site, described in the 1984 FMP as built in 1976 and associated with sewer system #5502. It is a small, front-gabled building with plywood siding, corrugated metal roofing, and exposed rafter tails.
33. **North Storage Shed:** Located next to Mobile Home No. 4, this 1976 shed has T1-11 siding, a wood-shingled, gable roof with exposed rafter tails, and a door clad with T1-11 plywood. Former

<sup>68</sup> Doug Baker, written comments on November 19, 2010 draft of this chapter, December 2010.

<sup>69</sup> Jack E. Bills to Regional Forester, 8 June 1981, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

Fire Management Officer Doug Baker hauled the shed from the trailer park at Wildhorse Guard Station around 1980.<sup>70</sup>

34. **South Storage Shed:** This 1976 shed sits near Mobile Home No. 3 and is identical to the North Storage Shed. Doug Baker also relocated this shed from the Wildhorse Guard Station around 1980.<sup>71</sup>
35. **Shed No. 1:** The location and small size of this structure suggest it may be a shelter for a well. It has a plywood door and siding, along with a wood-shingled gable roof. It probably dates to the 1976 development period.
36. **Shed No. 3:** The small structure shelters a water supply line and hose, likely for fire protection. It has a wood-shingled shed roof and plywood siding; the door is missing. It may date to the 1976 development period.
37. **Shed No. 6:** The location and small size of this structure suggest it may be another well shelter. It has a wood-shingled gable roof and plywood siding. It likely dates to the 1976 development period.
38. **Garden Greenhouse:** No mention is made of this structure, which can be seen in a 1999 photo of Shed No. 3. It appears to have a flat roof and sloping sides covered with translucent corrugated sheets.

Now known in engineering records as the Yankee Fork Administrative Site (Heritage No. CH-398, 10-CR-964), the compound officially ceased to be a district headquarters in 2005 when the Challis and Yankee Fork ranger districts merged. Nevertheless, it continues to serve as an important seasonal work station.<sup>72</sup> It is about 30 miles southwest of Challis, on the north side of Highway 75 and at an oxbow of the Salmon River.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### ***Basin Butte Lookout Site***

The Regional Forester approved the withdrawal of the Basin Butte Lookout Site on April 18, 1945. Located about eight miles north of Stanley, it encompassed 90 acres in Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 of T12N, R13E. According to forest personnel records, a lookout was stationed at Basin Butte by 1927 even though buildings were not built until later.<sup>73</sup> These included an R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#31706)** constructed in 1934 and expanded with a catwalk in 1937.<sup>74</sup> The larger of two log sheds, designated in engineering records as **Storage Shed No. 1 (#31314)**, is likely the former fly shed. The smaller one, **Storage Shed No. 2 (#31308)**, may be the former latrine. The fly shed and outhouse probably were erected with the lookout in or

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<sup>70</sup> Doug Baker, written comments on November 19, 2010 draft of this chapter, December 2010.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan, 15 September 2007," 86, Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>73</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>74</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Basin Butte Lookout, c.1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and SCNF Heritage Report No. CH-08-748.

around 1934.<sup>75</sup> They existed by 1944.<sup>76</sup> The builders of these structures are unknown but a photograph shows Butch Clark transporting building materials to the site by pack train.

Presently, four Forest Service buildings stand at the Basin Butte Lookout Site: the lookout, the two log sheds, and a c.1934 **Latrine (#31532)**. Personnel relocated the latter from the Pole Flat Campground in 2008 to replace an incompatible 1965 latrine (#31706).

Although the Challis National Forest planned to replace the lookout in the late 1970s, nothing was done and the site ceased serving as a fire detection point in 1989.<sup>77</sup> In 1995, the Forest Service issued a special use permit to the State of Idaho for the construction and maintenance of a communications building north of the lookout.

SCNF archeologist John Rose received grants from the Forest Fire Lookout Association and Idaho Heritage Trust to restore the lookout in 2008 and 2009. Preservation Idaho awarded the team an “Orchid for Excellence in Historic Preservation” on June 27, 2009. When the restoration is finished, the SCNF will place the Basin Butte Lookout Site (Heritage Site No. CH-838, 10-CR-1611) in the Forest Service’s rental cabin program.

## ***Cape Horn Guard Station***

Assistant ranger W. T. Job surveyed the Cape Horn Ranger Station in October of 1910, an action leading to the site’s withdrawal from public entry on February 8, 1911.<sup>78</sup> Inexplicably named for the southern tip of South America, the 68-acre tract (Section 13 of T12N, R11E) is 17 miles northwest of Stanley in the Marsh Creek drainage. Initially, a guard or assistant to the Stanley District Ranger worked from here to support grazing administration, fire control, and general forest patrols. By the 1930s, however, staff spent more time managing recreational use of the area.<sup>79</sup> The station’s importance increased after the March 3, 1937 withdrawal of the Cape Horn Landing Field nearby (136.94 acres in T12N, R12E, Sections 19 and 30).

Although the Forest Service used the station since 1910, no written or photographic documentation of initial improvements has been located. One exception is an “old barn,” shown on a 1935 site plan with a handwritten note that it would be abandoned.<sup>80</sup> Enrollees from Beaver Creek CCC Camp F-82 improved the site with new structures in 1933-34: an R4 Plan 7 dwelling, an R4 Plan 21 garage and storeroom, an R4 Plan 13A barn, and a springhouse. The CCC may have built the R4 Plan 70 pit toilet, corral, and post-treating plant that are shown on a 1935 site plan.

The dwelling cost \$2,378 when completed in 1934. One detail of construction that did not comply with the Regional Office’s standards was its paint scheme. When documented in 1936, the dwelling had been painted white with Nile green trim, which was a standard scheme.<sup>81</sup> By 1939, it was described as yellow, a

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<sup>75</sup> Paul A. Grossenbach, “Report on Administrative Site, 30 December 1944,” 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>76</sup> Grossenbach, “Report on Administrative Site, 30 December 1944.”

<sup>77</sup> Dan Pence, “Inventory of Historic Forest Service Buildings, 15 November 1976,” Heritage Report No. CH-76-0001, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>78</sup> W. T. Job, “Description of Survey, Cape Horn Ranger Station, 21 October 1910,” 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>79</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cape Horn Ranger Station, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>80</sup> “Improvement Plan, Cape Horn Ranger Station, 1935,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>81</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cape Horn Ranger Station.”

drastic departure from acceptable colors.<sup>82</sup> In an attempt to correct this, the Forest Supervisor reported, “the last painting we gave this station we used the Terra Cotta with the Red Stone trim but this has faded out miserably and we desire to repaint the set-up this year.”<sup>83</sup> The scheme he described was standard for a conifer setting but it relied on stain rather than paint. To remedy the problem, the Regional Office recommended going back to the paint-based Scheme 4 (white with Nile green trim).<sup>84</sup>

The two-horse barn, which cost \$1,123, was supposed to be an R4 Plan 13B. However, the lumber company provided materials for an R4 Plan 13A barn and forest officials concluded it was better to “build the larger structure and finish the interior later.” Completed in 1933, it now serves as a **Shop/Barn (#31313)**. The garage/storeroom’s design was modified by placing its side doors at the opposite side of the building to improve accessibility from the dwelling. Its construction costs totaled \$1,025 and, by 1963, personnel used the storeroom as a bunkhouse. The design of the **Spring House (#31605)**, built in 1933 for \$239, followed the suggestions of regional architect George L. Nichols “before B.P. [building plan] R4 Plan 60 was perfected.” When finished, the interior featured a partitioned concrete tank, allowing the resident to dip water from one side and use the other as a cooler. Forest Service staff also built a yard fence (1934), seeded the lawn (1934), and enclosed the pasture with a post-and-pole fence (1929-1935).<sup>85</sup>

After three decades, the District Ranger proposed in 1965 to move the station’s buildings to the intersection of the Cape Horn-Seafoam Road, claiming this location would serve more visitors that were sure to arrive with the new forest highway. While the Forest Supervisor agreed with the idea, the move never occurred.<sup>86</sup> Instead, the buildings were modified in 1973 to accommodate work crews. An 8-foot bath and shower addition was attached to the **Dwelling (#31116)** and the 1933 garage/storeroom was improved as a **Bunkhouse (#31304)** with a living and sleeping room, a kitchen, and a bathroom.<sup>87</sup> Other alterations to the site include the addition of three small buildings: a **Pump House (#31362)**, a 1978 **Gas House (#31347)**, and a 1960 **Latrine (#31618)**. The latter replaced the R4 Plan 70 toilet (#1618) sometime after 1984.

Records provide conflicting construction dates for the pump house. The 1984 facilities master plan describes it as a 60-sf “Pump House” built in 1973 for \$1,382. A heritage survey prepared that same year refers to it as a 1961 “Well House.” An archeologist’s handwritten note (1999) on the survey form notes that it was “remodeled extensively 1970” but does not provide a citation. That date corresponds with the 1970 construction date in current engineering records.

Presently, Forest Service crews occupy the Cape Horn Guard Station (Heritage Site No. CH-397, 10-CR-965) during summers. The dwelling is available to the public through the Forest Service’s rental cabin program.

## ***Clayton Ranger Station***

See Yankee Fork Ranger Station

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<sup>82</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>83</sup> E. E. McKee to George L. Nichols, 13 June 1941, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>84</sup> Charles J. Truscott to Forest Supervisor, 16 June 1941, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>85</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cape Horn Ranger Station”; Clifton W. Conyers, “Rotation Maintenance Plan, Cape Horn Guard Station and Pasture, c.1963” and W. L. Millick to Forest Supervisor, 20 December 1973, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>86</sup> Harold E. Wadley to Forest Supervisor, 1 February 1965, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>87</sup> W. L. Millick to Forest Supervisor, 20 December 1973.

## ***Custer Lookout Site***

The Custer Lookout Site was withdrawn as a 5-acre administrative site on March 9, 1944. It perches dramatically on the steep peak of Custer Mountain in Section 19 of T12N, R16E, about 18 miles northeast of Stanley. The peak derives its name from the General Custer Mine on the Yankee Fork that was established in 1876, the same year as Custer's Last Stand. A 1944 withdrawal report noted the site "has been developed to the planned standard for use as a permanent Fire Lookout Station."<sup>88</sup>

The Forest Service used the Custer Lookout Site long before its 1944 withdrawal. Personnel records indicate a man was stationed there as early as 1926.<sup>89</sup> Eventually, the peak gained improvements including a lookout structure, reportedly built in 1933, and an R4 Plan 70 built in 1934.<sup>90</sup> Considering its design, the Custer **Lookout (#31714)** may have been built earlier. The 14' x 14' frame cab is a standard R4 Plan 4A plan, which was developed by Region 5's Coert DuBois in 1917. Region 4 adopted it and distributed buildings plans to its forests in July of 1921. It features a steeply pitched pyramidal roof and six single-pane windows on each side. It is unusual that a Plan 4A lookout was constructed in 1933 because, by then, Region 4 relied heavily on the standard R4 Plan 80 lookout. However, an earlier date is difficult to confirm without concrete evidence. The rarity and high level of integrity of the lookout, which was assigned aviation number 406, contribute to its historic value.

Yankee Fork rangers were frustrated by the inability to keep a toilet at the Custer Lookout Site. In 1967, ranger Marvin H. Larson informed the Forest Supervisor:

The toilet on Custer Lookout has blown off again. This is the fourth time that this toilet has gone over the hill since 1958. Either the snow pushes it off or the wind blows it over. The toilet is a wreck. I would like to have a new toilet for Custer Lookout. I will also need engineering service to locate the site so we will not have this trouble again.<sup>91</sup>

An undated sketch, apparently drawn by heritage staff, indicates the current plywood **Latrine (#31559)** is about 3' x 4' and has a metal seat. It has a simple plywood door and a flat roof. Given Ranger Larson's 1967 plea for a new toilet, it may date to circa 1970.

The Yankee Fork Ranger District regularly used the Custer Peak Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-845, 10-CR-1756) as a fire detection point until 1972, after which it served as a radio repeater site and was staffed intermittently.<sup>92</sup> It is currently vacant but the Salmon-Challis National Forest has completed some maintenance and, in 2000, conducted a helicopter inspection to assess damage caused by the Wilderness Complex Fires of 2000. The lookout cab was unharmed.

## ***Garden Creek Ranger Station***

See Challis Administrative Site.

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<sup>88</sup> A.M. Cusick, "Report on Administrative Site, 4 February 1944," 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>89</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>90</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Custer Lookout, c.1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>91</sup> Marvin Larson to Forest Supervisor, 20 July 1967, 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>92</sup> Pence; and Dave Bula, "Southern Idaho Fire Lookouts, Standing Lookout Structures, September 2005" TMs, p. 4, Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.



## **Grouse Point Lookout Site**

The Grouse Point Lookout Site, one of several lookouts withdrawn April 18, 1945, encompassed 10 acres in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10 of T14N, R20E. A decade before, an R4 Plan 80 lookout cab was built in 1935, the year it was first staffed, for that part of the Lemhi National Forest administered by the Challis National Forest.<sup>93</sup> The fire detection point was on the north end of the Pahsimeroi Mountains (part of the Lost River Range), a few miles northeast of Challis. Also known as the Grouse Peak Lookout, the site provided views of the land along the Salmon River and the country adjoining Challis and the Pahsimeroi Valley. A 1944 withdrawal report described it as a “permanent lookout” for the Challis National Forest and noted a road provided access from the Pahsimeroi Valley.<sup>94</sup> By the mid-1960s, the Forest Service used the site as a radio relay point instead of a fire detection point. Around 1967, a special use permit was issued to bring television to the town of Challis.<sup>95</sup> The lookout structure, as suggested by the next paragraph, may have been destroyed in 1970.

*Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* appears to have inaccurate information about the site, suggesting there were two sites with similar names. It describes the “Grouse Peak Lookout” as an undeveloped fire detection point eight miles northeast of Challis in Section 9 of T14N R20E.<sup>96</sup> The book goes on to state the “Grouse Creek Peak Lookout” was 31 miles west-northwest of Challis in Section 23 of T15N, R13E. This places it in the FC-RONR Wilderness (Middle Fork Ranger District) between the Loon Creek and Indian Springs guard stations. According to the book, the latter site had an L-4 cabin (R4 Plan 80) that was built in 1935 and destroyed in 1970.<sup>97</sup> However, Forest Service lands status files contain no reference to this location, which is odd given that improved sites were typically withdrawn by the mid-1940s. Additionally, a search of other Forest Service records provides no other mention of this peak as a lookout site. It appears the author erred on the location of the lookout structure.

## **Mt. Greylock Lookout Site**

The Forest Service’s use and development of Mt. Greylock as a fire detection point pre-date its 1944 withdrawal. In 1927, a regional inspector said the Forest Supervisor anticipated using the site and personnel records indicate someone was stationed there in 1928.<sup>98</sup> Like many lookout sites, Mt. Greylock was developed during the New Deal era with an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet, both built in 1935.<sup>99</sup>

According to a 1976 report, the Challis National Forest used the lookout “only during period of C.C.C. as a training lookout” and abandoned it in 1940. A 1994 heritage report claims the site was deserted in 1939. Nevertheless, the Forest Service sought and received a withdrawal of the lookout site on March 9, 1944. The tract encompassed five acres in Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of T13N, R15E (the structures are in Section 34). It is about 19 miles northeast of Stanley in the Yankee Fork-Jordan Creek drainage.

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<sup>93</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Grouse Point Lookout, Lemhi (Challis) National Forest,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>94</sup> M. C. Sill, “U – Classification – Challis, Grouse Peak Administrative Site, 9 February 1944,” File: “U, Administrative Sites – Challis, Grouse Peak A. S.,” [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>95</sup> Wes Carlson to Richa Wilson, 5 December 2010, Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>96</sup> Kressek, 319.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> Stewart, “Challis Inspection Report,” 17.

<sup>99</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Greylock Lookout Descriptive Sheet, c.1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

By 1976, the site had been long vacated and was in poor condition.<sup>100</sup> Both the **Lookout (#31722)** and **Privy (#31610)**, after suffering from a lack of maintenance over the past decades, are deteriorated. Many of the lookout's window sash are gone or are missing glass, leaving the interior exposed to extreme weather on the mountain peak. The toilet's door has disappeared, as have some of its roof shingles. Remnants of a clothesline and a flagpole remain at the Mt. Greylock Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-546, 10-CR-1189).

### ***Powder House Administrative Site***

In 1934, the Challis National Forest had materials to construct "a house for storing powder and high explosives." It was four miles from Challis and a quarter mile off the Garden Creek Road, a year-round truck trail. On August 10, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 6817 withdrawing 40 acres in T14N, R18E, S35 as the Powder House Administrative Site.<sup>101</sup> This is probably the same site "on Cartwright Gulch up Garden Creek" that was used to store dynamite and caps.<sup>102</sup> According to captioned photos of the "CCC Powder Houses" on Garden Creek, the latter were front-gabled structures measuring about 8' x 8' and 11' x 13'. The Forest Service removed them at an unknown date.<sup>103</sup>

### ***Twin Peaks Lookout Site***

The Twin Peaks Lookout Site, so named because it is one of two adjacent granite peaks of approximately the same elevation,<sup>104</sup> consists of one acre in Section 33 of T15N, R17E that was withdrawn March 9, 1944. The withdrawal was expanded to 40 acres in Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33 on January 8, 1975.

The Challis National Forest first used the site in the early 1910s and, a few years later, built improvements on the peak (Section 33), which is about 14 miles northwest of Challis. In 1916, a regional inspector commented on its views of the Challis country, a portion of the Sawtooth National Forest's Salmon River area, the south end of the Salmon National Forest, and even part of the Lemhi National Forest. He also noted that the lookout man's equipment included an alidade, a telephone, and field glasses.<sup>105</sup> Lookouts and smokechasers staffed the lookout during the day, returning to sleep in a cabin at the Twin Peaks Saddle Site a half-mile away. Eventually, a lookout structure afforded protection from the elements during their daily duties.

Twin Peaks had three lookout structures over the years. The first, a diminutive shelter measuring 7' x 7', protected the alidade and the lookout man on duty. Ranger Charles C. Shaw, Charles Daugherty, Henry Daugherty, and M. G. Markle packed lumber for this building to the site in July 1920.<sup>106</sup> Contemporaneous photographs show it as a crude, square structure with a pyramidal roof covered by planks. The lower half of its walls were either formed of or protected by dry-stacked stones while the upper half consisted of six large, single-pane windows on each side. Since this was purely a shelter for day use, staff continued to

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<sup>100</sup> Pence.

<sup>101</sup> Various documents in File: "U – Administrative Sites – Challis, Powder House Adm. Site," [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>102</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>103</sup> Historic Photograph Collection, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>104</sup> Boone, 382.

<sup>105</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 31 August 1916."

<sup>106</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."



**2<sup>nd</sup> Twin Peaks Lookout, built 1932**

stay in a cabin at the Twin Peaks Saddle Site a half-mile away.<sup>107</sup> The existing **Cellar (#21333)** may have been built around the same time. Set into the slope, its three walls are also of dry-laid stone.

With no lightning protection system, lightning struck the Twin Peaks lookout structure on July 4, 1924. It knocked out the lookout man, Mr. Elliot, for several hours and burned out the telephone.<sup>108</sup> It is not known if the building was damaged.

The second lookout building was constructed in 1932 of Region 1's standard L-4 plan, which Region 4 adopted the following year as R4 Plan 80.<sup>109</sup> This particular incarnation featured a gable roof instead of the standard pyramidal hipped roof. Esther and Hank Holverson, who staffed this lookout from 1953 until 1963, may have been the last to occupy it.<sup>110</sup>

In 1964, Dave Mifflin built the third and present **Lookout (#21701)**, an R4 Plan 80-A. Also known as the R6 Flattop lookout type and revised by Fred Mous, it sits on a concrete block base (Plan 80A-1). Other structures at the Twin Peaks Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-831, 10-CR-920) include an R4 Plan 70 **Toilet (#21629)** that dates to the New Deal Era. The Forest Service added a radio and **Generator Building (#21509)** in 1956 that was expanded in 1962 to accommodate more equipment.<sup>111</sup> By 1976,

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<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

<sup>109</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Twin Peaks Lookout, c.1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>110</sup> Historic Photograph Collection, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>111</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and undated sketch, File: 'CH-831, Twin Peaks Lookout Site,' Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

advancements in communications rendered the equipment obsolete and it was vacated.<sup>112</sup> The building is now empty, although personnel occasionally use it for storage.<sup>113</sup>

At 10,394 feet, the Twin Peaks Lookout (aviation no. 399) is one of the highest lookouts in the nation. The Salmon-Challis National Forest continues to staff and maintain it for fire detection purposes.

### ***Twin Peaks Saddle Site***

By 1914, the Forest Service used the Twin Peaks Saddle Site, designated the “Twin Peaks Ranger Station” on a 1921 forest map, as an accessory to the Twin Peaks Lookout Site.<sup>114</sup> In that capacity, it provided living quarters for lookouts and smokechasers who watched for fires from the peak a half-mile away.<sup>115</sup> The administrative site and its improvements are located in Section 28 of T15N, R17E in a saddle between two granite peaks. It was included in the January 8, 1975 withdrawal of the Twin Peaks Lookout Site (40 acres in Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33 of T15N, R17E).

One source states the first improvement, the **Cabin (#21802)**, was built in 1913.<sup>116</sup> However, an older document prepared in 1936 claims it was erected in 1914, describing it as a 14’ x 16’ cabin with a shake roof.<sup>117</sup> An unsubstantiated sign on the building states it was built before 1888 as a prospector or trapper cabin. The building represents the log cabin typology and construction techniques that miners, homesteaders, and even the Forest Service used throughout the mountainous area of central Idaho in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>118</sup> It is a one-pen, front-gabled structure made of saddle-notched round logs. Split shakes cover the ridgepole-and-purlin roof.

A log garage was constructed in 1934.<sup>119</sup> At least one document describes it as an R4 Plan 24 design but it does not follow that standard plan.<sup>120</sup> Deviations include the location and configuration of fenestration, materials, and the high foundation that may be due to the slope. By relying on round logs with saddle-notched corners, the building effectively bridges the earliest phase of Forest Service facility construction with the New Deal era when standard plans were adopted. A 1956 photo of the garage indicates its logs were stained or left natural while the trim, doors, window sash, and log crowns were painted white or a light color. Since then, the entire body and trim were painted white. Otherwise unaltered, the former garage is now known as the **Guard Cabin (#21129)**. The R4 Plan 70 frame **Toilet (#21698)** was likely built in 1934 with the garage.

In 1932, the lookout site up the hill gained a new lookout structure that provided living quarters. Since then, the Forest Service intermittently used the Twin Peaks Saddle Site (Heritage Site No. CH-390, 10-CR-1188) as a temporary housing location. However, its use is increasingly rare, given its proximity to Challis about 14 miles to the southeast.

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<sup>112</sup> Oliver R. Inskeep, “Maintenance Condition Survey Checklist, Generator Building, 30 November 1976,” File: ‘CH-831, Twin Peaks Lookout Site,’ Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>113</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 81.

<sup>114</sup> Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 31 August 1916.”

<sup>115</sup> Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Twin Peaks Lookout.”

<sup>116</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest”

<sup>117</sup> Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Twin Peaks Lookout.”

<sup>118</sup> See Terry Jordan, et. al., *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1997) and Jennifer Eastman Attebery, *Building with Logs: Western Log Construction in Context* (Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1998).

<sup>119</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Twin Peaks Lookout.”

<sup>120</sup> List of Garages, 7300 Building Files, Challis Ranger District Office.

## **Other Administrative Sites**

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah and:

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory-1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Allison Creek Administrative Site**

The Allison Creek Administrative Site, approved May 6, 1909, was an unimproved 47.5-acre site in Section 14 of T17N, R21E. On April 26, 1912, the Forest Service replaced it with a 254-acre parcel in Sections 23 through 26 of T17N, R21E.<sup>121</sup>

### **Big Creek Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Salmon National Forest (Yellowjacket Ranger District #7) requested funds to construct an R4 Plan 70 toilet at the Big Creek Lookout Site. Located in Section 27 of T13N, R25E, it was never withdrawn for administrative use, which suggests it was never improved.

### **Burnt Creek Administrative Site**

Originally part of the Lemhi National Forest, this 39.13-acre administrative site in Section 20 of T10N, R24E was withdrawn June 22, 1908.

### **Cape Horn Peak Lookout Site**

The Cape Horn Peak Lookout Site was 20 miles northwest of Stanley in Section 3 of T12N, R10E. It was a tent camp as of 1939 and abandoned by 1951.<sup>122</sup> It appears on a 1940 forest map.

### **Challis Ranger Station**

The GLO withdrew the 81.8-acre Challis Ranger Station on January 14, 1908. It was about four miles west-southwest of Challis, in Section 2 of T13N, R18E. One can deduce it was not needed, given its proximity to the Garden Creek Ranger Station (now the Challis Administrative Site) that was withdrawn ten months later on November 13, 1908. The withdrawal of the Challis Ranger Station was revoked November 4, 1918.

### **Crane Basin Ranger Station**

Supervisor Guy B. Mains recommended the Crane Basin Ranger Station for withdrawal on October 9, 1907. According to Lemhi National Forest lands records, the 74-acre tract in Section 8 of T12N, R21E was withdrawn November 9, 1907. This contradicts Challis National Forest lands records, which indicate the administrative site consisted of 74 acres in Section 4 of T12N, R21E. The withdrawal was revoked October 10, 1947. The Forest Service never used or improved the site.<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> File: "2760, Allison Creek," SCNF.

<sup>122</sup> Kresek, 318.

<sup>123</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

### **Deadwood Point Lookout Site**

Forest personnel records indicate a lookout or smokechaser was stationed at the Deadwood Point Lookout Site by 1939.<sup>124</sup> A 1944 report on the proposed tract indicated it was a permanent lookout point, the existing improvements (unidentified) were government owned, and the Challis National Forest intended to continue use as a lookout station with a horse pasture.<sup>125</sup> The administrative site, withdrawn March 9, 1944, consisted of 37.5 acres in Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29 of T12N, R14E. The lookout was in Section 21.

### **Hat Creek Administrative Site**

According to Forest Service lands status records, this 80-acre site in T17N, R20E, Section 15 was “eliminated” (approved?) May 19, 1913, withdrawn May 19, 1915, and released June 4, 1920.

### **Herd Creek Lookout Site**

Shortly after 1938, and while the Wildhorse Ranger District was part of the Lemhi National Forest, personnel proposed to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout for a site in T8N, R19E, S33. The proposal was not approved.<sup>126</sup>

### **Iron Mountain Lookout Site**

According to personnel records, a lookout was stationed at “Iron Creek Point” from at least 1938.<sup>127</sup> The March 9, 1944 withdrawal for the Iron Mountain Lookout Site covered 8.7 acres in Section 9 of T12N, R25E, on the ridge between the Challis-Yankee Fork and Lost River ranger districts. At that time, the only improvements consisted of a 24’ x 24’ tent frame and radio antenna poles.<sup>128</sup> David Neeley, assistant forest engineer from 1963 to 1967, recalled the site had been abandoned several years when he helped take down the tent frame “from off the wooden pad.” He noted, “we used the tent pad as a helispot to deliver a 6’ diameter 7’ long aluminum ‘building’ to be used to protect a radio repeater just off the top of the mountain below the pad. Took us 3 tries over 2 years with the old G3B1 helicopters (like are on the TV program MASH) to accomplish the feat. . . . After it was done, we were told it was not possible to do! Surely did improve radio reception in Lost Creek and Timber Creek!!”<sup>129</sup> Another source states a cabin was built atop the east summit and abandoned in the 1950s but documents supporting this claim are yet to be located.<sup>130</sup>

### **Juliette Lookout Site**

Forest personnel records indicate a lookout was stationed at Juliette Lookout by 1940.<sup>131</sup> According to a 1940 forest map, it was in Section 2 of T12N, R17E.

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<sup>124</sup> Ibid.

<sup>125</sup> A. M. Cusick, “Report on Administrative Site, 4 February 1944,” 7300 Building Files, Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>126</sup> “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet,” Periodical Binder, Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>127</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>128</sup> George A. Miller, “Report on Iron Mountain Lookout Administrative Site, 19 February 1943,” File: “Iron Mountain Lookout,” Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>129</sup> David Neeley, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 8 January 2003.

<sup>130</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>131</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

## **Mahogany & Mahogany Creek Ranger Stations**

The Lemhi National Forest withdrew the “Mahogany Ranger Station” on July 1, 1909. The Pahsimeroi Ranger Station used the site (80 acres in T10N, R23E, S10) as early as May 1910 as a “stopover and riding headquarters.”<sup>132</sup> Forest Service lands status records suggest the stopover place shifted on March 2, 1927 when the GLO withdrew 80 acres in Section 15 of T10N, R23E as the “Mahogany Creek Ranger Station.” The following year, a Forest Service inspector observed, “There is a good pasture at this place and it is well located from the standpoint of administration of the part of the district on the upper Pahsimeroi River. There is need for a one room cabin at this place. There are no trees for shelter and no buildings outside of a very small tool house.”<sup>133</sup> Public Land Order PLO 4600 revoked the site withdrawal on April 10, 1969.

## **Mahogany Ridge Lookout Site**

In 1944, the District Ranger submitted a request for funds for improvements at Mahogany Ridge. He wanted to build a toilet and a 14’ x 14’ lookout on a 19’ x 18’ high log structure that would serve as a garage/storeroom.<sup>134</sup> Although its location is unknown, it may have been near the Mahogany or Mahogany Creek ranger stations.

## **McGowan Peak Lookout Site**

The Forest Supervisor considered “McGowan Mountain” as a lookout point by 1927 when he was unable to find someone to staff it.<sup>135</sup> Forest personnel records indicate a lookout man was stationed there in 1939.<sup>136</sup> McGowan Peak is in Section 29 of T12N, R14E.

## **Meridian Peak Lookout Site**

This camp lookout, located on the ridge between the Challis-Yankee Fork and Lost River districts (T7N, R18E, S10), was in use by 1938 and abandoned in 1951.<sup>137</sup>

## **Mill Creek Administrative Site**

In 1944, when the site was used as a pasture,<sup>138</sup> the District Ranger requested permission to build various improvements at Mill Creek, including an R4 Plan 6 cabin and an R4 Plan 70 pit toilet.<sup>139</sup> A year later, a different ranger requested its withdrawal as an administrative pasture and camping area for employees and packers working in the area.<sup>140</sup> Withdrawn April 18, 1945, the site encompassed 36.25 acres in T13N, R17E, Section 2. It was replaced with an 80-acre withdrawal by Executive Order dated June 15, 1955.

## **Morgan Creek Administrative Site**

The GLO withdrew the 97.4-acre Morgan Creek Administrative Site on January 14, 1908 but revoked the withdrawal on March 2, 1911. The site was at the confluence of Morgan and Station creeks in T17N,

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<sup>132</sup> Ibid.

<sup>133</sup> Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report.”

<sup>134</sup> Otis W. Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 29 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>135</sup> Stewart, “Challis Inspection Report,” 17.

<sup>136</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>137</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>138</sup> J. Deloy Hansen to Forest Rangers, 19 May 1944, File: “2760, Arco Pass,” SCNF.

<sup>139</sup> Clinton C. Quesnel, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 20 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>140</sup> Lewis B. Koch, “U – Classification – Challis, Mill Cr. Pasture,” File: “U, Administrative Sites – Challis, Mill Creek Pasture,” [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

R19E, Sections 17 and 18. Records suggest it may have been released because it was included in Frank Armstrong's homestead claim, which was "listed upon app. No. 40."<sup>141</sup> Some years later, in 1922, C. N. Woods reported,

A station might be built on Morgan Creek and the Forest Service has a site for a station. However, I doubt the necessity of building a station on Morgan Creek. There are several ranches on this creek within the Forest and it will probably be cheaper to stop at the ranches than to build and maintain a station, the use of which would be practically limited to four or five months during the summer and to not more than four or five days a month.<sup>142</sup>

### **Mount Estes Lookout Site**

Forest personnel records indicate a guard worked at the Mount Estes Lookout from at least 1922.<sup>143</sup> As of 1927, the site served as a secondary lookout and was equipped with an alidade. That year, a Forest Service inspector reported, "Mr. Renner believes most of the control guards to be well located, with the possible exception of the man on Mt. Estes. He may move him to Graylock Mtn."<sup>144</sup> Mount Estes, also known as Estes Mountain, is in Section 21 of T13N, R15E.

### **Oyler Mill Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Salmon National Forest (Copper Creek Ranger District #5) requested funds to construct an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R4 Plan 7 guard station for the "Oyler mill fire checker and fire patrolmen at the Myers Cove-Challis Salmon River truck trail. The proposed lookout may have been near Oyler Ranch, which is in Section 30 of T17N, R19E and not far from the current boundary between the Challis-Yankee Fork and Salmon-Cobalt ranger districts.

### **Red Point Lookout Site**

The *Salmon Recorder Herald* reported in 1929 that the Forest Service had stationed a smokechaser at Red Point at the head of Cow Creek.<sup>145</sup> Red Point peak is in Section 18 of T16N, R22E.

### **Red Wing or Sheep Mountain Lookout Site**

This lookout, situated on the 10,910-foot Sheep Mountain (T9N, R18E, S32) was one of the highest, perhaps *the* highest, fire detection points on the Challis National Forest. A secondary source claims it was developed in 1935 with a cabin that was abandoned in the 1950s.<sup>146</sup> This has yet to be verified.

### **Rookie Point Lookout Site**

The Rookie Point Lookout Site in Section 8 of T12N, R15E was used in the 1930s as a training lookout. Located above the Bonanza Guard Station, it reportedly had a cabin. According to district employee John

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<sup>141</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and Lands Status Atlas, Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>142</sup> C. N. Woods, "Analysis of Ranger Willard Frost's Diaries, 12 June 1922," 2, File: "Challis NF Inspection, 1909-1928," Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>143</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>144</sup> Stewart, "Challis Inspection Report," 17.

<sup>145</sup> "Forest Trails and Telephones," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), May 8, 1929, 3.

<sup>146</sup> Kresek, 320.



Fowler, remains of a cabin – window frame material, window glass, and boards – still exist, as do remnants of a telephone line.<sup>147</sup> By the 1980s, the Forest Service used the site as an emergency lookout point.<sup>148</sup>

### **Spring Hill Ranger Station**

Forest Service lands status records provide conflicting information about this 160-acre site that was never withdrawn. A list of Lemhi National Forest administrative sites indicate it was in Section 4 of T11N, R23E and that it was abandoned July 12, 1912. A similar list of the Challis National Forest states it was in Sections 2 and 11 of T11N, R23E.

### **Summit Rock Lookout Site**

Used in 1939 as a camp lookout, the Summit Rock Lookout Site appears on a 1940 forest map but was abandoned in 1950.<sup>149</sup> Summit Rock is in Section 32 of T14N, R17E.

### **T17N, R21E, S22 Lookout Site**

In 1944, the Salmon National Forest requested funds to build toilets at several locations, all of which appear to be lookout sites. These included Wallace Peak, Baldy Mountain, Mahogany Ridge, and Napoleon Hill, along with the “S. 22, T. 17, R.21 E.B.M.” site.<sup>150</sup> This is on the Lemhi Range, about 25 miles north-northeast of Challis.

### **Trail Creek Administrative Site**

The withdrawal of 70.84 acres in T16N, R18E, S1 was approved as the Trail Creek Administrative Site on May 22, 1911. It was released February 20, 1947. Located along Trail Creek, a tributary of Morgan Creek, the site eventually became the Morgan Creek Spike Camp.<sup>151</sup>

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<sup>147</sup> Personal communication between John Fowler and John Rose, January 2011.

<sup>148</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>149</sup> Rex Kamstra, Forest Fire Lookout Page, <http://www.firelookout.com> (accessed November 8, 2010).

<sup>150</sup> Otis W. Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 29 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>151</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

# Chapter 7: Leadore Ranger District

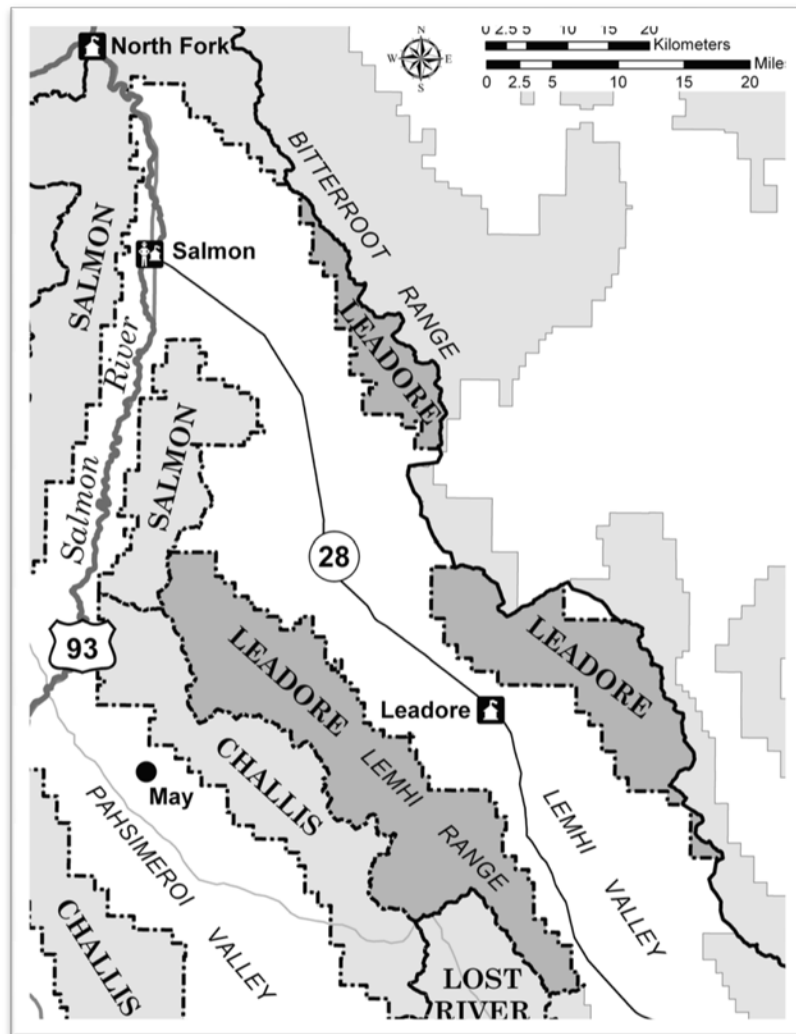
## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Leadore Ranger District encompasses a northern portion of the 1906 Lemhi Forest Reserve that was transferred to the Salmon National Forest in 1908. This includes part of the Lemhi Range west of the Lemhi Valley. To the east is an area on the Beaverhead Mountains that was transferred from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Salmon National Forest in 1913.

The current Leadore Ranger District was divided into four districts by 1915: Lemhi Ranger District (area around the Lemhi Indian Reservation) under George R. Ashton; Gilmore (lands in Gilmore area) under H. B. Weber; Leadore (west of Leadore) under Fred Chase; and Junction (the former part of the Beaverhead National Forest) under C. Nelson.<sup>1</sup> Under ranger Fred Chase, the Leadore District absorbed the Junction

Ranger District and the Junction Ranger Station became its headquarters.<sup>2</sup> The Leadore Ranger District may have also taken over the Gilmore area.

By 1920 and possibly as early as 1918, only the Leadore and Lemhi districts remained. Around 1954, the Leadore Ranger District absorbed the Lemhi and Lemhi ranger Bob Allison transferred to Salmon.<sup>3</sup> Eventually, the Leadore district office moved from the Junction Ranger Station (now known as the Old



**Leadore Ranger District (dark gray)**

<sup>1</sup> Lucinda P. Walker, "History of the Leadore Ranger District, 19 November 1993," 16, [not cataloged] R4 History Collection.

<sup>2</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 73.

<sup>3</sup> F. E. "Gene" Powers, Interview by Elizabeth M. Smith, 25 February 1970, Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-04, R4 History Collection.

Leadore Ranger Station) to a new site in Leadore along Highway 28. The Regional Forester reported in 1958:

For the past few years we have been moving the district ranger's headquarters from Leadore [Junction Ranger Station] to Salmon, Idaho in the winter on a trial basis. We will appreciate your approval for us to now make the winter headquarters of the Leadore Ranger District at Salmon, Idaho, and summer headquarters at Leadore, Idaho . . .<sup>4</sup>

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The following administrative sites served as headquarters for the early ranger districts. As units consolidated and travel became easier, rangers typically relocated from remote ranger stations to year-round ranger stations in towns. Such was the case for the Leadore Ranger District, which moved from the Old Leadore Ranger Station (Junction) to the new Leadore Ranger Station.

### ***Lemhi Ranger Station***

The Lemhi Ranger Station, originally known as the Tendoy Ranger Station since its designation as an administrative site on December 4, 1908, consisted of 40 acres outside the forest boundary in Section 29 of T17N, R24E. The tract was within the former Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation, established by executive order in 1875. The US Government rescinded the order in 1905 and, after Chief Tendoy died in 1907, relocated 500 of its residents to the Fort Hall Indian Reservation near Pocatello.<sup>5</sup> In what was likely an unintentional symbolic move, the Forest Service changed the name of the station from "Tendoy" (after the Lemhi chief) to "Lemhi" (derived from King Limhi in the Book of Mormon) on April 17, 1941.

In September 1908, M. J. McVean contacted the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about the "number of substantial dwelling houses and barns that were used in the Indian Service for administrative purposes, which are now lying idle" and requested that some be transferred, with land, to the Forest Service for administrative purposes.<sup>6</sup> The Forest Supervisor identified the property it desired, which lay between Salmon and the southern end of the Salmon National Forest, as two 20-acre parcels, a configuration necessary to "keep from including more buildings than was necessary." He proposed to relocate one building that stood on the boundary line onto the proposed administrative site. The two houses, he noted, would serve as a ranger dwelling and as a bunkhouse.<sup>7</sup>

In June of 1909, when the Indian Service prepared to sell other structures, James M. Ryan the Tendoy Ranger Station buildings to prevent any confusion. Using the names formerly employed by the Indian Service, he noted:

One four room log cottage, known as the "Blacksmith's" cottage. This building was occupied by the Blacksmith that was employed by the Indian Service on the Lemhi Indian Reservation. One four room frame house, known as the "Farmer's cottage." This building was occupied by the person who was employed to teach the indians methods of

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<sup>4</sup> Floyd Iverson, Regional Forester, to Chief, 20 January 1958, File: "7300, Leadore Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>5</sup> "The Lemhi-Shoshone," <http://www.lemhi-shoshone.com/svingen.html> (accessed January 22, 2010).

<sup>6</sup> M. J. McVean to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 22 September 1908, File: "2760, Lemhi," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>7</sup> George G. Bentz to Forester, 3 October 1908, File: "2760, Lemhi," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

farming. (This is the building that is shown on the east boundary.) One frame blacksmith shop, with open lean-to sheds on three sides. This building was used as a blacksmith shop by the Indian Service. It has no floor, and stands directly back of the “Blacksmith’s cottage.” There is also a one room log building on the land withdrawn that was known as the Dairy house, but this is not needed by the Forest Service. And there is still another 2 room log building on the tract, known as the “Old Farmer’s house”, that is not needed by the Forest Service. This building is in a very bad state of repair, and is useless for any other purpose but fire wood.<sup>8</sup>

A 1941 description provided information about the buildings:

The dwelling was constructed in 1901 for the Agency blacksmith and was later occupied by the Government trapper. It was not occupied by the Forest Service until several years after it was withdrawn. Mr. Ashton being the first ranger to live in it. The log structure now used as an office and storeroom was constructed by the Indian Service as a storage room for dairy products. It was later used as a dwelling by assistant ranger before this district was established. This is a yearlong station.<sup>9</sup>

In 1917, Thomas Tobin was charged with setting a haystack on fire and attempting to burn the barn.<sup>10</sup> An undated map, possibly dating to the 1930s, indicates a land transfer in which the Forest Service released the land containing a small house to the northeast of the ranger’s house.<sup>11</sup>

The site was improved in the 1930s, possibly with the help of a CCC crew from Grazing Service Camp G-95 near Baker.<sup>12</sup> The 1901 log house was remodeled in 1933-34 with the addition of siding, a bathroom, and a partial cellar. The 1,125-sf building had four rooms and a bath, as well as a screened front porch six feet wide and a 10’-7” x 5’-6” screened back porch. Like the other buildings, it was painted white with Nile green trim and had a slate-colored roof. Inside, the woodwork was painted gloss white while the walls were finished with calcimine. Linoleum covered the floors of the kitchen and bathroom.



**Lemhi Ranger Station Office/Dwelling**

Other improvements included an R4 Plan 20 garage (1934), a 12’-5” x 15’-5” woodshed of rough lumber (remodeled in 1933), a log office/storeroom, an R4 Plan 11 barn (1934), a frame outhouse (1935), a 48-foot diameter corral, a yard fence (1934), a pasture fence, and a bridge with rubble masonry abutments

<sup>8</sup> James M. Ryan to District Forester, 16 June 1909, File: “2760, Lemhi,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>9</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Lemhi Ranger Station, 1941” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>10</sup> James F. Lawson to Solicitor, 28 February 1917, File: “2760, Lemhi,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>11</sup> File: “2760, Lemhi,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>12</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 224.

over Hayden Creek (1933). Site features included a white pole fence, a flagpole, and a well (1931). A 1934 site plan, revised in 1940 and 1949, indicates no outhouse and, instead, shows locations of a septic tank and drainage field to the northeast of the house.<sup>13</sup>

In 1937, a Forest Service officer reported that the station was well maintained. Although the dwelling was old, it had been remodeled and was comfortable. On the other hand, he described the office as “an old log building which should be remodeled to conform to the rest of the buildings at the station.”<sup>14</sup> In following years, forest officers put forth several proposals for the Lemhi Ranger Station. The district ranger requested funds in 1944 to construct a ranger dwelling, an R4 Plan 40 blacksmith shop, an office, a warehouse, guard quarters, and a garage. He also hoped to remodel the existing four-room house for the assistant ranger and needed money to maintain the existing house, garage, barn, shop, woodshed, and pasture fence.<sup>15</sup> The 1944 proposal to replace the office preceded another in 1949 and a 1951 suggestion to relocate the Williams Creek Guard Station office to the Lemhi Ranger Station.<sup>16</sup> A 1953 building inspection report recorded the following:<sup>17</sup>

1. **Dwelling:** a non-standard building in good condition, with a pressure water system and an electric hot water heater. It had screened front and rear porches with wood floors. The basement was wet and had a sump pump. The district planned to use it for five to six months a year.
2. **R4 Plan 23 Office/Storeroom:** This former garage, in fair condition, was relocated from the Williams Creek Guard Station around 1952. The inspectors suggested moving it to Hughes Creek and converting it to a three-room dwelling.
3. **R4 Plan 20 Garage:** in good condition although the doors needed re-hanging. The Regional Office would approve the Forest’s proposal to relocate it to Leadore.
4. **Barn:** minor maintenance
5. **Woodshed:** a non-standard building with a wood floor; required minor maintenance but was thought to have no salvage value.

The Salmon National Forest reassessed the use of the Lemhi Ranger Station after the Lemhi and Leadore ranger districts were combined around 1954. As of March of 1955, Luther Gardner used the Lemhi dwelling and garage for free under a Special Use Permit that was valid until May 31, 1955.<sup>18</sup> The Salmon forest officers determined they no longer needed the Lemhi Ranger Station and, in 1957, considered disposal of its buildings. Regarding the house, W. H. Shaw noted:

. . . three small additions made on the building and I doubt that it could be moved without falling apart. As far as salvage is concerned I see no possible use of the materials.

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<sup>13</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Lemhi Ranger Station, 1941,” and “Improvement Plan, Lemhi Ranger Station, 1934 (revised 1940 and 1949),” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>14</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: “1680,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>15</sup> Clinton C. Quesnel, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>16</sup> Herb Armstrong to Forest Supervisor, 18 April 1949 and F. E. Powers to Regional Forester, 23 February 1951, File: “7300, Lemhi Ranger Station,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>17</sup> George L. Nichols, “Lemhi Ranger Station Inspection, 1953” and Al Hays, “Lemhi Ranger Station Inspection, 1953,” 7300 Building Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

<sup>18</sup> Glen Thompson, Special Use Permit, 31 March 1955; U-Uses Gardner, Luther – Closed 6/17/55; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region

There is a basement under the house which would have to be filled in if the building was destroyed. We could salvage doors and windows and burn it down. This approach is the least desirable since the dwelling is much better than many of the homes on the Lemhi River. There has been several inquiries from people interested in renting or leasing the property in place.<sup>19</sup>

In October of 1962, the Forest declared the dwelling surplus and offered it for sale to the public with the stipulation that it be moved from the site.<sup>20</sup> Its fate is presently unknown. In 1963, three buildings were relocated to other administrative sites. The office, formerly the Williams Creek garage, was moved to the New Leadore Ranger Station where it now serves as a fire cache (#81336). The R4 Plan 11 barn was also moved to New Leadore and converted to a warehouse/shop (#81315). The R4 Plan 20 garage (#81305) was relocated to the Old Leadore Ranger Station.

### ***New Leadore Ranger Station***

The New Leadore Ranger Station was developed beginning in 1962 as a district headquarters to replace the Old Leadore Ranger Station. The latter site, located a couple miles northeast of Leadore, Idaho, had served as a ranger district headquarters since 1908 when its name was Junction Ranger Station. As early as 1944, the Leadore District Ranger requested construction of more buildings and, by 1955, considered acquiring a new site.<sup>21</sup> With two transactions, the Forest Service succeeded in purchasing land on the south side of State Highway 28 (Railroad Street; in T16N, R26E, S28) from Orion and Eleanor Lindskog. The deed for the first parcel, consisting of 9.5 acres for \$580, was recorded April 21, 1961 while the second transaction, two acres for \$190, was recorded April 12, 1962.

The Forest Service developed the property, now known as the New Leadore Administrative Site (SL-412, 10-LH-550), from 1962 to 1999 with the following buildings (listed by facility number):

1. **Leadore Bunkhouse #2 (#81123):** built at the Williams Creek Guard Station in 1933, relocated to its current site in 1974.
2. **Leadore Dwelling (#81128):** built 1962.
3. **Leadore Dwelling (#81134):** built 1972.
4. **Leadore Barracks (#81140):** Acquired from the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) in 1978. It was likely built in the 1940s or 1950s
5. **Leadore District Office (#81209):** built 1962, appears to be R4 Plan A-95, a standard office plan designed by regional architect William R. Turner and his assistant Cal Spaun. A large addition was constructed on the back around 1995.
6. **Leadore Warehouse/Shop (#81315):** built as a barn at the Lemhi Ranger Station in 1934, relocated to its current site in 1963.
7. **Leadore Gas House (#81330):** built 1999.

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<sup>19</sup> W. H. Shaw to Regional Forester, 9 December 1957, File: "7300 File, Leadore Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>20</sup> "Excess Serviceable Property Report, 30 October 1962," File: "5420 Purchases," Leadore Ranger District Office.

<sup>21</sup> J. L. Phillips, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 5 February 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region; and T. H. Van Meter to Supervisor Thompson, 4 October 1955, File: "7300, Leadore Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

8. **Leadore Fire Cache (#81336):** built as a garage/storeroom at the Williams Creek Guard Station in 1934, relocated to the Lemhi Ranger Station circa 1952 and converted to an office; relocated to its current site in 1963.
9. **Leadore Paint Storage Building (#81339):** built 1980.
10. **Leadore Storage Shed (#81340):** built 1987.
11. **Leadore Pump House (#81616):** built 1962.

The four buildings that meet the 50-year requirement for National Register eligibility are:

1. **Leadore Bunkhouse #2 (#81123):** As noted above, CCC Camp F-87 began constructing a guard station at the Williams Creek Guard Station in 1933. The R4 Plan 7 dwelling had 1" x 8" drop siding and several deviations from the standard plan. Specifically, "a cellar 8' x 12' with 6' ceiling, concrete walls and floor was built under the kitchen with a stairway leading from the entry at the rear under the small gable roof addition for this purpose."<sup>22</sup> Designed by regional architect George L. Nichols in 1933, the diminutive building with its Classical Revival-inspired temple front proved to be a popular choice for guard stations throughout the Intermountain Region.

In 1953, Regional Architect George L. Nichols noted that the "building is considered surplus at this location and can be moved to Indianola or some other needed point."<sup>23</sup> The Forest Service proposed in 1974 to move it to Leadore for remodeling as a bunkhouse.<sup>24</sup> Though forest management initially greeted this idea unfavorably, the building was moved to the New Leadore Administrative Site later that year and substantially remodeled.

2. **Leadore Barracks (#81140):** The Forest Service acquired this building from the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) in 1978. INEL was established in 1949 as the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS) on land that the US Navy had used as a proving ground since 1943.<sup>25</sup> It is not known if the barracks was a former Navy building or if it was built for the NRTS. It appears to be five separate buildings or units connected together; materials and detailing suggest it dates from the 1940s or 1950s.
3. **Leadore Warehouse/Shop (#81315):** In 1934, the Forest Service constructed an R4 Plan 11 barn at the Lemhi Ranger Station, 30 miles south of Salmon, Idaho. Construction costs for the four-horse barn totaled \$1,505.90.<sup>26</sup> It represented one of 3 popular barn designs created by Forest Service regional architect George L. Nichols. The others (R4 Plans 12 and 13) accommodated six and two horses respectively. With the decommissioning of the Lemhi Ranger Station in 1962, the barn was moved to the New Leadore Administrative Site in 1963 where it was used for storage.
4. **Leadore Fire Cache (#81336):** During the summer of 1933, Salmon's newspaper noted the arrival of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp F-87 at Williams Creek where enrollees were

<sup>22</sup> "Williams Creek Administrative Site Descriptive Sheet, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>23</sup> George L. Nichols, "1953 Inspection of Copper Creek, 2 November 1953," File: "7300, Cobalt Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>24</sup> W. H. Valentine to Forest Supervisor, 28 March 1974, File: "7300, Leadore Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>25</sup> See Susan M. Stacy, *Proving the Principle: A History of the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, 1949-1999* (Idaho Falls, ID: Idaho Operations Office of the Department of Energy, 2000); and Susan M. Stacy, Historical American Engineering Record, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Test Area North, HAER No. ID-33-E, Idaho Falls, ID: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, February 2005.

<sup>26</sup> "Lemhi Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1938," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

constructing a guard station and barn.<sup>27</sup> Other improvements at Williams Creek included a 1934 garage/storeroom, described as adhering to the standard R4 Plan 23, which was designed by regional architect George Nichols.<sup>28</sup> Early photographs reveal that the 6-pane wood windows were installed vertically rather than horizontally per the standard drawings.

In the years since its construction, the Williams Creek garage/storeroom was moved twice. Around 1951, the Forest Service relocated it to the Lemhi Ranger Station and converted it to an office/storeroom.<sup>29</sup> Only two years later, in 1953, it was suggested that the building be moved to Hughes Creek.<sup>30</sup> That action did not occur but, with the dissolution of the Lemhi Ranger Station in 1962, the Forest Service transported it to the New Leadore Administrative Site for use as a storage structure.

## ***Old Leadore Ranger Station***

Staff surveyed the Junction Ranger Station, which was outside the forest boundary, and recommended it as an administrative site on September 16, 1907.<sup>31</sup> The Forest Supervisor forwarded the withdrawal request to the Washington Office but was quickly informed no action could be taken until it was determined if the Secretary of the Interior had the power to withdraw Idaho lands outside of the national forest for administrative purposes.<sup>32</sup> On June 29, 1908, the 160-acre Junction Ranger Station (T16N, R26E, S22 and S27) was finally approved as an administrative site for the Lemhi National Forest.<sup>33</sup> When forest boundaries were reconfigured a few days later (July 1, 1908), the site fell within the boundaries of the Salmon National Forest.<sup>34</sup> Not long after its withdrawal, forest officials discovered the ranger station's boundaries inadvertently included four mining claims.<sup>35</sup> This error was corrected April 21, 1909 when 80 acres was restored to public entry, leaving the Junction Ranger Station with 80 acres.<sup>36</sup>

The Beaverhead National Forest withdrew the adjacent 80-acre Canon Creek Ranger Station (also in T16N, R26E, S22 and 27) on October 26, 1908 and forest officers built a pasture fence, a house, and a barn the following year.<sup>37</sup> In 1911, the Beaverhead National Forest transferred the improvements to the Salmon National Forest,<sup>38</sup> an action that foreshadowed the 1913 formal transfer of the Beaverhead's land west of the Continental Divide to the Salmon National Forest. The fates of the house and barn are unclear, as they

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<sup>27</sup> "Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), 19 July 1933, 1.

<sup>28</sup> "Williams Creek Administrative Site Descriptive Sheet, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>29</sup> F. E. Powers to Regional Forester, 23 February 1951, File: "7300, Lemhi Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>30</sup> George Nichols, "Lemhi Ranger Station Inspection, 1953."

<sup>31</sup> James M. Ryan to Supervisor Bentz, 16 September 1907, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>32</sup> G. F. Pollock to Supervisor Bentz, 24 October 1907, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>33</sup> H.H. Schwartz to Register and Receiver, 29 June 1908, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>34</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>35</sup> Harry H. Long to George G. Bentz, 13 August 1908, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>36</sup> S. V. Proudfit to Register and Receiver, 21 April 1909, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>37</sup> Miscellaneous correspondence, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>38</sup> C. K. Wyman to Supervisor, 4 August 1911, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.



are not mentioned in existing documentation, even after May 16, 1918 when the boundaries of the Junction Ranger Station were adjusted to include the former Canon Creek Ranger Station.<sup>39</sup>

With the growth of the nearby town of Leadore – thanks to a branch of the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad, the Junction Post Office and its community waned. In response, the Salmon National Forest officially changed the Junction Ranger Station’s name to Leadore Ranger Station on June 3, 1941.<sup>40</sup> It is now known as the “Old Leadore Ranger Station” to avoid confusion with the current or “New Leadore Ranger Station” located a couple miles southwest in the town of Leadore.

Preparations to develop the Old Leadore Ranger Station began in October 1907 when the Forest Supervisor requested approval to build a house and barn.<sup>41</sup> The Washington Office granted the forest \$857 for improvements but revoked the funds due to the site’s lengthy withdrawal process.<sup>42</sup> Funds reinstated in 1908 led to construction of a house in 1909 followed by a barn in 1911.<sup>43</sup>

Throughout the 1920s, more improvements were realized. The barn was demolished and replaced in 1921.<sup>44</sup> An office was built by 1923, followed by a garage in 1925, a new foundation for the house in 1928, and a new toilet in 1929 (gone by 1984).<sup>45</sup> This second period of construction dovetailed with a third phase during the New Deal era when the Old Leadore Ranger Station enjoyed significant redevelopment, possibly with the help of a CCC crew from Grazing Service Camp G-95 near Baker.<sup>46</sup> Work included remodeling existing buildings and constructing new ones, all of which were painted white with green trim and slate-colored roofs.<sup>47</sup>

In 1944, the District Ranger began pushing for a new district headquarters location.<sup>48</sup> As with most government actions, nothing happened quickly and, perhaps to appease the ranger, regional landscape architect Don Partridge developed a planting plan to beautify the Old Leadore Ranger Station. It was not until 1958 that Regional Forester Floyd Iverson justified the proposed relocation in a letter to the Forest Service Chief in Washington:

The motivating reason for wanting to change the headquarters officially (of the Leadore district to Leadore during the summer and Salmon during the winter) is that the Leadore Administrative site is located about a mile from the small town of Leadore, population 159. The main highway between Salmon, Armstead, and /or Idaho Falls has been

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<sup>39</sup> Dana Parkinson to District Forester, 16 May 1918, File: “2760, Leadore Administrative Site,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>40</sup> Boone, 220; and Art Buckingham to Regional Forester, 22 May 1941, File: “2760 Leesburg,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>41</sup> George Bentz, to Forester, 30 October 1907; File: “2760, Leadore Administrative Site,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>42</sup> W. E. Herring to George G. Bentz, 17 December 1907; File: “2760, Leadore Administrative Site,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>43</sup> Bolts and Oltmer to Forest Supervisor, 11 December 1908, File: “2760, Leadore Administrative Site,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF; and Ronald E. Averill, “First Building on the Leadore District, 17 December 1975,” File: “SL-424, Old Leadore Ranger Station Site,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>44</sup> Don Casterlin, Official Work Diary, 14-15 October 1921, 1680 History Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

<sup>45</sup> Official Work Diaries, 1680 History Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

<sup>46</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 224.

<sup>47</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Leadore Ranger Station, 1941,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>48</sup> J. L. Phillips, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 5 February 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

relocated. The present administrative site has been partially isolated as a result of this relocation with the result that we have found it difficult and expensive to keep the snow plowed from the road.<sup>49</sup>

Finally, in 1961 and 1962, the Forest Service purchased and developed property in the town of Leadore along State Highway 28. With this New Leadore Ranger Station accommodating administrative functions, the district began using the Old Leadore Ranger Station (Heritage No. SL-424, 10-LH-590) for housing and storage purposes. Its buildings are listed by facility number:<sup>50</sup>

- 1. Old Leadore Dwelling (#81116):** A list, which most probably dates from the early part of 1909, details the materials to be purchased for the dwelling. It specifies the building as a four-room house of "Plan No. 28."<sup>51</sup> The Plan 28 dwelling was part of a series distributed by the Forest Service's Washington Office in 1908. According to a 1913 report, the four-room, frame dwelling was built in 1909.<sup>52</sup> Former ranger Fred Chase later recalled it was the "coldest Ranger Station building you could ever live in. Didn't even have tar paper."<sup>53</sup> The interior was painted in 1921, new linoleum was laid in 1927, and a new foundation was placed under the building in 1928.<sup>54</sup> During the New Deal period, "local men employed on the forest service public works program" <sup>55</sup> dramatically renovated the house at a cost of \$3,195, as noted in a 1941 description:

This building was constructed of native lumber. In 1933 and 1934 it was remodeled, the hip roof was taken off and a new (gabled) roof replaced, siding was replaced with new material. Windows replaced with new ones making the dwelling appear as being a new building. The building is 24' x 26' with a front and back porch, front porch is 6 feet wide, back porch is 7 feet 6 inches in width and is glassed in. The dwelling has three rooms and a bath. The basement was reconstructed in 1933.<sup>56</sup>

- 2. Old Leadore Bunkhouse (#81129):** An office of R4 Plan 51 was built in 1933 at a cost of \$1,977. In 1963, the district enclosed the rear porch and converted the building to a bunkhouse.
- 3. Old Leadore Shop (#81304):** In 1925, the ranger wrote in his diary that this building was moved to the site and remodeled as a one-car garage.<sup>57</sup> A 1941 document states it was constructed in 1909 and remodeled (perhaps a second time) in 1933. Its former location and use is unknown but a 1909 construction date suggests it could have been the barn on the Canon Creek Ranger Station. A 1941 report described it as a 13'-6" x 16'-6" frame building with a concrete floor. Despite efforts in the 1940s and 1950s to replace it with a two-car garage/storeroom, the building remains on site. It was converted to a shop after a two-car garage was relocated from the defunct Lemhi Ranger Station to the Old Leadore Ranger Station in 1963.

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<sup>49</sup> Regional Forester Floyd Iverson to Chief, 20 January 1958, File: "7300, Leadore Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>50</sup> Most of the following information is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Leadore Ranger Station, 1941," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>51</sup> "List of Materials for Junction RS Dwelling," File: 2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>52</sup> Averill, "First Building on the Leadore District."

<sup>53</sup> Fred Chase, Interview by Elizabeth M. and Don Ian Smith, 1 June 1970, Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-06, R4 History Collection.

<sup>54</sup> J. L. Phillips, Official Work Diary, 1928, 1680 History Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

<sup>55</sup> "Two Men Injured," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), 1 November 1933, 1.

<sup>56</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Leadore Ranger Station, 1941," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>57</sup> Thomas A. Jerrell, Official Work Diary, 25-26 March 1923, 1680 History Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

4. **Old Leadore 2-Car Garage (#81305):** This R4 Plan 20 garage was built at the Lemhi Ranger Station in 1934 for \$1,142. Deviations from the standard plan included the addition of an X-braced loft door in the rear gable end. The Forest Service eventually abandoned the Lemhi Ranger Station and relocated the two-car garage to the Old Leadore Ranger Station in 1963.
5. **Old Leadore Barn (#81314):** One source indicates that a barn or stable was under construction by the spring of 1910.<sup>58</sup> However, a fiscal report from 1913 states a log barn was built at Junction in 1911.<sup>59</sup> Whatever its date of construction, Leadore ranger Don Casterlin demolished it in October 1921 and erected the existing barn by the end of the year.<sup>60</sup> Placed on a new concrete foundation in 1929,<sup>61</sup> the five-horse barn was described in 1941 as a measuring 20'-6" x 28'-6" with a hayloft, grain bin, and a 10' x 13' saddle room.
6. **Old Leadore Chicken Coop (#81348):** No documentation exists to confirm a construction date but materials and detailing suggest that it dates to approximately 1930.
7. **Old Leadore Storage Shed (#81349):** Built in 1982.
8. **Old Leadore Storage/Pump House (#81375):** Materials and architectural details suggest the pump house was built circa 1930. It is noted on a 1955 site plan.
9. **Old Leadore Wood Shed (#81602):** An office existed at the Old Leadore Ranger Station as early as 1923 when the ranger noted it in his diary.<sup>62</sup> Relocated to its current location and converted to a wood shed in 1933, early records describe it as 13' x 15' frame building. In 1953, a forest inspector referred to it as a workshop and suggested it be written off in ten years.<sup>63</sup>

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### ***Canon Creek Ranger Station***

While the Lemhi North National Forest sought withdrawal of the Junction Ranger Station, the Beaverhead National Forest pursued a similar action for the adjacent Canon Creek Ranger Station.<sup>64</sup> The GLO withdrew the tract, consisting of 80 acres in Sections 22 and 27 of T16N, R26E, on October 26, 1908. Charles Spencer, possibly the ranger, indicated there were improvements by 1909 when he wrote:

The pasture fence is all completed and will get the poles as soon as possible. I would also like to get some more lumber as I need some for mop boards and to build a small porch at both the front and back doors, also to make some tables and shelves in the kitchen possibly 400 or 500 ft. Please let me know soon if I may get this.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>58</sup> Ross S. Tobias, Official Work Diary, 7 March 1910, File: "1680, Diary of Ross Tobias," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>59</sup> Averill, "First Building on the Leadore District."

<sup>60</sup> Casterlin Diary, 14-15 October 1921.

<sup>61</sup> Phillips Diary, 1 May 1929.

<sup>62</sup> Jerrell Diary, 26 March 1923.

<sup>63</sup> George L. Nichols, "Leadore Ranger Station Inspection, 1953," 7300 Building Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

<sup>64</sup> C. K. Wyman, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 13 July 1908," File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>65</sup> Charles A. Spencer to C. K. Wyman, Beaverhead Forest Supervisor, 13 May 1909, File: "2760, Leadore Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

A 1913 Fiscal Report listed two buildings at the Canon Creek Ranger Station: a four-room log house and a log barn, both built in 1909.<sup>66</sup> These buildings and a fence were included with the transfer of the administrative site to the Salmon National Forest in 1911.<sup>67</sup> The fate of those structures is unclear; no documentation exists to suggest that they were used for administrative purposes after the 1911 transfer to the Salmon National Forest or the 1918 site consolidation with the Junction Ranger Station.

### ***Junction Ranger Station***

See Old Leadore Ranger Station.

### ***Meadow Butte Ranger Station***

The Meadow Butte Ranger Station, 160 acres in T14N, R26E, Section 10, was withdrawn from public entry on January 9, 1909. In October of 1912, the Regional Office raised questions as to the value of retaining the Meadow Butte Ranger Station. The Forest Supervisor supported its retention because it served as headquarters for the district (possibly the Gilmore Ranger District), was centrally located, and had been improved with 20 acres planted with timothy and clover, a good pasture, a fence around the site, and a barn. In 1915, personnel they used a ditch from Tex Creek, constructed by Grey L. Purcell over 20 years ago, to irrigate the cultivated meadow. In related correspondence, a site plan indicates at least two structures, likely the barn and a house.<sup>68</sup>

Eventually, the district ranger no longer needed the site and, in 1917, issued a special use permit to C. H. Benson to use the site for grazing purposes. Benson still utilized it in December of 1924 when an inspector observed a fence and a “partly wrecked” house. He recommended the latter be sold by auction. An authorization to sell or move the structures listed a dwelling worth \$650 and a barn worth \$239. With only a \$25 bid, the Forest Service decided in October 1925 to dismantle the house and salvage materials for repairs of the Junction Ranger Station buildings.<sup>69</sup> With abandonment of the site, the withdrawal was revoked on January 13, 1960.

### ***Tendoy Ranger Station***

See Lemhi Ranger Station.

### ***Other Administrative Sites***

Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from records in the Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah and:

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory – 1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

J. L. Phillips, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 4 and 5 February 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

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<sup>66</sup> Averill, “First Building on the Leadore District.”

<sup>67</sup> C. K. Wyman to Salmon NF Supervisor, 4 August 1911, File: “2760, Leadore Administrative Site,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>68</sup> John A. Pearson to Regional Forester, 9 October 1912 and 6 August 1915, File: “2760 Withdrawal, Meadow Butte,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>69</sup> Thomas A. Jerrell, “Administrative Site Examination, 2 February 1925,” C. N. Woods, “Sale Of Government Property Form, 25 March 1925,” and S. C. Scribner, “Property Lost or Damaged Report, 30 December 1925,” File: “2760 Withdrawal, Meadow Butte,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

Clinton C. Quesnel, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 20 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Deer Park Administrative Site**

The 80-acre Deer Park Administrative Site, located in T15N, R25E, Section 4, was approved July 30, 1909. Harry H. Long deemed it valuable for raising grain and because it was at the mouth of Eight Mile Creek.<sup>70</sup> However, by 1915, forest officers had never used the site and it was predicted that it would not be needed because “of its relative location with Meadow Butte and Canyon Cr. stations, approximately 9 and 7 miles distant respectively, from which points all the Forest business is readily transacted.”<sup>71</sup> The Forest Service released it on October 23, 1915.

### **Eightmile Creek Ranger Station**

Fred Chase, the Leadore ranger from 1911 to 1916, recalled Harry Coleman, possibly a forest guard, stayed at a “little Ranger Station . . . above where Whitaker had his ranch, Eightmile Creek, over where Johnny Warren had a ranch. There was forty acres there; had a fire station there, and kept tools there, and oiled posts. Nobody ever bothered things there, Had a lot of fire tools and supplies.”<sup>72</sup> In 1944, the ranger proposed to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, a 60’ corral, a buck and pole pasture fence, and a well with a pump, “adjoining Gjettrup Place” but records indicate nothing was built. Little else is known about the Eightmile Creek Ranger Station, which may have been in approximately T17N, R25E.

### **Elder Creek Administrative Site**

The Elder Creek tract was a short-lived Forest Service site. Sixty acres in T16N, R24E, Sections 9 and 10 were approved December 22, 1909 and released August 18, 1915. In his diary, Ross S. Tobias wrote that, in August of 1909, he helped locate property corners and survey the tract.<sup>73</sup>

### **Gilmore Ranger Station**

The Gilmore Ranger Station was reportedly “a little below Gilmore, near the Gray Purcell ranch.”<sup>74</sup> The location was approximately T13N, R27E.

### **Haines Creek Administrative Site**

An unimproved 80-acre tract in Section 10 of T19N, R23E was withdrawn from public entry January 28, 1909. With its release on June 5, 1918, C. N. Woods of the Regional Office wrote, “the Boundary Report indicates that there is an area of 20 or 30 acres in the main Haynes Creek basin which is much more suitable for administrative purposes.”<sup>75</sup> Records suggest the district ranger was interested in the site, perhaps using it as an overnight camping spot. In 1944, he requested funds to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin and an R4 Plan 71 pit toilet “on Haynes Creek Lower Basin.” There is no indication he received any funds or constructed buildings.

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<sup>70</sup> Harry H. Long, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 30 July 1909; U-Administrative Sites, Salmon-Deer Park Ranger Station, Closed; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>71</sup> S. S. Stewart to District Forester, 20 October 1915; U-Administrative Sites, Salmon-Deer Park Ranger Station, Closed; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>72</sup> Chase Interview.

<sup>73</sup> Tobias Diary.

<sup>74</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 77.

<sup>75</sup> U-Administrative Sites, Salmon-Haines Creek Ranger Station, Closed 6/5/1; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Hood Gulch Guard Station**

In 1944, District Ranger J. L. Phillips submitted a request to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, a 60-foot diameter corral, a buck-and-pole fence, and a spring development. The proposed site may have been in T17N, R27E.

### **McNutt Guard Station**

In 1944, the Forest Service submitted a proposal to construct an R4 Plan 6 cabin and an R4 Plan 70 toilet on McNutt Creek in Hayden Basin. The Hayden Basin is in T17N, R23E.

### **Pattee Creek Administrative Site**

The Pattee Creek Administrative Site, an 80-acre tract in Section 15 of T19N, R24E, was withdrawn August 30, 1909, released March 14, 1914, and revoked by the Regional Forester on September 10, 1958. It is not clear if this is the same site mentioned in a 1944 request for funds to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin and an R4 Plan 70 pit toilet “at end of road on Pattee Ridge.” Fred Chase recalled a ranger station existed “up Pattee Creek” in 1909.<sup>76</sup>

### **Ramsey Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor hoped to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet on Ramsey Mountain to support the new fire plan. A handwritten note on his proposal indicates they were not built. Six years later, in 1944, the district ranger submitted another request for funds to build the three buildings and to buy a water tank trailer. He wrote, “This project to be undertaken in cooperation with the grazing service, each agency to bear a prorata share.”<sup>77</sup> Ramsey Mountain is in Section 23 of T18N, R24E.

### **Rocky Creek Administrative Cabin**

In 1944, Leadore District Ranger J. L. Phillips sought funds to building improvements at “Rocky Creek,” including “an overnight cabin (one room, 12 x 16, Plan #6), single unit latrine (Plan #70), ¾ mile buck and pole pasture fence (4 rails, 1 rub rail, jacks 12’ apart, pole gate).”

### **Sheep Mountain Lookout Site**

*Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* claims a Plan L-4 (R4 Plan 80) lookout cab was constructed just below the summit of Sheep Mountain in Section 7 of T12N, R27E.<sup>78</sup> The book also states the abandoned structure was still there in 1983 but this has yet to be verified. The peak is on the Leadore Ranger District side of the district’s boundary with the Lost River Ranger District, about five miles south of Gilmore.

### **Sleepy Hollow Guard Station**

Ranger Phillips submitted a proposal in 1944 to build an R4 Plan 6 guard station, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, a 60’ corral, and a half-mile buck and pole pasture fence at Sleepy Hollow. The location of this site is unknown.

### **Swan Basin Administrative Site**

The Swan Basin Administrative Site, encompassing 40 acres in Section 35 of T15N, R25E, was approved August 7, 1909. Harry H. Long completed a report on the proposed site, noting it had “one partly finished

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<sup>76</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 76.

<sup>77</sup> Clinton C. Quesnel, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 19 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>78</sup> Kressek, 320.

log cabin on tract, which to the best of my knowledge is not claimed by anyone, value about \$15.00.” He noted it was desirable as a pasture and for raising hay for officers working on Timber Creek.<sup>79</sup>

Diary entries from 1929 indicate the Swan Basin site was fenced and indeed used as a pasture. In 1938, the Forest Supervisor requested funds to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin and an R4 Plan 70 pit latrine for the fire guard stationed there. The District Ranger submitted a second request in 1944 for a cabin (R4 Plan 7), latrine (R4 Plan 70), fly shed (R4 Plan 14), a 60-foot diameter corral, and a spring development. Apparently, the funds were not available; the Forest Service released the withdrawal on June 19, 1959.

### **Tex Creek Administrative Site**

Harry Long, in his 1909 report on the Tex Creek Administrative Site, stated the only improvement on the land was some fencing owned by Tom Grooms of Gilmore. He recommended withdrawal as an administrative site because “it is the only tract of unoccupied land for which water can be obtained for domestic use in the Southeast part of this district, and will be much used in the future by Forest officers, handling work in vicinity of Gilmore, Idaho.” His site plan shows Tom Groom’s house outside the proposed site and the fence, but no other improvements.<sup>80</sup> The site, consisting of 30 acres in Section 1 of T13N, R26E, was approved September 30, 1909 and revoked June 19, 1959. There is no indication any buildings were constructed, despite the District Ranger’s request in 1944 to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin, an R4 Plan 70 latrine, and a buck and pole fence.

### **Tobias Creek Guard Station**

In 1944, District Ranger Clinton C. Quesnel proposed to build an R4 Plan 6 cabin and an R4 Plan 70 toilet at Tobias Creek. Records suggest his plans were never realized. Tobias Creek is in T16 N, R23E.

### **Withington Creek Administrative Site**

When Ora Cockrell surveyed this site in October of 1908, he noted there were no improvements and stated, “this tract is chiefly valuable to the Forest Service for pasture.”<sup>81</sup> As a result, 43 acres in Section 24 of T20N, R22E, were withdrawn November 30, 1908.

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<sup>79</sup> Harry H. Long, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 4 August 1909,” File: “2760, Squaw Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

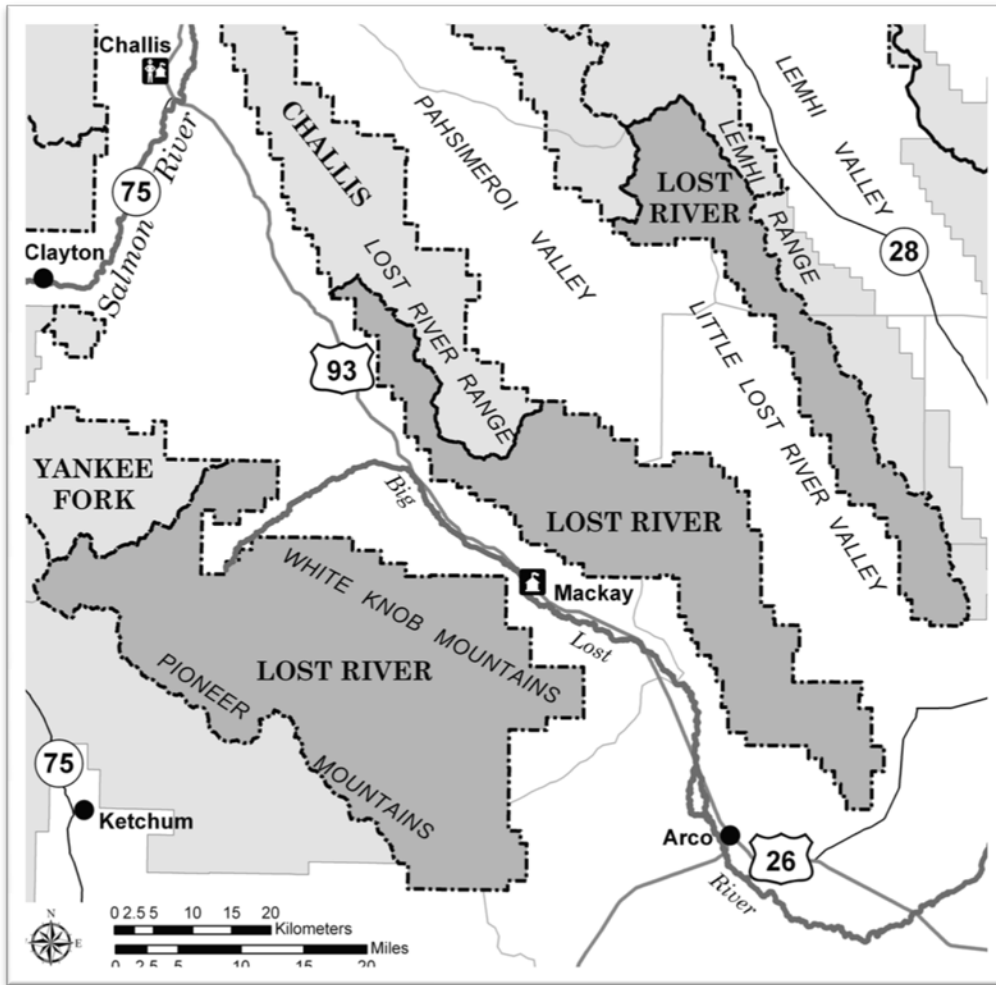
<sup>80</sup> Harry Long, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 2 August 1909,” File: “2760, Tex Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>81</sup> Ora Cockrell, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 30 November 1908,” File: “2760, Withington Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

# Chapter 8: Lost River Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Lost River Ranger District consists of three divisions. The eastern division is on the southern end of the Lemhi Range while the middle division is on the southern end of Little Lost River Range. Both were part of the Lemhi Forest Reserve, created in 1906. Together, they formed the Mountain View Ranger District (also known as the Pass Creek Ranger District), which was renamed the Little Lost River Ranger



Lost River Ranger District (dark gray)

District (District 2) around 1920. The third and westernmost division is south and west of Mackay. Known as the Sawtooth Addition, it transferred from the Sawtooth National Forest to the Lemhi in 1908. The division's two ranger districts, Antelope and Wildhorse, merged as the Wildhorse Ranger District (District 4) around 1936. In 1934, the Challis National Forest began administering the Little Lost River and the Wildhorse districts, an arrangement formalized in 1938.



The Wildhorse Ranger District and part of the Little Lost River Ranger District (the Big Lost River side of the Lost River Range, including Pass Creek<sup>1</sup>) consolidated in 1956 as the Mackay Ranger District (District 5). The other part of the Little Lost River district went to the May Ranger District. The next major change occurred in 1972 when the Challis National Forest's five ranger districts were reorganized to form four districts. As a result, the Mackay Ranger District, renamed the Lost River Ranger District, grew from 500,000 acres to 800,000 acres with the addition of the south half of the May Ranger District.<sup>2</sup>

At 817,000 acres, the Lost River Ranger District presently manages National Forest lands in the Big Lost River and Little Lost River drainages and a small area of the Wood River drainage. The Boulder, Pioneer, White Knob, Lost River, and Lemhi ranges are in its boundaries, as are Idaho's mountains over 12,000 feet high.<sup>3</sup>

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The administrative sites described below served as headquarters for the early ranger districts. Following regional trends, rangers increasingly worked from population centers as units consolidated and travel conditions improved. For the early Lost River districts, this meant they moved to Mackay and used the former ranger stations as guard stations or while conducting fieldwork. The current Lost River Ranger District office was built in 1982-83 on a 1.7-acre parcel purchased in 1966. It is across the highway from the historic Lost River Ranger Station.

### ***Antelope Ranger Station***

The Antelope Ranger Station has a long and varied history on three national forests. The Sawtooth National Forest first withdrew the site (207.5 acres in Sections 13 and 24 of T4N, R23E) for administrative purposes on February 29, 1908. Later that year, it transferred as part of the Sawtooth Addition to the Lemhi National Forest. Finally, it went to the Challis National Forest in 1938 when the Lemhi was eliminated. The site served as the headquarters of the Antelope Ranger District until about 1928 when Wildhorse District Ranger Oscar Cusick took over its administration. At that time, it became a guard station.<sup>4</sup> The Antelope Guard Station is about 20 miles directly southwest of Mackay, just off County Road 137.

Construction of the station's buildings began in 1908.<sup>5</sup> Although their exact completion dates are not known, early improvements included a dwelling, a storehouse, and a 17' x 27' log barn. The house, which still exists, is unusual for its vertical log walls, a system known as palisade or stockade construction. Early photographs and descriptions indicate it was a Plan No. 28, a standard design distributed by the Forest Service's Washington Office in 1908. The storage shed, shown behind the house in a 1926 photograph, was a 12' x 18' frame building with rustic siding and no foundation.<sup>6</sup> Other early structures included a

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<sup>1</sup> Dan Pence, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 23 November 2010.

<sup>2</sup> "Mackay Ranger Bids Good-By to Idaho," *Idaho Statesman*, 29 June 1972.

<sup>3</sup> "Lost River Ranger District Overview," Salmon-Challis National Forest, [www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/lostriver/overview.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/lostriver/overview.shtml) (accessed November 19, 2010); and Dan Pence e-mail to Richa Wilson, 23 November 2010.

<sup>4</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Antelope Ranger Station, 1938," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>5</sup> C. L. S. to Forester, 7 February 1908, File: "7300, Wildhorse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>6</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Antelope Ranger Station, 1938."

toilet and a tool kiosk. In 1924, a regional inspector recommended the toilet be fly-proofed.<sup>7</sup> Four years later, another inspector recommended relocating the tool kiosk because its position behind the tool house (possibly the above-mentioned storage shed) was not obvious to someone needing the fire tools stored inside. This could be a problem, he remarked, because “A bachelor ranger uses the station and is away a great deal of the time.”<sup>8</sup> The kiosk was gone from the site by 1930.<sup>9</sup>

The Forest Service redeveloped the Antelope Guard Station in 1934-35. Enrollees from CCC Pass Creek Camp F-404 built an R4 Plan 13A barn and an R4 Plan 21 garage and likely helped remodel the dwelling in 1934 to conform to regional design standards.<sup>10</sup> In addition, the CCC may have constructed the two-hole outhouse. Although it is not a standard R4 Plan 70 latrine found at other New Deal era administrative sites, it incorporates similar design features. Other improvements included a new fence and a corral (1939).<sup>11</sup> The dilapidated barn and storage shed were gone by 1935.

The Antelope Guard Station’s aesthetic appearance was the topic of early reports. In 1928, the regional inspector noted, “the pasture here is very good and buildings are the best I saw on the Forest. The ranger is to be commended for the neatness of his station.”<sup>12</sup> By 1930, however, another inspector commented on the “tolerably sloppy” backyard.<sup>13</sup> Donald Partridge, the regional landscape architect, developed a planting plan in 1940 that took advantage of the predominant aspen groves while incorporating chokecherry, currant, spirea, juniper, and lilac bushes.<sup>14</sup> There is no evidence the plan was ever realized.

Work crews used the site until at least 1985 but it eventually became vacant and fell into disrepair.<sup>15</sup> In recent years, the Lost River Ranger District and heritage staff worked with volunteers to develop a stabilization plan for possible interpretive use. The four existing buildings at the Antelope Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-353, 10-BT-369) are now known as the **Guard House (#41122)**, the **Bunkhouse/Shop (#41133** – former garage), the **Barn (#41332)**, and the **Outhouse (#41643)**. The Salmon-Challis National Forest has a participating agreement with the Idaho Heritage Trust to produce a condition assessment and site plan, which consultant Fred Walters will complete in FY 2011.

## ***Lost River Ranger Station***

Mackay, Idaho served as headquarters of the Lemhi National Forest from 1907 until the 1934 death of Forest Supervisor E. A. Renner in an automobile accident.<sup>16</sup> With that tragic event, the supervisors of the Challis and Salmon forests took over his duties and administered the Lemhi from their offices in Challis and Salmon. To countermand the removal of the Supervisor’s Office from Mackay, the city’s civic leaders sought property to encourage the Forest Service to remain in town. In doing so, they hoped for the

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<sup>7</sup> Ernest Winkler to District Forester, 7 July 1924; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>8</sup> Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report.”

<sup>9</sup> C. N. Woods to Regional Forester, 23 August 1930; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>10</sup> *Pocatello Chieftain Annual, 1936*, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Antelope Ranger Station, 1938.”

<sup>11</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>12</sup> Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report.”

<sup>13</sup> Woods to Regional Forester, 23 August 1930.

<sup>14</sup> “Antelope Ranger Station Planting Plan, 1940,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>15</sup> Jerry J. Huiz, “Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan, 1985,” p. 47-48, File: “7310 Bldg. & Related Facil. FY-88,” Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>16</sup> “Renner Killed in Auto Crash.”

restoration of the Lemhi Supervisor's Office to Mackay but eventually accepted that only a district headquarters would be located in town.<sup>17</sup> On behalf of the Mackay Community Club, Leo Ivie donated two acres to the Forest Service on the condition that the agency construct a district office as soon as possible.<sup>18</sup> The parcel is on the south side of Highway 93 in Sections 21 and 28 of T7N, R24E. The deed, dated April 16, 1936, was recorded February 9, 1937.

By March of 1938, an R4 Plan 54 office and an R4 Plan 95A oil house were completed for the Little Lost River district ranger at the Mackay site. An R4 Plan 33A storeroom/garage was finished in the spring of 1940<sup>19</sup> and a latrine (destroyed in 1963<sup>20</sup>) likely was erected around the same time. Although the 1938 planting plan showed other proposed buildings (two residences, a garage, and another storeroom), these were not built immediately.

In the early 1940s, the Forest proposed to construct a modified Plan R4 Plan 1 house for the Wildhorse district ranger, who lived in Mackay eight to nine months of each year. The house, along with a proposed R4 Plan 23 garage, would save him from renting a house in Mackay.<sup>21</sup> Those improvements were never built and, as a forest inspector reported, the housing crisis reached a head in 1948:

The housing shortage in the area of the Challis Forest is creating problems for Forest officers as well as others. At Mackay, Ranger Wheeler was required to make an immediate move from his rented house. His problem was being solved by the Forest Service converting the Mackay Ranger Office into a dwelling. Another ranger office was being provided by moving the office building from Wildhorse to Mackay.<sup>22</sup>

The Challis National Forest and the Regional Office in early 1948 had considered Mackay and Arco as the permanent headquarters for the Wildhorse and Little Lost River districts.<sup>23</sup> The Forest ultimately decided to shift the Wildhorse office to Mackay and temporarily leave the Little Lost River Ranger District headquarters there while reserving the option to transfer it to Arco.<sup>24</sup> The Forest Supervisor described these plans in June 1948:

Our recommendation to remodel the present Mackay office into living quarters for the Wildhorse Ranger District was made with this ultimate change of the Little Lost River headquarters in mind. By moving the small guard station building from Wildhorse [Ranger Station] to Mackay, adequate office quarters would be provided but we would not be overbuilt at Mackay when the Little Lost River Ranger is finally transferred to Arco.

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<sup>17</sup> George L. Ambrose to E. E. McKee, 7 June 1935 and 25 June 1935, File: "7300 File, Idaho Fish and Game (May)," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>18</sup> C. H. Stephens to C. N. Woods, 9 July 1936, File: "7300, Idaho Fish and Game (May)," Supervisor's Office, SCNF; and Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>19</sup> George A. Miller, "Completion Report, 3 April 1940," File: "7300, Mackay Garage/Storeroom," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>20</sup> Philip S. Moffett to Forest Supervisor, 20 May 1965, File: "6440 Real Property," Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>21</sup> Wildhorse Ranger District, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, After 1941," Periodical Binder, Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>22</sup> E. P. Cliff and A. L. Anderson, "Report of General Integrating Inspection, Challis National Forest, September 8-30, 1948," TMs [photocopy], p. 80, [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>23</sup> John N. Kinney to Challis National Forest, 27 May 1948, File: "2760, Wildhorse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>24</sup> A. L. Bunch to Regional Forester, 11 June 1948, File: "2760, Wildhorse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

Rather, we would be provided with a well balanced set of headquarters improvements for one Ranger at Mackay.<sup>25</sup>

The Regional Office approved the Forest's proposal to establish the year-round Wildhorse Ranger District headquarters at Mackay. The engineering staff received \$1,000 to remodel the Mackay office into a dwelling and \$1,500 to relocate the office building from the Wildhorse Ranger Station to the Mackay compound. Once there, it served as an office for the Wildhorse ranger and, temporarily, for the Little Lost River ranger.<sup>26</sup>

These adjustments provided opportunities for further changes. Forest inspectors recommended the R4 Plan 1 house and the R4 Plan 21 garage be relocated from the Wildhorse Ranger Station to the Mackay site also.<sup>27</sup> Officers did not pursue the idea for another decade until the Wildhorse, Little Lost River, and Pahsimeroi districts consolidated in 1956. A year later, the Forest moved the Wildhorse Ranger Station house and garage to the Mackay site.<sup>28</sup> They sit in places designated for a house and garage on the original 1938 site plan.

With the 1956 district consolidation, the Mackay site became headquarters of the new Mackay Ranger District. It became the Lost River Ranger District as part of the 1972 Forest reconfiguration and the name of the administrative site changed too. Ten years later, the Forest Service built a new Lost River Ranger District office directly across Highway 93 and the R4 Plan 51 office (the former Wildhorse Ranger Station office) was converted to storage.<sup>29</sup>

Presently, eight buildings exist at the historic Mackay site, which is now known as the Lost River Ranger District Office Compound (Heritage No. CH-386, 10-CR-963). In order of facility number, they are:

- 1. South House (#41104):** This former Little Lost River Ranger District office was built sometime between the 1936 site acquisition and completion of the 1938 planting plan.<sup>30</sup> It is unusual because it is an R4 Plan 54, a standard design typically reserved for supervisor's offices. Given its size and the lack of a dwelling on site for some years, it may have served as the ranger's office and dwelling. Around 1948, the Forest Service remodeled the building to serve as the full-time residence for the Wildhorse District Ranger.
- 2. North House (#41111):** Enrollees of CCC Wildhorse Camp F-81 built this R4 Plan 1 house at the Wildhorse Ranger Station in 1933.<sup>31</sup> It was relocated to Mackay in 1957 and, sometime thereafter, the side porch was enclosed and the windows replaced.
- 3. Old Office (#41207):** Enrollees of CCC Wildhorse Camp F-81 built an R4 Plan 51 office at the Wildhorse Ranger Station in 1933.<sup>32</sup> Moved in 1957 to Mackay, it served as the office for the Wildhorse and Little Lost River rangers.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> A. L. Bunch to Regional Forester, 11 June 1948, File: "2760, Wildhorse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>26</sup> John N. Kinney to Challis National Forest, 2 July 1948, File: "2760, Wildhorse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>27</sup> Cliff and Anderson, 80.

<sup>28</sup> "Invitation, Bid, and Award, 18 February 1957," File: "7300, Idaho Fish and Game (May)," Supervisor's Office, SCNF; and Melvin T. Hyatt, Status of F.Y. 1959 Construction Program Report, 15 December 1958; O-Improvements, General; Accession No. 82-199; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>29</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 101.

<sup>30</sup> "Mackay Headquarters Landscape Planting Plan, 1938" Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>31</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

4. **North House Garage (#41312):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 21 garage at the Wildhorse Ranger Station in 1933.<sup>34</sup> It was relocated to Mackay in 1957.<sup>35</sup>
5. **Old Fire Cache/South Garage (#41322):** Described as a “revised plan R4 – 33A, two car garage with cement floor, storeroom and basement under store room,” this building was completed in March 1940.<sup>36</sup>
6. **Gas and Oil Shed (#41345):** The R4 Plan 95A gas and oil shed was built around 1938.<sup>37</sup>
7. **Pesticide Storage Shed (#41371):** Clad with T1-11 siding, this 8’ x 8’ shed is nearly identical to a 1970 shed at the Mackay Old Warehouse Administrative Site. It was one of two sheds on the Lost River Ranger District Office Compound in 1977 and, as of 1984, served as a tack shed. Originally located next to the existing loading platform, staff moved it in 1996 to its current location by the gas and oil shed. At the same time, the second larger shed was shifted to the new District Office site across Highway 93.<sup>38</sup>
8. **Gas Pump House:** A 6’ x 8’ shelter for a gas pump was built on the northwest side of the gas and oil shed sometime between 1999 and 2004.

Other site features include a large loading dock constructed of timber (#41520; there by 1959), a flagpole, fences, concrete pathways, and mature landscaping.

## ***Mountain View Ranger Station***

The GLO withdrew the Mountain View Ranger Station from public entry on October 18, 1907. The 119.5-acre withdrawn tract (T8N, R25E, S35) is on the Lost River Range, about nine air miles northeast of Mackay. Also known as the Pass Creek Ranger Station, it served as summer headquarters for the Little Lost River Ranger District until 1934.<sup>39</sup> The “History of the Challis National Forest” claims a contractor constructed its buildings in 1909 for \$160 with Forest Service-supplied materials.<sup>40</sup> However, a 1936 document states the house, barn, and a tool house date to 1911.<sup>41</sup> John W. Hayes, Jr., the district’s first ranger, was stationed here<sup>42</sup> and probably used the original house and barn.

By 1926, a forest inspector deemed the barn inadequate and recommended constructing a new one, along with a garage and a toilet. He commented that a concrete foundation had been poured under the house but work “was not completed at the upper end of the house. It will be well to complete this work.”<sup>43</sup> Another inspector remarked two years later that the ranger’s summer headquarters had two

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<sup>33</sup> John N. Kinney to Challis National Forest, 2 July 1948, File: “2760, Wildhorse,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>34</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>35</sup> “Invitation, Bid, and Award, 18 February 1957.”

<sup>36</sup> George A. Miller, “Completion Report, 3 April 1940,” File: “7300, Mackay Garage/Storeroom,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>37</sup> “Mackay Headquarters Landscape Planting Plan, 1938” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>38</sup> Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 101-102, 105.

<sup>39</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Mountain View Ranger Station, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>40</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>41</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Mountain View Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>42</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>43</sup> Woods to District Forester, 2 September 1926.

good pastures but drinking water was unsatisfactory. He also noticed that a sawmill operator “with innumerable children and dogs” lived just above the station along the creek.<sup>44</sup>

The 1930s brought significant changes to the Mountain View Ranger Station with the renovation of older structures and construction of an equipment shed, an office, and a barn. A 1936 site plan illustrates these and other features: a pit toilet, a flagpole, a cesspool, fences, a corral, a hay pen, and bridges over Methodist Creek, which bisected the site. A 1936 document describes most of the improvements, which were white with green trim and light green roofs:<sup>45</sup>

1. **Dwelling:** This was built of “stockade sawed logs,” which was likely the palisade construction system of vertical logs, like the existing house at the Antelope Guard Station. The Mountain View House was later clad with 6” drop siding and, in 1922, placed on a concrete foundation. The interior was finished with kalsomined plaster in 1932. A year later, a sun porch and bathroom were added. Described as “just an old building patched up,” it nevertheless was comfortable and had two small bedrooms, living room, and kitchen.
2. **Office/Storeroom:** The R4 Plan 51 office was built in 1933 for \$1,856. It had Firtex (low-density fiberboard) walls finished with plastic paint (light tan) and varnished woodwork.
3. **Barn:** The R4 Plan 11 barn, built in 1933, cost \$1,726.
4. **Equipment Shed:** Described as a “32 feet square,” this structure served as a warehouse for maintenance equipment, a garage, and a blacksmith shop. It was built in 1932 for \$1,215. The roof and walls were clad with unpainted galvanized iron. Photographs indicate it was a standard equipment shed plan that regional engineer Arval Anderson designed in 1932. Anderson warehouses are rare but two remain on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, one each at the Yankee Fork and Mackay Old Warehouse administrative sites.
5. **Tool House:** The 12’ x 8’ tool house was built in 1911 of “rough studding” and clad with drop siding.
6. **Cellar:** The underground cellar, built in 1930, measured 10’ x 12’

The 1936 acquisition and subsequent development of an administrative site in Mackay provided a year-round headquarters for the Little Lost River ranger. Consequently, the Mountain View Ranger Station became a seasonal guard station by 1938.<sup>46</sup> In 1946, a forest official recommended salvaging the remains of the old dwelling and wrote, “Considering this to be no more than a four-month station, the office building may be considered adequate except that the guard has three children.”<sup>47</sup> Another inspector noted two years later that the house, which had no value and was an eyesore, “should be torn down as it is not worth moving.”<sup>48</sup> Finally, in August of 1949, the Forest Service offered the house for sale on the condition that the site would be cleaned up by November 30.<sup>49</sup> The sale and removal occurred that year.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report.”

<sup>45</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Mountain View Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>46</sup> H.L. Smith to Ranger Miller, 4 January 1938, File: “Mountain View Guard Station,” Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District.

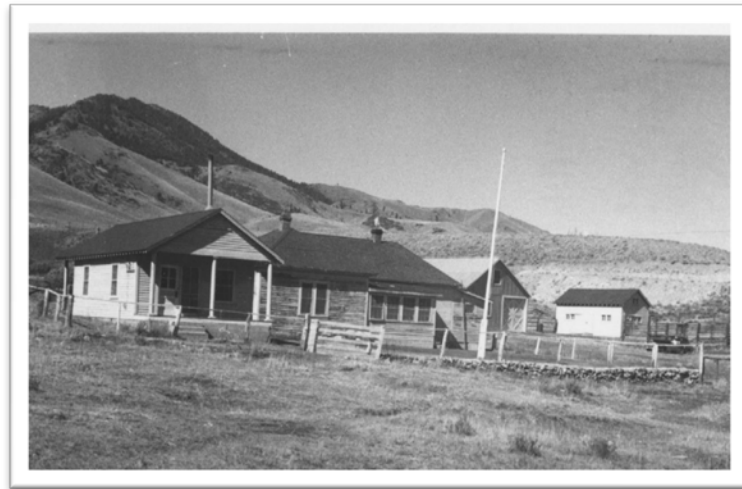
<sup>47</sup> Shank.

<sup>48</sup> Cliff and Anderson, 84.

<sup>49</sup> Anonymous, 23 August 1949, File: “Mountain View Guard Station,” Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District.

<sup>50</sup> Handwritten note on “Improvement Plan, Mountain View Ranger Station, 1936.”

In 1970, the May District Ranger proposed to relocate the barn to the Fairview Guard Station but this did not occur.<sup>51</sup> A photograph taken that year clearly shows the office, pit latrine, tool house, and equipment shed. When heritage staff surveyed the Mountain View Guard Station (CH-392, 10-CR-013) in 1984, only the **Pass Creek Barn (#41319)** and a “recently constructed loading dock” remained. The fate of the other buildings is presently unknown.



**Mountain View Ranger Station (1948?)**

### ***Wildhorse Ranger Station***

The Wildhorse Ranger Station was withdrawn from public entry on March 14, 1908.<sup>52</sup> The 160-acre parcel (T7N, R20E, S33) is about 24 miles due west of Mackay, three miles south of the Wildhorse Lookout and long the Trail Creek Road (County Road 208). Forest officials desired the site as a ranger’s headquarters because it was “in a position to command the entrance to all the range on the north and east fork of Big Lost River, and also commands entrance to Copper Basin range.”<sup>53</sup> It served as the summer headquarters for the Mackay Ranger District (1908-1920) and the Wildhorse Ranger District (1920-1958). Since then, the Lost River Ranger District has used it as a guard station and summer housing.

When assistant ranger James Pelton surveyed the site in December 1907, he found it included a ranch claimed by Eugene Bailey of Mackay.<sup>54</sup> Bailey and his wife had lived there continuously during 1902 and 1903 but lost interest in the property as a homestead. Consequently, he relinquished his rights to a claim and offered to sell the improvements to the Forest Service.<sup>55</sup> Forest Supervisor Guy Mains described Bailey’s eight buildings and other structures in December 1907:<sup>56</sup>

ONE LOG HOUSE “T” shaped, dirt roof, main part 16’ x 24’ x 7’. The “T” part is 16’ x 18’ x 7’, chinked and mortared, dirt roof, five double windows, three panel doors, sawed floor, walls and ceiling lined inside. House is divided into three rooms and one closet.

ONE LOG BUNKHOUSE 16’ x 18’ x 7’, dirt roof, sawed floor, one window and one door. Roof projects 8’ in front, building chinked and mortared.

ONE LOG BARN 16’ x 25’ x 7’, dirt roof, pole floor, one door and manger length of barn.

<sup>51</sup> Grant Thorson to Forest Supervisor, 15 July 1970, File: “7300, Fairview Guard Station,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>52</sup> L. V. Proudfit to Register and Receiver, 14 March 1908, File: “7300, Wildhorse,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>53</sup> “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 6 January 1908,” File: “7300, Wildhorse,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>54</sup> James L. Pelton, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 20 December 1907,” File: “2760, Wildhorse,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>55</sup> “Report on Agricultural Settlement, 6 February 1908,” N. Staley, “Memorandum for OB, 14 January 1908,” and James L. Pelton, “Report on Agricultural Homestead Applications, 19 December 1907,” File: “7300, Wildhorse,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>56</sup> Guy B. Mains to the Forester, 30 December 1907, File: “2760, Wildhorse,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

ONE LOG BARN 16' x 18' x 7', dirt roof, chinked and mudded, two double stalls with mangers, one door.

ONE FLY SHED 18' x 30' x 7', dirt roof.

ONE CORRAL, 12 panel, two gates.

ONE CORRAL, 16 panel, two gates.

ONE LOG CHICKEN HOUSE 12' x 14' x 7', one door, chinked and mudded.

ONE PIG STY.

ONE ROOT HOUSE.

ONE OUT HOUSE.

In July 1908, Mains succeeded in buying the structures for \$500.<sup>57</sup> Years later, several forest officials commented on the deteriorating improvements. A regional inspector wrote in 1924:

The Wild Horse Ranger Station house is somewhat out of plumb. It is constructed of logs and it is probably not practical to put in a foundation. The interior of the house is commodious and considerable above the average house for the District. It is badly in need of paint on the outside. A storehouse in which to store the tools and similar equipment should be provided as soon as funds can be made available. The old ranch buildings that are not useable should be removed as a means of improving the appearance of the Station.<sup>58</sup>

Another officer, writing the following year about the dilapidated structures, recommended new construction over repairs.<sup>59</sup> In 1926, yet another inspector recommended painting and maintaining the house until funds could be secured for a new one. He also emphasized the need for a garage/storehouse.<sup>60</sup> The district had to wait, however, until the New Deal era when funds and labor were available for administrative site improvements.

Men from Wildhorse CCC Camp F-81, which operated only one season in 1933, began developing a new Wildhorse Ranger Station compound about one-half mile southwest of the old buildings (Heritage No. CH-1443).<sup>61</sup> Records suggest, but do not verify, that they constructed most of the buildings that year. The new structures, standard Region 4 designs, were clad with log (Shevlin) siding stained or painted a dark color (probably brown) with white trim. They included an R4 Plan 1 ranger dwelling, an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom, an R4 Plan 51 office, an R4 Plan 11 barn, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.<sup>62</sup> An R4 Plan 33 warehouse and possibly the oil house were added around 1935. Other site features, according to historic

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<sup>57</sup> Eugene A. Bailey, "Relinquishment, 30 July 1908," File: "7300, Wildhorse," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>58</sup> Ernest Winkler to District Forester, 7 July 1924; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>59</sup> O. W. Mink to District Ranger, 11 July 1925; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>60</sup> C. N. Woods to District Forester, 2 September 1926; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>61</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>62</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Wildhorse Ranger Station, 1933" and "Improvement Plan, 1933" (with handwritten annotations), Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and Melvin T. Hyatt to Regional Forester, 29 July 1958; O-Improvements, General; Accession No. 82-199; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.



photographs, included a flagpole, fences, and a rubble-coursed retaining wall in front of the house and garage/storeroom.

The 1938 dissolution of the Lemhi National Forest and construction of a new administrative site in Mackay heralded the demise of the Wildhorse Ranger Station. In 1948, the Forest Service converted the Mackay office to a dwelling for the Wildhorse ranger and relocated his office building from the Wildhorse Ranger Station to the Mackay compound. There, it served as an office for the Wildhorse and Little Lost River district rangers.<sup>63</sup> The Wildhorse oil house, which had sat atop a concrete loading dock/platform, was relocated to the Clayton (Yankee Fork) Ranger Station in 1948.

The 1956 consolidation of ranger districts led to the elimination of the Wildhorse Ranger District and significant changes to the Wildhorse Ranger Station. In 1957, the dwelling and garage/storeroom were moved to the Mackay compound (Lost River Ranger Station) while the barn was relocated to the Challis Administrative Site. The R4 Plan 33 warehouse/shop was converted to living quarters the next year.<sup>64</sup> Cal Spaun of the Regional Office designed the conversion (R4 Plan A-44) which provided two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and a bathroom. It remains on site as the **Guard Station (#41101)**.

Other existing buildings at the Wildhorse Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-394, 10-CR-615) include the former blacksmith shop, now known as the **Shed (#41506)**, along with a 1970 **Outhouse (#41647)** and a 1978 **Well House (#41671)**. In 1977, the Carter Administration initiated the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) program and the Forest Service sought to provide housing for YACC staff at the Wildhorse Guard Station by developing a trailer park in 1978.<sup>65</sup> The YACC's funding was cut off with the 1980 elections and the need for the facilities decreased. Former employee Doug Baker recalls moving at least two sheds from the trailer park to the Yankee Fork Ranger Station.<sup>66</sup> Three trailers, on site by 1999, were reduced to two (**#4T1171** and **#4T1172**) by 2007 when the Forest's Facility Master Plan recommended their removal.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### ***Arco Ranger Station and Arco Pass Guard Station***

When Guy B. Mains proposed to withdraw the Arco Ranger Station in 1907, he noted it would be a summer ranger station.<sup>67</sup> The GLO withdrew the 35-acre site on October 6, 1908, mistakenly recording its location as Section 11 of T5N, R27E when, in fact, it was in Section 14. Forest Supervisor Evans wrote about the error in 1921, noting also the presence of a dwelling and pasture fence, both unused and not maintained. He predicted they would be useful as a temporary station "if the proposed addition to the Forest becomes effective in the future." He also recommended the site withdrawal be revised to encompass 80 acres in Section 14.<sup>68</sup> Upon his advice, the earlier withdrawal was revoked and the new one became effective June 22, 1923. Soon after the second withdrawal, the district ranger recommended

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<sup>63</sup> Cliff and Anderson, 80.

<sup>64</sup> Hyatt.

<sup>65</sup> Huiz [appendix].

<sup>66</sup> Doug Baker, written comments on November 19, 2010 draft of this chapter, December 2010.

<sup>67</sup> Guy B. Mains, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 14 September 1907," File: "2760, Arco Pass," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>68</sup> C. F. Evans to District Forester, 17 October 1921, 2760 Withdrawal Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

abandoning the site because the road often washed out. He proposed relocating the administrative site to land that L.A. Sermon cultivated under a special use permit and to reconstruct the cabin:

The present station dwelling is a two room affair and is larger than necessary. My idea would be to tear the building down and put up a one room house 14 x 16 feet. Most all of the material in the present building can be taken down in such a way as to suffer only slight damage, as it's double boarded with inch lumber, the boards being put up and down and nailed only in the middle and at the ends, the shingles are the only part of the material that cannot be used over.

It is estimated that the cost of tearing down the building, setting it up and building the fence, including everything that it will be necessary to purchase, will amount to \$145.00.<sup>69</sup>

Records indicate Johnson did just what he proposed, possibly in 1924 and certainly by 1928 when J. O. Stewart reported, "There is a lumber building on this site which was moved from an old station site near the divide in Arco Pass. There is no pasture, but it is proposed to fence a small dry meadow at the station. This place will probably never be used a great deal."<sup>70</sup> This reference to Arco Pass creates some confusion about the two sites. Official lands records refer to the 1908 site as "Arco" and to the second site as "Arco Pass."

In 1943, forest officers realized they had not formally designated the second Arco site.<sup>71</sup> They corrected the situation with a withdrawal of 10 acres (T6N, R27E, S36) dated March 25, 1946, superseded by another March 29, 1955 withdrawal. It was about three miles north of the first station.



**Arco Pass Cabin (1948?)**

The Arco Pass cabin existed in 1948 when officials inspected it<sup>72</sup> but was gone by 1977 when the forest archeologist surveyed the Arco Pass Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-43, 10-BT-20 AND 10-CR-1406). He noted an old water trough and a fence but identified no buildings.

## ***Bell Mountain Ranger Station***

The GLO withdrew the Bell Mountain Ranger Station, 128 acres in Sections 20 and 29 of T10N, R27E, from public entry on June 22, 1908. A second withdrawal on December 4, 1911 (160 acres in Section 29)

<sup>69</sup> R. B. Johnson to Forest Supervisor, 18 August 1923, 2760 Withdrawal Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>70</sup> File: "2760, Arco Pass," Supervisor's Office, SCNF; Stewart, "Lemhi Inspection Report"; and Ernest Winkler to District Forester, 7 July 1924; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>71</sup> G. A. Miller to J.D. Hansen, 17 February 1943, 2760 Withdrawal Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>72</sup> Cliff and Anderson, 80.

adjusted the administrative site's boundaries. It was intended as a permanent ranger station for the Little Lost River ranger.<sup>73</sup> In 1926, C. N. Woods described a log cabin built at an unknown date:

If practical, a new foundation should be put under the Bell Mountain R. S. house. This is a log house built stockade fashion; that is, the logs set on ends rather than running horizontally. The upright logs rest on a horizontal log used as the foundation. It appears that these horizontal logs are pretty badly rotted. If so, the advisability of putting a foundation under them is doubted. If it were practical to remove these rotted foundation logs, substitute other logs, and then put under the foundation, it would be worth while.<sup>74</sup>

The site's improvements, of which little is known, were sold in 1940<sup>75</sup> and the site withdrawal was revoked December 1, 1947.

### ***Fairview Guard Station***

On November 9, 1907, the GLO withdrew the 199-acre Fairview Ranger Station for the Lemhi National Forest's administrative use. The tract is on the Lemhi Range about 12 air miles north-northeast of Clyde. It sits in Sections 27 and 28 of T12N, R26E, near the confluence of Squaw Creek and Little Lost River. With the dissolution of the Lemhi in 1938, that portion of the forest transferred to the Challis National Forest.

The J. D. Little Company of Howe had previously purchased the site from a squatter. Since nobody ever filed a claim, the Company was essentially in trespass, which allowed the Forest Service to purchase the improvements for \$400 in 1907 and use the site for administration.<sup>76</sup> Original structures noted on a site plan prepared that year included an L-shaped house, a barn, and a corral.<sup>77</sup> In 1928, a forest inspector reported that J. D. Little built the house while occupying the site under a special use permit some years earlier.<sup>78</sup> It is not clear if this statement was an error or if Little and the Forest Service worked out an agreement to allow him continued use of the site after the 1907 withdrawal.

With the help of CCC crews, the Forest Service redeveloped the Fairview Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-48, 10-LH-017).<sup>79</sup> In 1939, they built the R4 Plan 4 **Guard House (#41120)** for \$1,665 and may have removed the older cabin at that time.<sup>80</sup> The **Outhouse (#41640)**, an R4 Plan 70 building that sits within the yard fence, likely was built then too. The **Horse Pasture Toilet (#41637)** is also an R4 Plan 70 that dates to the New Deal era (c.1935). It is not noted in a 1959 memo or a 1984 heritage survey, which suggests it was relocated from another administrative site, possibly to be stored here. A gas house was on site by 1959 when it was described as a "substandard rough board and tar paper" building that required replacement.<sup>81</sup> The ranger in 1970 said it was "a small 8' x 8' tar paper shack."<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>74</sup> C. N. Woods to District Forester, 2 September 1926.

<sup>75</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>76</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>77</sup> James L. Pelton, "Fairview Administrative Site Plan, 1907," File: "2760, Fairview," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>78</sup> Stewart, "Lemhi Inspection Report."

<sup>79</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>80</sup> George L. Nichols, "Outline of Work Accomplished, 1939," p. 9, Folder 1, Box 8, George L. Nichols US Forest Service Collection, MS78, Special Collections, Stewart Library, Weber State University, Ogden, UT.

<sup>81</sup> M. G. Long, "Buildings, water and sanitation, 14 July 1959," 7300 Building Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>82</sup> Grant Thorson to Forest Supervisor, 15 July 1970, File: "7300, Fairview Guard Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

The Fairview Guard Station experienced several modifications, most of which reflect the Forest-wide need for employee housing after the 1972 reorganization. In 1976-78, the Forest Service installed sewer and water lines, a septic tank and drain field, trailer pads and trailer facilities, and employee parking.<sup>83</sup> The guard house received a large addition that essentially doubled its area sometime between 1970 (when it was described as a “one-unit dwelling”<sup>84</sup>) and 1984. The **Bunkhouse/Shop (#41311)** is a “recycled” building. It was built in 1934 as an R4 Plan 23 garage at the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station. The Challis NF relocated it twice: to the May Ranger Station in 1935<sup>85</sup> and to the Fairview Guard Station in 1975 where it became a bunkhouse and shop. In 1976, a 10’ x 56’ trailer and a trailer shelter were added to the site. The trailer was removed in 1991 but the shelter, now known as the **Pole Building/Carpport (#41364)**, remains. Six trailer pads, there by 1984, likely were cleared in the mid-1970s also.<sup>86</sup>

Records regarding the existing **Gas House (#41330)** and **Generator Building (#41515)** are sparse. The physical evidence strongly indicates these buildings date to the 1930s (circa 1935 for the sake of simplicity) even though engineering records provide a construction date of 1966.<sup>87</sup> While it is *possible* they were built then, the Forest Service, at least in Region 4, was not known for erecting architecturally compatible structures during that period. The gas house and generator building exhibit the proportions, massing, materials (novelty siding, wood shingles), and architectural features (exposed rafter tails, 6-pane window sash, 5-panel wood doors) that were standard during the New Deal era. A second possibility is that the two buildings were constructed of recycled materials. The application of two types of siding to the gas house’s exterior supports this theory.

The gas house replaced the rustic tarpaper shack that served as a gas house as late as 1970. It and the generator house likely were relocated to the Fairview Guard Station in the mid-1970s to support the expanded housing options at the site. This is the most logical explanation, given the widespread trend of relocated buildings between administrative sites and limited funding for new construction. In fact, construction during the 1970s tended toward cheap materials such as T1-11 siding, as exhibited at the Lost River and Old Mackay Warehouse administrative sites. An unsubstantiated source states the gas house and generator buildings were relocated in 1975 about 100 feet north of their original foundations because they had been built on private property. In 1990, the fuel tank below the gas house was removed and the building was rotated 90 degrees and placed on a new concrete foundation.<sup>88</sup>

## ***Mackay Ranger Station***

See Lost River Ranger District Office Compound.

## ***Mackay Old Warehouse Administrative Site***

Between 1907 and 1938, the Lemhi NF Forest Supervisor occupied six different offices in the community of Mackay.<sup>89</sup> Each provided some storage space but, by the early 1930s, he and his staff needed a

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<sup>83</sup> Marion McDaniel, “Fairview Guard Station Administrative Site Project, Report No. CH-78-00025,” Project Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>84</sup> Grant Thorson to Forest Supervisor, 15 July 1970, File: “7300, Fairview Guard Station,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>85</sup> “May Ranger Station Improvement Plan, 14 October 1935,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>86</sup> D. Wheeler, “Challis National Forest Facilities Master Plan, Summary of Buildings and Facilities, Revised March 1984,” File: “7310 Bldg. & Related Facil. FY-88,” Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>87</sup> Many engineering records provide inaccurate construction dates or, in some cases, the date of a significant rehabilitation in lieu of the construction date.

<sup>88</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 116.

<sup>89</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

permanent warehouse. To that end, the agency began the process of obtaining land in Mackay. Beginning in November of 1932, the Lemhi leased property (Lot 1, Block 21) from Bessie Vanderwood for a “temporary equipment shed” at a cost of \$50 per year.<sup>90</sup> On October 31, 1933, the Forest Service purchased the lot and the adjoining Lots 2 and 3 for \$500. The deed for the 0.48-acre tract (T7N, R24E, S28) was recorded May 21, 1934.

In March 1933, the Forest Supervisor wrote that the “equipment shed at Mackay has been completed at a total cost of \$2,170.00 which means that we spent \$570.00 more than our allotment for the project.”<sup>91</sup> Arval L. Anderson, an engineer in the Regional Office, designed the standard building in 1932 to be flexible according to individual Forest’s needs. It could be 32 or 42 feet wide and range from 56 to 112 feet long. A shop (18’ or 22’ wide x 32’ long) occupied one corner. The building’s structure is of particular interest: 6x6 posts support three-dimensional trusses constructed of 4x6s, 4x8s, and tie rods. The lower chords are spliced with plates and heavy bolts. The walls had 2x6 X-bracing for lateral stability and 2x4 infill framing. The window sash are not typical of other standard Region 4 buildings. They are steel rather than wood and consist of a 6-pane hopper sash over a fixed 3-pane sash; the panes were larger than those found in the standard 6-pane barn sash of other buildings. Few of these Anderson warehouses remain in Region 4. The Mackay warehouse is one of two on the Salmon-Challis National Forest; the other is at the Yankee Fork Administrative Site. The equipment shed at the Mountain View Ranger Station may have been an Anderson warehouse but it is now gone.

In addition to the **Old Warehouse (#41365)**, two other buildings stand at the Mackay Old Warehouse Administrative Site (Heritage No. CH-1180). The 8’ x 8’ **Tool Shed (#41517)** and 19’ x 36’ **Lean-To (#41518)** were added in 1970. A wooden platform measuring 6’-6” x 36’-0” adjoins the Lean-To. A 1979 Bunkhouse Trailer (#4T1147) was removed from site in November 2009.

## ***Old Copper Basin Guard Station***

Upon request of the Sawtooth National Forest, the 40-acre Copper Basin Guard Station was approved as an administrative site on January 28, 1908. The tract is 14 air miles southwest of Mackay, along the East Fork Big Lost River in Section 34 of T6N, R22E. Just a few months later, on July 1, this part of the Sawtooth transferred to the Lemhi National Forest then, 30 years later, to the Challis National Forest.

The Forest Service hired George Rosenkrance, Don Wilson, and George Wilson in 1912 to build a log horse barn and a one-room frame cabin for use as an overnight station.<sup>92</sup> It is not clear if they built the barn but Archie Murchie recalled the “nice stopover cabin, with a stove and all the accommodations, and it had good pasture for my horses.”<sup>93</sup> In 1924, Ernest Winkler reported the building required painting and some interior work because “The job of papering the house some years ago was not completed by failure to nail on the strips. As a consequence the paper has gotten badly out of shape and will be difficult to repair.”<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>90</sup> Lease between Bessie N. Vanderwood and the United States of America, 11 November 1932, File: “7300, Mackay Equipment Shed,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>91</sup> E. A. Renner to Regional Forester, 30 March 1933, File: “7300, Mackay Equipment Shed,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>92</sup> Howard Rosenkrance, “Copper Basin Guard Station History, 1989,” 7300 Building Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>93</sup> King, 174.

<sup>94</sup> Ernest Winkler to District Forester, 7 July 1924; D-Inspection, General-Lemhi, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

Four years later, J. O. Stewart commented on the fine pasture and lumber cabin, which was “the type desirable at stations not used as headquarters.”<sup>95</sup>

That cabin’s desirability had disappeared by 1938 when another inspector described it as unsightly and recommended its replacement if the site’s continued use could be justified.<sup>96</sup> The CCC subsequently built an R4 Plan 4 frame cabin in 1939 for about \$1,500.<sup>97</sup> A pit latrine, and possibly the storehouse, were built about the same time, even as the original dwelling remained on site. Soon thereafter, the Wildhorse Ranger District proposed to build a storeroom addition on one of the cabins, install a water system to support a full bathroom, and construct an R4 Plan 13A barn.<sup>98</sup> His wishes were unfulfilled.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game was using the 1912 dwelling by 1961.<sup>99</sup> Five years later, the state agency received a special use permit for the 1939 cabin after the Forest Service staff moved into a 10’ x 55’ trailer (#T1123) under a wooden shelter, about one-half mile to the northwest.<sup>100</sup> An outhouse (#41645) was placed on site in 1967 and the 1912 cabin may have been demolished soon thereafter. Some years later, in 1986, Edmund W. Dumke donated and installed a new log dwelling (#41198) on the trailer site which became the new Copper Basin Guard Station (CH-387).<sup>101</sup> A shed (#41516) joined it in 1996. Meanwhile, the historic site down the road became the “Old Copper Basin Guard Station” to differentiate it from the new site.

Presently, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game continues to occupy the Old Copper Basin Guard Station under a special use permit. Since it is no longer a Forest Service administrative site, its buildings do not have Forest Service facility numbers. The Department of Fish and Game extensively remodeled the R4 Plan 4 **Dwelling** (formerly #1198) in the 1980s by replacing windows, enclosing the front porch, and installing plywood siding. Other existing buildings include the **Toilet** and **Storage Shed**. The toilet probably was built around 1939 with the cabin. A 1966 photograph indicates it is not in its original location, which is not strange, given the trend to move outhouses over new pits or vaults. A 1961 site plan shows the shop.<sup>102</sup> Unlike other Forest Service buildings constructed in the 1930s, it is clad with corrugated metal. It is not clear if the metal is a later addition or if it reflects a pre-New Deal construction date.

## ***Pass Creek Ranger Station***

For Pass Creek Ranger Station or Pass Creek Barn Site, see Mountain View Ranger Station.

## ***Wildhorse Lookout Site***

The Wildhorse Lookout Site (one acre) and Wildhorse Lookout Pasture (20 acres) were approved as administrative sites on March 9, 1944. Although the action applied to land in Section 15 of T7N, R20E, the

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<sup>95</sup> Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report.”

<sup>96</sup> C. E. Favre to Regional Forester, 13 October 1938; D-Inspection, General, Challis (Before and Inc. 1925) Over three years old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>97</sup> Nichols, “Outline of Work Accomplished, 1939”; and Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>98</sup> Wildhorse Ranger District, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, After 1941,” Periodical Binder, Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District

<sup>99</sup> “Challis National Forest, Mackay Ranger District, Administrative Site Fire Plan 1961,” 7300 Building Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>100</sup> Rosenkrance; and Wheeler, “Challis NF Facilities Master Plan.”

<sup>101</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 110.

<sup>102</sup> “Challis National Forest, Mackay Ranger District, Administrative Site Fire Plan 1961.”

lookout structure is actually in Section 22. Located about 23 miles due west of Mackay and three miles north of Wildhorse Guard Station, it was the only lookout site on the Lemhi National Forest. When the Lemhi dissolved in 1938, that portion of the forest went to the Challis National Forest. The Challis discontinued use of the lookout in either 1943<sup>103</sup> or 1946,<sup>104</sup> possibly due to the labor force reduction brought about by World War II. Some locals referred to the site as the Wildcat Lookout, a reference to Wildcat Canyon to the southwest.<sup>105</sup>

According to personnel records, an employee worked at the Wildhorse Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-430) as early as 1935.<sup>106</sup> An R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#41716)** was built that same year,<sup>107</sup> possibly by the CCC although no primary source documentation has been located to support this claim.<sup>108</sup> An outfitter from Mackay restored the lookout in the 1970s.<sup>109</sup> A toilet, listed in a 1965 real property inventory blew over or was dismantled by 1986.<sup>110</sup> Someone reassembled the remnants of the toilet by 1999. This may have occurred in 1990, the “construction” date of the current **Latrine (#41644)** that is provided in current engineering records. Those records also state this crude structure was dismantled but archeologist John Rose verified it still stands.

### ***Other Administrative Sites***

Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from records in the Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

#### **Big Lost River Administrative Site**

Little is known about the Big Lost River Administrative Site, which consisted of 80 acres in Section 34 of T7N, R24E. It was withdrawn on August 20, 1908 to support administration of the Lemhi National Forest.

#### **Big Windy Peak Lookout Site**

According to Forest personnel records, a lookout was stationed at this site from at least 1937.<sup>111</sup> Big Windy Peak is located in Section 29 of T12N, R27E. According to archeologist John Rose, the peak serves as a communications site and contains no evidence of a lookout structure.

#### **Copper Basin Lookout Site**

Shortly after 1938, personnel proposed to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet at the Copper Basin Lookout Site. The proposal was not approved.<sup>112</sup> This site may have been in Section 16 of T5N, R22E.

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<sup>103</sup> Interpretive sign at Wildhorse Lookout Site.

<sup>104</sup> Kresek, 321.

<sup>105</sup> Dan Pence, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 23 November 2010.

<sup>106</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> Interpretive sign at Wildhorse Lookout Site.

<sup>109</sup> Kresek, 321.

<sup>110</sup> Philip S. Moffett to Forest Supervisor, 20 May 1965, File: “6440 Real Property,” Lost River Ranger District Office; and Marion McDaniel, “Wildcat Canyon Trail Reconstruction, 1986,” Heritage Report No. CH-86-199, Report Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>111</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>112</sup> Wildhorse Ranger District, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet,” Periodical Binder, Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

### **Emerald Administrative Site**

Lands status records provide contradictory dates for the 80-acre Emerald Administrative Site, which was located in Section 17 of T7N, R28E. A list of Lemhi National Forest sites states it was withdrawn January 27, 1909 and abandoned July 12, 1912. A similar list for the Challis National Forest indicates approval as an administrative site on November 4, 1908 and release on July 2, 1912.

### **Little Lost River Administrative Site**

The 80-acre Little Lost River Administrative Site, situated in Section 13 of T6N, R28E, was withdrawn June 22, 1908. The withdrawal was released June 22, 1923 and revoked May 20, 1924.

### **North Fork Administrative Pasture**

When requesting the withdrawal of the North Fork Horse Pasture, ranger Archie Murchie described the 2.79-acre site as being near several sheep allotments. Approved March 9, 1944, the administrative site was in Section 23 of T7N, R18E, near the confluence of Squib Canyon and the North Fork of the Big Lost River.<sup>113</sup> In 1944, the ranger requested funds to build an R4 Plan 5 guard station because he anticipated a need for a recreation and fire patrolman at the site.<sup>114</sup> His plans went unrealized.

### **Star Hope Administrative Site**

Sometime after 1941, the Wildhorse Ranger District proposed to build a log cabin of R4 Plan 4 at the Star Hope Administrative Site.<sup>115</sup> The site may have been near the Star Hope Campground (Section 22 of 5N, R21E).

### **Summer House Administrative Site**

Eighty acres in Section 9 of T11N, R25E were withdrawn as the Summer House Administrative Site on November 20, 1909. The parcel was released July 8 or 12, 1912.

### **Summit Creek Administrative Site**

The Summit Creek Administrative Site, encompassing 28.7 acres (Sections 3, 4 and 9 of T6N, R19E) near the Trail Creek Summit on the Mackay-Ketchum road, remained undeveloped.<sup>116</sup> The July 19, 1910 withdrawal was released February 20, 1947.

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<sup>113</sup> Archie A. Murchie to E. E. McKee, 2 February 1944, File: "U-Administrative Site – Challis – North Fork Pasture," [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>114</sup> Wildhorse Ranger District, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet After 1941," Periodical Binder, Historical Files, Lost River Ranger District Office.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

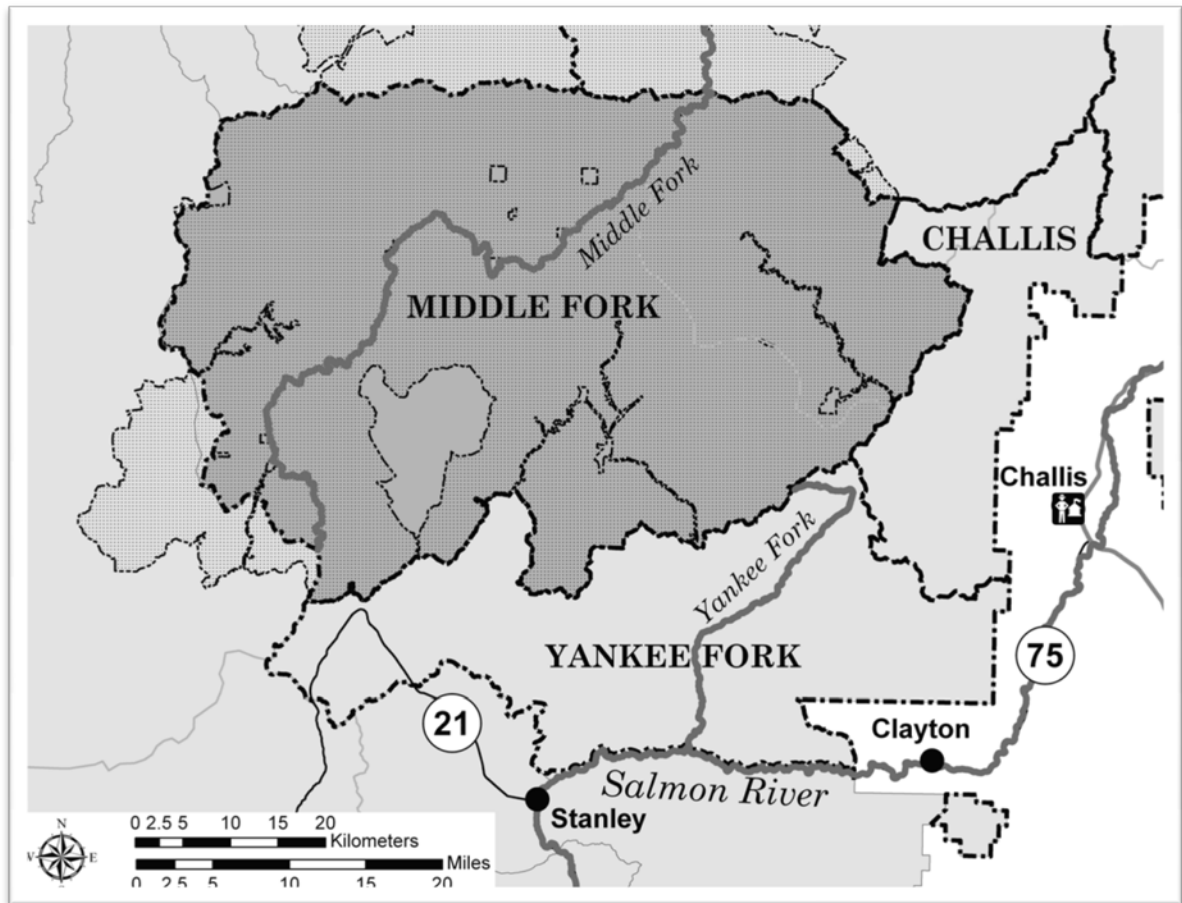
<sup>116</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."



# Chapter 9: Middle Fork Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Loon Creek Ranger District was one of the Challis National Forest's first districts. By 1907, Forest Guard Ross Tobias was assigned to the area. When units reorganized in 1911, forest officers designated the Loon Creek district as District 2. The ranger oversaw about 500,000 acres until 1923 when part of it was split out to form the Rapid River Ranger District (District 5) with Charles I. Daugherty as its first ranger.<sup>1</sup>



**Middle Fork Ranger District (dark gray)**

The 1950s brought changes to the Challis National Forest units. The Stanley Ranger District absorbed the Rapid River Ranger District, also known as the Seafoam Ranger District, in 1955. The Challis Ranger District informally took over the Loon Creek Ranger District in 1954, an action formalized in 1956. This situation remained stable for over a decade until several factors led to the creation of the Middle Fork Ranger District.

Sheepsteater Indians originally used or passed through the rugged Middle Fork region. As miners and packers entered the area in the 1860s, they built trails connecting camps and settlements. The Forest

<sup>1</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922," 2; and "Memorandum for Seafoam Files."

Service improved many of these trails and constructed new ones to facilitate administration and fire protection. Landing strips built in the 1930s provided easier access to private and national forest lands and included those at Hoodoo Meadows (USFS), Indian Creek (USFS), and Thomas Creek (Middle Fork Lodge). Eventually, ranches that suffered economically became lodges for hunters, anglers, and other recreationists. Private concerns and government agencies built a few roads, including one to Dagger Falls that some credit (or blame) for opening up the area to boaters and other recreationists.<sup>2</sup> The Idaho Fish and Game Department built the road 1958-59 to facilitate construction of the Dagger Falls fish ladder. Although the road was supposed to be decommissioned, it remained open thanks to public pressure.<sup>3</sup>

Floating the Middle Fork is arguably the most popular recreational activity in the area. The first person to float the Middle Fork is unknown but former Forest Service employee Lester Gutzman recalled a party from Oregon floated it around 1940. After World War II, when rubber boats became available, recreational use of the waterway increased dramatically from about 25 people per year in 1949 to an estimated 1,200 people in 1962.<sup>4</sup>

According to former ranger Sam Warren,<sup>5</sup> the Forest Service created a boat patrol in the summer of 1964 to manage the burgeoning number of recreationists. Activity amplified in 1968 with the Middle Fork's designation as a National Wild and Scenic River. Andy Finn, the Cobalt District Ranger, oversaw the Middle Fork Salmon River from 1968 until 1971 when Dick Estes became the first river ranger with responsibility for administering activities on the river. At that time, seven ranger districts on four national forests (Challis, Salmon, Payette, and Boise) oversaw different segments of the Middle Fork – a situation that was inefficient and troublesome. Estes, given the title in some records as ranger of the short-lived “Wild River Ranger District,” worked with the seven rangers to develop a management plan for the Middle Fork. When he left in 1973, responsibilities for the Middle Fork Salmon River shifted to the new Middle Fork Ranger District, an outcome of the 1972 creation of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Bud Hamilton and Doug Baker were the first two people to be assigned to the Middle Fork district.<sup>6</sup>

The NRA encompassed a substantial part of the Challis National Forest, specifically much of the Stanley district and part of the Clayton district. With this loss of acreage, the Forest reconfigured its five districts into four: Middle Fork (D1), Challis (D2), Yankee Fork (D3), and Lost River (D4) districts. Sam Warren, the Challis District Ranger, oversaw the new Middle Fork Ranger District until a new Challis ranger came. He served as the Middle Fork Ranger District's first ranger from 1972 until 1978. Described as a backcountry district, his district included the Middle Fork Salmon River from Marsh Creek to Camas Creek and the Rapid River and Little Loon Creek drainages. Additionally, it encompassed all of the Idaho Primitive Area on the Challis and Boise forests. Meanwhile, the Yankee Fork Ranger District contained the Marsh Creek, Yankee Fork, and Loon Creek to Falconberry drainages.

Other significant adjustments to the Middle Fork Ranger District occurred in later years. It took over the Yankee Fork Ranger District's portion of the FC-RONR Wilderness in 1991.<sup>7</sup> In 2005, another portion of

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<sup>2</sup> Abbott, 108-113.

<sup>3</sup> Sam Warren, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 30 November 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Smith, *History of the Boise National Forest*, 106 and 108.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 52; Sam Warren, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 30 November 2010; and Sam Warren, “Written History of the Region [1976?],” TMs, Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0242, R4 History Collection.

<sup>6</sup> Doug Baker, written comments on November 23, 2010 draft of this Chapter, December 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District History.

the Yankee Fork went to the Middle Fork district while the remainder merged with the Challis Ranger District under the moniker of Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District.<sup>8</sup>

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The following administrative sites served as headquarters for the early ranger districts. As these units merged and travel became easier, rangers relocated their offices. When the Middle Fork Ranger District was created in 1972, its summer headquarters were to be at the Indian Creek Guard Station. Winter headquarters were at the Challis Administrative Site where staff shared a building with the Challis Ranger District before moving into a former ranger dwelling on the compound. In 1996, the Challis and Salmon national forests consolidated and the Challis Supervisor's Office staff, who worked from a leased building adjacent to the administrative site, relocated to Salmon. Consequently, the Middle Fork Ranger District shifted its headquarters from the former house to the leased building where it currently shares space with the Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District year round.

### ***Loon Creek Ranger Station***

The Loon Creek Ranger Station, now a guard station, is in a “donut hole” of the FC-RONR Wilderness, 24 miles due north of Stanley. It is about three miles south of the Loon Creek landing field in the Salmon River Mountains. The site served as headquarters of the Loon Creek Ranger District from 1908 to 1954 when the area became part of the Challis Ranger District.<sup>9</sup> With the 1972 adjustment of district boundaries, the new Yankee Fork Ranger District took over part of the Challis district, including the Loon Creek station. The Middle Fork Ranger District began managing the site sometime after 1985, possibly in 1991 when the district gained the wilderness portion of the Yankee Fork Ranger District.

Ross Tobias, a forest guard who camped at Loon Creek as early as September 1907, reported on surveys of the site in November 1907 and October 1908.<sup>10</sup> The surveys allowed the withdrawal of the two-acre Loon Creek Ranger Station on November 11, 1908 (T14N, R14E, S7). Additionally, in 1908, the Forest Service purchased a cabin on site from Mrs. Cross of Rossiter, Pennsylvania for the ranger's use.<sup>11</sup>

A tragedy in July 1919 forced the Challis National Forest to redevelop the Loon Creek Ranger Station. Fire destroyed the house, along with many of Ranger Ned Foster's belongings, and a “double walled” cellar. Forest Supervisor David Laing surveyed the damage and requested funds to rebuild the house immediately since the ranger was living in a “little tumble down two-room log shack.” He recommended the ranger personally build a new log dwelling, which he estimated would cost \$1,738 due to high freighting costs:<sup>12</sup>

The above estimate covers material for a log house, 1 ½ stories high, shingle roof, half pitch, ground floor to be 20 x 26 inside: 3 rooms, kitchen 12 x 14, with small pantry under stairway; living room 12 x 16; office 8 x 14. Second story, 2 bed rooms 10 x 11 ft. each,

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<sup>8</sup> Tom Montoya, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 8 November 2010.

<sup>9</sup> Pence.

<sup>10</sup> Tobias Diaries, 9 September 1907, 19 November 1907, and 17 October 1908.

<sup>11</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Loon Creek Ranger Station, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>12</sup> David Laing to District Forester, 5 September 1919, 15 September 1919, and 26 January 1920, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

with small closet for one. House to be provided with a rough foundation of stone. Rough lumber can be had from a Mining Company at \$20 per M and will cost about \$2 to haul. Instead of lining and paper have figured plaster board at 50c per yard, which I believe is less than it will actually cost, but even at that I think it would be better and cheaper than cloth and paper, as lining will cost about 35c per yard and on all petitions [partitions] it must have a backing of boards, while with the other this is not necessary.<sup>13</sup>

Finally, after receiving the maximum allowable amount of \$1,000 for a ranger station, Ranger Ned Foster and another laborer built a new house in 1920.<sup>14</sup> It had its faults, as an inspector observed in 1928 when he wrote, “The bedrooms at the Loon Creek R.S. are upstairs, and the floor there does not keep the dirt from dropping down into the lower rooms, there being no ceiling to the lower rooms. It is thought it will be as cheap to use a cheap grade of linoleum to remedy this situation as to fix this in any other way.”<sup>15</sup>

Other early buildings of the Loon Creek Ranger Station included a 16’ x 28’ log barn (there by 1913) and a 4’ x 5’ outhouse (c.1927).<sup>16</sup> A Forest Service inspector recommended construction of a new cellar in 1925 and again in 1928, noting the remoteness of the site in winter.<sup>17</sup> Upon his appointment to the Loon Creek Ranger District, ranger Art Buckingham built a hillside cellar in 1931 and an 18’ x 30’ log storeroom in 1932.<sup>18</sup>

The Loon Creek Ranger Station experienced significant changes in 1933, beginning with a second administrative site withdrawal on January 23 of 37.12 acres in Section 14 of T14N, R13E. That same year, CCC enrollees from Bonanza Camp F-83 demolished older structures and constructed an R4 Plan 1A house, an R4 Plan 51 office, an R4 Plan 12 barn, an R4 Plan 40 blacksmith shop, an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.<sup>19</sup> While most of the work occurred in 1933, records of expenditures indicate several buildings were finished in 1934. All were frame structures clad with log (Shevlin) siding and finished with a standard color scheme, which was likely the brown palette recommended for conifer settings.

Within a few years of this initial CCC improvement program, the Forest Service added more buildings to the Loon Creek Ranger Station. In 1939, an inspector discussed the need for proper fuel storage.<sup>20</sup> Though its exact construction date is unknown, architectural details indicate the gas house was built soon thereafter. Former ranger Archie Murchie recalled the autumn of 1941 when he began work on another building. While it was acceptable for “a road crew of all men” to pitch tents, it was not a good situation for the guard and his wife. Although he had never built a log cabin, Murchie proposed to do so.<sup>21</sup> He described his process:

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<sup>13</sup> David Laing to District Forester, 15 September 1919, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>14</sup> David Laing to District Forester, 30 August 1920, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>15</sup> C. N. Woods, Forest Inspection Report, 1 October 1928; D-Inspection-Challis, Over Three Years Old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>16</sup> Art Buckingham to Forest Supervisor, 14 March 1934, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>17</sup> Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925; and Woods, Forest Inspection Report.

<sup>18</sup> Art Buckingham to Forest Supervisor, 14 March 1934; and “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Loon Creek Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.; and “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>20</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>21</sup> King, 155-156.

Before the guard cabin at Loon Creek could be built, logs had to be cut and brought to the site. There was a good place to cut cabin logs just up the road about a short half mile. The trees were lodgepole pines: nice, tall, and straight, and the right size. Lodgepole are the best for cabin logs, because they have little taper, they grow straight, and they have thin bark that is easy to peel. Toward the end of October, as soon as we had snow on the ground so I could skid logs, I got started.

I'd go up to the stand of lodgepole and drop the trees, limb them and cut them to the length that I wanted, and hook the old plow mare on them. The first few times, I'd lead her down to the building site and park the logs where I wanted them – some longer logs on one side of where the cabin was going to be and some on the other side, with the shorter logs parked at either end.<sup>22</sup>

By the end of 1941, Murchie had “the walls up about two or three logs shy of finishing the square to the proper height where I could start the roof, but I couldn't go any further on my own.” Herb Freece, the Rapid River District Ranger, came out to help him complete the cabin. By the spring of 1942, all but the finish work was done and, the following fall, Murchie built a porch because he “liked a guard cabin to have a porch on the front where the men could sit out in the evening; and it just looked better too.” Unfortunately, he suffered an injury while building the porch so he asked Charlie Langer and Art Cusick, the ranger at Clayton, to shingle the roof. With their help, Murchie completed the guard cabin, now known as the “Packer Cabin,” in the fall of 1942.<sup>23</sup>

From 1908 to 1954, the site served as the summer headquarters for the Loon Creek Ranger District. When the Challis Ranger District took over management of the District in 1954, it became a guard station and summer housing site.<sup>24</sup> The Loon Creek Guard Station (CH-400, 10-CR-968) still serves as an important work site for summer crews and, during severe fire seasons, for fire operations.<sup>25</sup> The station's existing buildings, listed by facility number, are as follows:

1. **Dwelling (#61105):** Built in 1933-34 by the CCC for about \$5,600, this R4 Plan 1A standard plan evokes the Colonial Revival style popular in the 1920s and 1930s.
2. **Packer Cabin (#61114):** Archie Murchie, Charlie Langer, and Art Cusick built this log house in 1941-42. It is similar to the Seafoam packer cabin (1944) and the Indian Springs cabin (1950). District employees may have built the rear addition around 1966, although it took some time to complete it. In 1967, the Challis District Ranger issued instructions to “devote all the time possible to finishing up the inside of the packer's cabin” and, again in 1968, to “complete the packer's cabin.”<sup>26</sup>
3. **Bunkhouse (#61115):** This former office, built with CCC assistance in 1933-34, is an R4 Plan 51 design that cost \$1,689.
4. **Garage/Storeroom (#61307):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom in 1933 for \$1,050.
5. **Barn (#61316):** Completed in 1934 by the CCC for \$2,168, this six-horse barn is of R4 Plan 12.

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid., 156-157.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., 163, and 167.

<sup>24</sup> Pence.

<sup>25</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 129.

<sup>26</sup> Donis W. Owen to Connie Cummins, 12 June 1967 and 29 May 1968, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

6. **Warehouse (#61326):** Ranger Art Buckingham built this log warehouse in 1932 for \$922. A small lean-to addition on the rear was there by 1984.
7. **Gas House (#61342):** Records suggest the log gas house, a non-standard plan, was built around 1940. Ranger Archie Murchie, assigned to the district from 1938 to 1943, may have built it, just as he built the packer cabin that is also a non-standard log building.
8. **Shower House (#61356):** This rustic, 36-sf structure dates to 1994 and is clad with T1-11 plywood siding.
9. **Blacksmith Shop (#61504):** The CCC built the R4 Plan 40 blacksmith shop in 1933-34 for \$589.
10. **Meat Locker (#61514):** This diminutive structure consists of three screened walls and a screen door on its fourth side. Although current engineering records provide a construction date of 1933, there is no evidence to support this. It does not appear on early site plans nor is it mentioned in early descriptions of the site. Additionally, a 1983 heritage survey, which included a site plan of constructed features, do not document the meat locker.
11. **Cellar (#61606):** Ranger Art Buckingham built this concrete cellar in 1931 for \$441. Set in a hillside, it has a loose rubble façade, rubble retaining walls, and an earth-covered roof.
12. **Woodshed (#61608):** The woodshed consists of round posts supporting a shed roof. It is an open structure with some boards secured to the side posts to secure the firewood stored inside. It likely dates to the 1960s and was there by 1967 when the ranger instructed an employee to “Completely inclose [sic] three sides of the woodshed and stain with redwood color.”<sup>27</sup>
13. **Toilet (#61624):** The CCC helped build this R4 Plan 70 toilet in 1933-34.

## ***Rapid River Ranger Station***

The February 19, 1913 withdrawal of the Rapid River Ranger Station (30.45 acres in Sections 7 and 18 of T14N, R12E) was released February 20, 1947, more than a decade after the Forest Service abandoned the site. It was on the east side of Rapid River, which was then part of the Loon Creek Ranger District. Initially, a guard stayed at the station – a one-room cabin built in 1912. At the time, he was “the only man on the District west of Cougar Creek with the exception of the lookout on Pinyon Peak.”<sup>28</sup> Interestingly, a 1912 survey of the site referenced an “old sheep corral.”<sup>29</sup>

The station became a district headquarters with the 1923 creation of the Rapid River Ranger District under ranger Charles I. Daugherty. The second ranger, Merle G. Markle lived at this “old guard station” in 1924, his first summer on the district. The following year, he established a camp 200 yards up and across Seafoam Creek on a spot that later became the Seafoam Ranger Station.<sup>30</sup> The relocation, he stated, was necessary since the Rapid River cabin would be inaccessible by road without “considerable expense.”<sup>31</sup>

With the Rapid River Ranger Station (Heritage No. CH-454, 10-CR-1009) abandoned, the Forest Supervisor recommended releasing the withdrawal in December of 1946 noting, “It has no improvements except an

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<sup>27</sup> Donis W. Owen to Connie Cummins, 12 June 1967.

<sup>28</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest”; and “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>29</sup> W. T. Job, “Rapid River Ranger Station Withdrawal, 29 August 1912,” 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>30</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>31</sup> M. G. Markle to Forest Supervisor, 13 April 1927, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

old cabin which is valueless.”<sup>32</sup> The official release occurred in February of 1947. Forty years later, in 1987, heritage staff documented the one-room log cabin, which had a loft and measured 6.4 by 4.5 meters. One of the square-notched log walls had partially collapsed, as had part of the shake-covered roof. Remnants of a “worm-type” log fence remained around a meadow. Another survey in 2010 (Report No. SL-10-1601) led heritage staff to determine the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity and the low potential to yield scientific information. They also verified the cabin’s actual location in T14N, R11E, S13.

## ***Seafoam Ranger Station***

The Seafoam Ranger Station was the summer headquarters of the Rapid River Ranger District, also known as the Seafoam Ranger District, from 1925 until 1955 when the Stanley Ranger District took it over. At that time, it became a guard station for employees working in the area. District boundaries changed with the creation of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in 1972, leaving the Seafoam Ranger Station within the Middle Fork Ranger District.<sup>33</sup>

The site’s history begins in 1925 as ranger Merle G. Markle decided to relocate his summer headquarters from the Rapid River Ranger Station. He set up tents about 200 yards up Seafoam Creek from the present Seafoam barn.<sup>34</sup> This location, he argued, provided better accessibility and more horse feed.<sup>35</sup> The spot was not agreeable to all concerned however. In 1928, a regional inspector remarked that it was unsatisfactory but noted, “it is the Supervisor’s belief that it is about the best there is to be had for that district, considering that the headquarters for the district should be on or near the road.”<sup>36</sup> In this case, the road was a branch of the Greyhound (or Grayhound) Road “about ½ mile from the main road which goes to the Grayhound mine on Sulpher [*sic*] Creek.”<sup>37</sup>

Ranger Markle proposed several station improvements including a 26’ x 28’ log dwelling, a barn, a blacksmith shop, an outhouse, a storehouse, a garage, a woodshed, and a cellar.<sup>38</sup> Nevertheless, he was destined to live in a tent for the three summers he spent at Seafoam, transferring to Challis during the winters. Finally, construction of the first permanent building, a log storehouse, began during the autumn of 1927.<sup>39</sup>

Newly appointed ranger Robert “Ed” Allan arrived at Seafoam in 1928 and lived with his family in a wall tent until he completed a cabin that year.<sup>40</sup> Described as “a two-room frame shack with tar paper roof,”<sup>41</sup> the small building had board-and-batten siding. The Forest Service, or perhaps the CCC, tore it down after

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<sup>32</sup> E. E. McKee to Regional Forester, 17 December 1946, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>33</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>34</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>35</sup> Merle G. Markle, Untitled Report, “L, Stations-Challis, Seafoam Administrative Site,” 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>36</sup> Woods, Forest Inspection Report.

<sup>37</sup> Markle, Untitled Report, “L, Stations-Challis, Seafoam Administrative Site.”

<sup>38</sup> M. G. M. to Forest Supervisor, 5 January 1926 and 7 December 1926, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>39</sup> Stewart, “Challis Inspection Report,” 18.

<sup>40</sup> Herb and Gwen Bloomfield, “The Allan Family: The Forest Service Years, 1995,” in “People” Photo Album, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>41</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Seafoam Ranger Station, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

the CCC built a new house in 1933.<sup>42</sup> Allan also supervised construction of a barn in 1930-31.<sup>43</sup> According to an early source, 1932 is the construction date of the storehouse and blacksmith shop.<sup>44</sup> Another credits Allan with building them in 1928-29.<sup>45</sup>

To protect the site improvements, the Salmon National Forest requested and received a withdrawal of 123 acres (T14N, R11E, Sections 13 and 14) for the Seafoam Ranger Station on April 10, 1929. The site grew with an addition of 53 acres (Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24) for horse pasturage on March 30, 1940. A 520-acre withdrawal (Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24) on June 15, 1955 superseded the early withdrawals.

The initial construction phase dovetailed with the Forest Service's expansive building program during the New Deal era and further work at the Seafoam Ranger Station. In 1933-34, enrollees from CCC Beaver Creek Camp F-82 remodeled existing structures and built an R4 Plan 2 ranger dwelling, an R4 Plan 7 guard dwelling, an R4 Plan 20 garage, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet. They also planted a lawn and constructed a stone retaining wall.<sup>46</sup>

The Seafoam Ranger Station gained four more buildings in the late 1930s and 1940s. The first of these may be the building now known as the gas house (c.1940), followed by the packer cabin (1944),<sup>47</sup> the woodshed (1948),<sup>48</sup> and the bathhouse (c.1950). The following descriptions of known structures are listed by facility number:<sup>49</sup>

- 1. Seafoam Ranger Dwelling (Original):** As noted above, Ranger Ed Allan built this two-room board-and-batten house, described as a shack, in 1928. The Forest Service may have used it for a short time as a bunkhouse – as shown on a 1933-34 site plan sketch – but removed it in 1933.<sup>50</sup>
- 2. Seafoam Guard Dwelling (#61112):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 2 dwelling, the only such design on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, in 1933-34. Expenditures, including CCC labor, amounted to \$5,399. Ranger Archie Murchie, who transferred to Seafoam in 1936, later noted that the “ranger station was a modern, two-story house with running water.”<sup>51</sup> Nearly 30 years later, water was indeed running but not in a desirable manner. The foundation walls were cracked and crumbling, filling the basement with 18 inches of water. The Forest solved the problem by placing the building on a new foundation and crawl space in 1962.<sup>52</sup>
- 3. Seafoam Crew Cabin (#61117):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 7 guard station in 1933 for \$2,266.
- 4. Seafoam Packer Cabin (#61118):** This log house is described in an account of an earthquake that occurred on July 12, 1944: “The new packer’s cabin, in which Mr. Black was working, and which is

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<sup>42</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>43</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Seafoam Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.; and “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Seafoam Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>47</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>48</sup> Grant A. Morse, Memorandum of Inspection, 23 August 1948; D-Inspection - Challis, 1948; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>49</sup> Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Seafoam Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>50</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>51</sup> King, 197.

<sup>52</sup> James M. Usher to Chief, 23 July 1962, and “Request for Quotations, 9 September 1962,” File: “7300, Seafoam,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.



set above the ground on cement piers, was nearly displaced. In fact, Mr. Black was sure that it was coming apart during the first shock and moved his tent outside that afternoon, refusing to sleep in the house after that.”<sup>53</sup> The log building is similar to cabins at Loon Creek (1942) and Indian Springs (1950), both on the Middle Fork Ranger District.

5. **Seafoam Garage/Warehouse (#61303):** The CCC built the R4 Plan 20 garage in 1933 for \$1,110.
6. **Seafoam Barn (#61315):** Ranger Ed Allan oversaw the barn’s construction in 1930-31. Costing \$723, it was described in 1936 as a 20’ x 30’ log structure with 12’ walls, corrugated iron roofing, a pole floor set on a concrete and rock foundation, and six horse stalls. The Challis National Forest replicated the barn’s design in other parts of the forest as early as 1932.<sup>54</sup>
7. **Seafoam Storehouse (#61324):** In December 1926, Ranger Markle proposed to build a 12’ x 14’ storehouse for \$125.<sup>55</sup> The following year, a regional inspector noted that the Forest Supervisor “doubts the advisability of putting concrete foundation under Seafoam storehouse that is to be built this fall.”<sup>56</sup> Indeed, the log structure was built that fall, likely by new ranger Ed Allan, but by October 1928, a regional inspector deemed its location on a low hill was unsatisfactory, noting it “should have been put down on the bottom and near the creek. He agreed with the Forest Supervisor’s suggestion to relocate it and improve the foundation.”<sup>57</sup> As a result, Allan reconstructed the storehouse in 1932.”<sup>58</sup> This work, combined with the installation of an 8’ x 12’ mouse-proof room in 1933, brought the building’s costs to \$336.
8. **Seafoam Gas House (#61340):** Materials and detailing suggest the gas house dates to about 1940 if not earlier. Its construction is similar to that of the 1932 warehouse but it does not appear on a 1935 site plan or in a 1936 list of facilities.
9. **Seafoam Blacksmith Shop (#61503):** In 1932, Ranger Allan oversaw construction of the shop, which was a 14’ x 18’ log structure with a corrugated iron roof, a dirt floor, and no foundation.<sup>59</sup> With minor work completed in fiscal year 1935, expenditures on the building totaled \$145.
10. **Seafoam Bathhouse (#61603):** No documentation exists to confirm a construction date for this building. Materials and detailing suggest it dates to about 1950 if not earlier. It appears in a c.1956 photograph.
11. **Seafoam Woodshed (#61604):** A Forest Service inspector commented in 1938 on the “junky” nature of the station. He wrote, “Scrap lumber, woodpiles, poor corral construction, etc. lend a rather untidy and unkept [*sic*] appearance to the place. Firewood should be put in one place and in its proper location with respect to other buildings and structures.”<sup>60</sup> Ten years later, another inspector noted that the ranger’s “crew is constructing a woodshed at Seafoam with native materials and contributed time and is doing a very good job of log work. Logs have been placed

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<sup>53</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>54</sup> Forest Supervisor, Correspondence, 24 October 1932, 7300 Building Files, Challis Ranger District Office.

<sup>55</sup> M. G. M. to Forest Supervisor, 7 December 1926, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>56</sup> Stewart, “Challis Inspection Report,” 18.

<sup>57</sup> Woods, Forest Inspection Report.

<sup>58</sup> R. E. Allan to Supervisor, 20 August 1932, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>59</sup> R. E. Allan to Supervisor, 19 August 1932, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office; and Bloomfield.

<sup>60</sup> C. E. Favre to Regional Forester, 13 October 1938; D-Inspection, General, Challis (Before and Inc. 1925) Over three years old; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

on a good concrete foundation so that the building should be a permanent asset when completed.”<sup>61</sup>

**12. Seafoam Latrine (#61619):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 70 pit toilet in 1934 for \$23.32.

**13. Seafoam Powder House:** A 1933-34 site plan includes a directional arrow pointing west from the compound with the notation “To Powder House.” It may have supported the 1933-34 construction, likely by the CCC, of the Greyhound Road as a truck trail (improved road) “from Vanity Summit to the Seafoam station.”<sup>62</sup> According to John Fowler, South Zone Fuels Lead, the powder house still exists about 300 feet upstream from the barn.<sup>63</sup>

Several of the buildings at the Seafoam Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-401, 10-CR-967) are notable for their sturdy and well-crafted log construction, as well as their high integrity. Additionally, the spatial organization differs from most New Deal-era compounds in Region 4. Typically, utilitarian structures such as warehouses and gas houses sit behind the house and office, which face the road in an effort to portray a tidy and professional Forest Service presence to passersby. At Seafoam, the buildings string along both sides of a driveway that parallels Seafoam Creek. Most face the driveway rather than the road. The former Great Basin Experiment Station, developed near Ephraim, Utah in 1912-16 and 1933-36, has a similar layout.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### **44 Creek Administrative Site**

The 44 Creek Administrative Site (Heritage No. BS-586, 10-VY-388) was part of the Payette National Forest originally. It is now in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, on that part of the Boise National Forest administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District. The Regional Forester approved the 44 Creek Administrative Site (30 acres in Sections 24 and 25 of T16N, R9E) February 8, 1946. It was formally withdrawn from public entry on July 25, 1958.

The station was connected to the c.1930s Forest Service telephone line that ran the length of Pistol Creek. It sits along the Pistol Creek Trail (Trail 228) that linked homesteads and mining camps of the Middle Fork drainage to the town of Cascade, Idaho (see Heritage Report No. CH-10-800).

Fire guard Slim Palmer built the 44 Creek **Cabin (#61136)** in Section 24 around 1925. Little else is known of the building’s history. Forest Service staff included it and a toilet in a 1982 inventory of buildings in the newly created River of No Return Wilderness.<sup>64</sup> A c.1990 inventory lists the cabin and a “small, log outbuilding, possibly an outhouse.” Both still exist and the remains of a bench and seat support the theory that the smaller building is a former **Toilet**.

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<sup>61</sup> Grant A. Morse, Memorandum of Inspection, 23 August 1948.

<sup>62</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>63</sup> John Rose, personal communication with Richa Wilson, January 2011.

<sup>64</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 45.

In 1972, Boise ranger Val Simpson reported the cabin had a dirt floor and an “old Kimmel Type Stove.”<sup>65</sup> The 17’ x 22’ structure is representative of the majority of log cabins constructed in this area of Idaho during the late 1800s and early 1900s. As Jennifer Eastman Attebery demonstrates in her book *Building with Logs: Western Log Construction in Context*, characteristic features are the round logs with V-notching and the front-gabled, wood shake roof supported by log purlins. Employees of the Pistol Creek Ranch replaced the shakes and possibly the purlins in the 1970s. By 2007, the roof was in poor condition, prompting heritage staff to develop a stabilization plan (Heritage Report No. CH-10-800).

## **Artillery Dome Lookout Site**

The Artillery Dome Lookout Site (Heritage No. BS-608, 10-VY-1303) is in Section 35 of T16N, R10E, on that part of the Boise National Forest administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District. The Forest Service used the site as early as 1916 and, in 1934 or 1935, built a standard R4 frame lookout (16’ x 16’) on a mortared stone foundation. The site had the standard set of four buildings often found at lookout sites on the Boise National Forest. These included the lookout, a fly shed, a warehouse, and a toilet.<sup>66</sup> Despite these improvements, the site was not withdrawn from public entry. By 1952, the Forest Service no longer needed the site and the lookout, warehouse, and toilet had suffered from a lack of maintenance over the previous 10 years. A Forest Service officer recommended leaving the property alone since it was “seldom if ever visited by the public.”<sup>67</sup>

Only two foundations of buildings remained at Artillery Dome as of 2001. The lookout was burned down around 1965, or possibly as late as 1969<sup>68</sup> and the warehouse was destroyed in the summer of 1968.<sup>69</sup> According to improvement records, the Forest Service relocated the R4 Plan 14 fly shed to the “Middle Fork Guard Station” on the Salmon National Forest where it was converted to a warehouse.<sup>70</sup> The reference to the Middle Fork Guard Station on the *Salmon National Forest* is confusing because other sites on adjacent forests share similar names and are along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. In summary:

- **Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station:** This site, formally known as the Risley Ranger Station, is on that part of the Boise National Forest now administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District. It is the closest site (an estimated five miles northeast of Artillery Dome). The Landmark District Ranger abandoned it in the 1950s in favor of the new Indian Creek Guard Station. In 1958, the Forest Service moved a 14’ x 20’ warehouse from the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station to the Indian Creek Guard Station. It is not know if this was the former Artillery Dome fly shed; it burned down in 2000.
- **Middle Fork Patrol Cabin:** This site, now known as the Little Creek Guard Station, is about 12 air miles east-northeast of Artillery Dome near the Hood Landing Field. Withdrawn for the Challis National Forest, it has several log buildings but none seem to be the former Artillery Dome fly shed.

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<sup>65</sup> Val Simpson, “Forty-Four Cabin, Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Preliminary Structures Information, 1972,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>66</sup> Kressek, 307; and Val Simpson, “Artillery Dome Lookout, Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Preliminary Structures Information, 1975,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF

<sup>67</sup> Robert A. Rowen, F. S. Correspondence, 1952, File: 1177, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>68</sup> Kressek, 307; Simpson, “Artillery Dome Lookout, Preliminary Structures Information”; and Robert Chenoweth, Interview by Erika Ihinger, 20 July 1983, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>69</sup> George H. Robinson, F. S. Correspondence, 1971, File: 1200, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>70</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Middle Fork Guard Station,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

- **Middle Fork Ranger Station/Camas Creek Administrative Site:** This site is confusing because it consists of the former Middle Fork Ranger Station, which was on the south side of the mouth of Camas Creek. Even though it was on the Challis National Forest, the Salmon National Forest requested and received the site's withdrawal in 1924. In 1955, it was included in the Camas Creek Administrative Site withdrawal on the north side of Camas Creek, which happened to be on the Salmon National Forest. Although this is the only known "Middle Fork" station on the Salmon National Forest, records provide no indication of any buildings. At nearly 40 air miles from the Artillery Dome Lookout Site, it is farther than the previous two sites. This is significant, given the rugged terrain and difficult access in this part of the FC-RONR Wilderness.

## ***Big Baldy Lookout Site***

The Regional Forester approved 170 acres in Sections 26 and 27 of T17N, R10E as the Big Baldy Lookout Site on April 27, 1945. A formal 40-acre withdrawal superseded his action on November 14, 1957. It is in an area added to the old Payette National Forest in 1919 that, in 1944, became the Boise National Forest. With the creation of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in 1980, the Challis National Forest began administering this part of the Boise.

The Forest Service constructed a lookout on Big Baldy Ridge (in Section 26) in 1923, an activity documented in photographs. The building was a D-6 cupola design and consisted of a log first story topped with a smaller cupola-like observation level. The D-6, introduced in Oregon in 1915, was common throughout the Northwest and the old Payette National Forest built at least two other D-6 lookouts in the mid-1920s. Forest Supervisor W. B. Rice later noted that the "cracks in the Baldy lookout house were so wide that a high wind would blow your hat off in the house."<sup>71</sup>

Like other lookout sites on the Boise National Forest, the Big Baldy Lookout Site (aviation no. 389) had a set of four buildings: a lookout, a warehouse (shed), a toilet, and a fly shed. The frame **Shed (#61331)** is typical of other sheds or "warehouses" built at Boise lookout sites. The **Latrine (#61570)** is an R4 Plan 70 plan, a design that originated in Region 1 and became ubiquitous in Region 4 from 1933 to 1942. Forest Service staff tore down the fly shed and transported some of its salvaged materials in 1952 to build a bathroom at the "old Middle Fork G. S."<sup>72</sup> Its concrete foundation still exists.

Records do not provide exact construction dates for the ancillary buildings. However, physical evidence (design, construction, and wear) and the Boise National Forest's development of other lookout sites with similar buildings (e.g., Artillery Dome, Chilcoot, Mahoney Creek, Morehead, Norton Ridge) support an estimate of c.1935. They were certainly there by the 1950s, as seen in District improvement plans from the mid-1950s and in 1958 photographs.<sup>73</sup>

As early as 1950, the Boise National Forest proposed to construct a new lookout building.<sup>74</sup> Funds were allocated in 1956 for the project and, by 1958, the lookout was the "number one priority for replacement."<sup>75</sup> In 1959, the Forest Service removed the D-6 lookout and built the current **Lookout**

<sup>71</sup> W. B. Rice to Forest Supervisor, 21 June 1940, File: 31, Historian's Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>72</sup> Val Simpson, "Big Baldy Lookout, Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Preliminary Structures Information, 1975," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>73</sup> Lynn Knight, "Landmark Ranger District Improvement Maintenance Work Plan for the Calendar Year 1957," Boise National Forest Records, NARA Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>74</sup> Boise National Forest, "Project Work Inventory, 1950," Historian's Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>75</sup> K. D. Flock Correspondence, 1958, File: 1163, Historian's Office, Boise National Forest.

**(#61728).** It is a modern R6 flattop design (R4 Plan on a one-story timber tower. Nevertheless, the Forest's need for the Big Baldy Lookout (Heritage No. BS-597, 10-VY-366) eventually decreased and, by 1987, staff occupied it irregularly. The Salmon-Challis National Forest presently uses it as needed during heavy fire activity.<sup>76</sup>

### ***Big Soldier Lookout Site***

According to a 1936 report, the Challis National Forest established a fire detection point on Big Soldier Peak in 1927 with a guard "patrolling the ridge from about Iris Lake to Big Soldier Peak." A guard occupied the site, located about 29 miles northwest of Stanley, in 1928 after which it remained vacant until 1934. At that time, the Challis stationed an "emergency guard" at the site and set up radio communication.<sup>77</sup> Soon, the Forest considered Big Soldier to be of sufficient importance to the Rapid River Ranger District that an R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#61702)** was built in 1937.<sup>78</sup> An R4 Plan 70 **Latrine (#61617)** was placed on site, likely at the same time.

The Big Soldier Peak administrative site was one of several withdrawn for the Challis National Forest on April 18, 1945. The withdrawal encompassed five acres in Sections 8 and 9 of unsurveyed T14N, R10E (some records incorrectly record the tract as being in T14N, R11E). Now known as the Big Soldier Lookout Site, its name indicates a relationship with the nearby Soldier Lakes and the smaller Little Soldier Mountain. Abandonment of the Big Soldier Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-317, 10-CR-896) supposedly occurred in 1973 although the source of this date is unidentified. The buildings, which are in Section 8, have suffered from a lack of maintenance since then.

### ***Cabin Creek Administrative Site***

Not to be confused with the old Cabin Creek Ranger Station on the former Salmon National Forest, the Cabin Creek Administrative Site (Heritage No. CH-307, 10-CR-904) is in Section 2 of T15N, R11E. The Forest Service no longer uses it<sup>79</sup> and its history is difficult to track, partly because lands status records provide no information about an administrative site approval or withdrawal. It has two buildings: a log **Cabin (#61131)** and a frame **Outhouse**. A shed, documented on a 1982 heritage site form, did not exist as of October 2010.

Engineering records provide a construction date of 1960 for the cabin but no primary source material has been found to support this. The Forest Service built several overnight cabins for Forest Service work crews and their pack stock from 1955 to 1960. In accordance with a management decision for the Idaho Primitive Area, these were of local trees rather than milled lumber that would have to be transported mechanically.<sup>80</sup>

The cabin is a 12' x 14', one-pen structure that exhibits some of the dominant characteristics of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century log cabins in the mountainous region of central Idaho. These include round logs and the front-gabled roof that extends six feet beyond the front façade. Various scholars refer to this type of log cabin as the "Rocky Mountain," "Anglo-Western," and "Finnish-plan"

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<sup>76</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 152.

<sup>77</sup> "Memorandum for Seafoam Files."

<sup>78</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and Kresek, 318.

<sup>79</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 162.

<sup>80</sup> Tim Canaday and Neil Maimer, Archaeological Survey of Idaho, Site Inventory Form for Cabin Creek Admin Cabin, 5 October 2010.

house.<sup>81</sup> While these forms generally had a log ridge-and-purlin roof structure, the Cabin Creek dwelling has pole rafters with cross ties. The corrugated metal on the roof and gable ends, along with the 6-pane window sashes (standard on nearly all Region 4 Forest Service buildings beginning in 1933), are also atypical for the area's earliest buildings. The 1960 construction date seems rather late, however, especially when considering the adjacent outhouse. It appears to be an R4 Plan 70, a standard pit latrine designed in Region 1 and formally adopted by Region 4 in 1933.

The difficulty in tracing the history of the Cabin Creek Administrative Site lies in the abundance of "Cabin Creek" place names. In 1941, the Loon Creek District Ranger wrote that \$100 was allotted for construction of the Cabin Creek Guard Station.<sup>82</sup> The associate forest supervisor asked the Loon Creek ranger in 1944 to report on two pastures on his district for withdrawal purposes. One was the "Indian Creek (Cabin Creek)" pasture.<sup>83</sup> These two sources likely refer to the Cabin Creek that flows into Loon Creek across from Falconberry Guard Station, which was previously known as the Indian Creek Guard Station.

### ***Cache Creek Guard Station***

Historical documentation of the Cache Creek Guard Station, now known as the Cache Creek Emergency Shelter, is scant. It may have been associated with the Sleeping Deer Lookout Site, less than a mile to the south. A fire guard camped at the head of Cache Creek as early as 1922, when the Challis National Forest proposed to string a telephone line to connect him with the Challis telephone system.<sup>84</sup> In 1924-25, the Forest constructed a "satisfactory" guard station cabin but did not build a pasture fence because "there has never been any trouble holding horses near this headquarters."<sup>85</sup> When Loon Creek ranger Warren Bolles photographed the site in October 1929, he remarked on the "tiny cabin nestled among the rock and fire snags on the head of Cache Creek 9,000 feet above the sea."<sup>86</sup> The Forest Service continued to use the site as late as 1944 when the associate forest supervisor asked the Loon Creek ranger to report on the "Cache Creek pasture" for withdrawal purposes.<sup>87</sup>

Despite this early use, the Regional Forester did not approve the 109.25-acre Cache Creek Guard Station (Sections 22 and 27 of T17N, R15E) until March 21, 1946. The 1946 site report noted the proposal "to build a horse pasture and an overnight cabin for a ranger here. At present there is a small log cabin with a telephone in on the site. It is about nine miles to the Indian Creek guard station. . . . A small log cabin was built on the area by the Forest Service in 1932 and is still in use."<sup>88</sup> It is likely that the 1932 date either was an error or reflected a remodeling date, since earlier documentation states it was built in 1924-25.

According to a 1982 survey of the Cache Creek Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-303, 10-LH-454), site features included the log cabin, a latrine, a collapsed springhouse, a hay storage features, and a log worm fence.<sup>89</sup> The cabin had a partially collapsed dirt roof, an "old barrel stove," and "pole bunks." In August 2010, heritage staff did not find the springhouse but they documented the remnants of a log privy's

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<sup>81</sup> Jordan, et. al., 16.

<sup>82</sup> M. G. Markle to Forest Supervisor, 20 October 1941, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>83</sup> J. Deloy Hansen to Forest Rangers, 19 May 1944, File: "2760, Arco Pass," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>84</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922," 5-6.

<sup>85</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest History"; and Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925.

<sup>86</sup> Warren H. Bolles, "The Life History of Warren H. Bolles, 1993" TMs [photocopy], p. 54, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>87</sup> J. Deloy Hansen to Forest Rangers, 19 May 1944, File: "2760, Arco Pass," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>88</sup> J. Deloy Hansen, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 5 March 1946; U-Administrative Sites – Cache Creek; Accession No. 82-198; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>89</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 44.

foundation, an open-air “toilet” consisting of a wood seat spanning two horizontal poles secured to trees, and the **Cabin (#61510)**. The latter is a one-pen dwelling measuring 13’-0” x 14’-10” and constructed of round logs with end-hewn, square-notched corners. The ridge-and-purlin roof structure, formerly covered with canvas, collapsed and pulled down part of two walls. The cabin represents a widespread typology in central Idaho’s mountainous region, as documented in books by Terry Jordan, et. al. and Jennifer Eastman Attebery.

### ***Chilcoot Lookout Site***

The Chilcoot Lookout Site (Heritage No. BS-580, 10-VY-1302) is located in the FC-RONR Wilderness, on that part of the Boise National Forest administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District. The Regional Forester approved the 40-acre administrative site (T17N, R8E, S36) on April 27, 1945, an action superseded by a withdrawal dated November 14, 1957.

Glen Redman recalled leveling the foundation for the lookout in June of 1934 and that Lafe Cox “packed Chilcoot up there,” presumably referring to the building materials. Redman, a carpenter named Andy Anderson, and Anderson’s assistant “Blacky” constructed the standard R1 lookout (presumably the R4 Plan 80) that year. Redman was also the first to staff the lookout.<sup>90</sup>

By 1945, the Chilcoot Lookout was designated an emergency detection point and its improvements included the lookout, a storehouse, and a fly shed.<sup>91</sup> A toilet was likely there by that time also; it is mentioned in 1952 correspondence. These four buildings were the standard set erected at many of the Boise National Forest’s early lookout sites. The post-war abandonment and lack of maintenance left them in “deplorable condition” by 1952. Nevertheless, a Forest Service officer recommended they be left alone since the site was “seldom if ever visited by the public.”<sup>92</sup> The Landmark Ranger District (Boise National Forest) listed the four buildings as surplus in 1957.<sup>93</sup> Forest Service staff burned down the buildings in the 1960s, possibly during the summer of 1968 when the fly shed and warehouse were destroyed.<sup>94</sup>

### ***Cougar Creek Cabin & Lookout Sites***

Two sites are associated with fire detection activities around Cougar Mountain. The first is the Cougar Creek or Cougar Spring Cabin, referred to in some documents as the Cougar Creek Ranger Station or Patrol Cabin. The site (Heritage No. CH-314, 10-CR-916) is about 500 yards northeast of Cougar Mountain peak. The second site, located on the peak, is the Cougar Creek or Cougar Mountain Lookout (Heritage No. CH-1510). In 2010, heritage personnel recorded the sites, both of which are in Section 27 of in T16N, R13E.

A fire guard was stationed on Cougar Mountain as early as 1920.<sup>95</sup> He relied on a telephone line to Falconberry Ranch and Cameron Ranch, giving it the distinction of “one of the few guard stations with means of communication,” and stayed in a tent until 1924 when a one-room cabin and pasture fence were constructed. In 1926, the ranger reported on existing protection improvements, which included the

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<sup>90</sup> Glen Redman, Interview by [Unknown], 12 July 1983. Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>91</sup> A. L. Bunch, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 1945; Box 29; Boise National Forest Records; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>92</sup> Rowen.

<sup>93</sup> Knight.

<sup>94</sup> Kresek, 308; Robinson; and Chenoweth Interview.

<sup>95</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest History”; and Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922,” 5.



**Cougar Creek Lookout Site**

patrol cabin and one mile of pasture fence at Cougar Creek, and noted the need for a toilet there.<sup>96</sup> A 1956 photo of the cabin portrays it as a log structure with the gable roof extending significantly past the façade to shelter a space nearly as large as the cabin itself. When Loon Creek ranger Warren Bolles stayed at the Cougar Creek cabin in January 1930, he noted its small size and the “old cracked stove” over which was a broad shelf where he slept.<sup>97</sup>

A 1982 archeological survey documented the cabin as a two-room structure measuring 12'-10" x 24'-10", thus suggesting an addition or expansion. The survey also recorded a log privy (5'-3" x 4'-6"), a spring, and a pole corral with an “adjoining collapsed pole and brush structure.” When heritage staff revisited the lookout site in September 2010 (Report No. SL-10-1601), they observed the cabin, a privy, and a corral – all of which had partially collapsed. They determined the site is eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for information potential.

The peak of Cougar Mountain was developed in 1933-34 with a standard R1 Plan L-4 cab (R4 Plan 80) on a 14' x 14' log crib, a 14' x 20' one-room log cabin “for additional living quarters,” a spring house, and a 4' x 5' pit toilet of logs.<sup>98</sup> The cabin was likely the “Cougar Creek Guard Cabin” for which ranger Robert E. “Ed” Allan requisitioned construction materials in 1932. These included galvanized roofing sheets, a door, and windows.<sup>99</sup> A forest officer, in 1939, requested funds for a fly shed but there is no indication it was built.<sup>100</sup>

Ranger Archie Murchie later recalled, “The Cougar lookout was on a tower – they’d built a log tower with the idea of someday extending the road and having a garage for a car underneath the tower. Well, instead they had created a primitive area up there, so they never could extend the road. The garage wasn’t finished, but they had cut the door opening in the tower.”<sup>101</sup> With all these improvements, the

<sup>96</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files”; Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925; M.G.M. to Forest Supervisor, 7 December 1926, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office; and “History of the Challis National Forest History.”

<sup>97</sup> Bolles, 62-63.

<sup>98</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cougar Creek Lookout, c.1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>99</sup> R. E. Allan to Supervisor, 19 August 1932, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>100</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>101</sup> King, 150.



Challis National Forest sought to protect its investment and withdrew 80 acres (T16N, R13E, S27) as the Cougar Lookout Site on March 9, 1944.

Despite these actions, the need for Cougar Mountain lookout (aviation no. 55) was short-lived and the Forest Service burned down the structure in 1967.<sup>102</sup> Heritage staff revisited the lookout site in September 2010 (Report No. SL-10-1601) and documented the lookout's concrete foundation, the cabin's stone foundation, and a collapsed privy. They determined the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity and the unlikelihood that it would yield scientific information.

## ***Falconberry Guard Station***

The Falconberry Guard Station, situated at the confluence of Indian Creek and Loon Creek in the FC-RONR Wilderness, is on the former homestead of Rupert Len Falconberry (HES No. 581). Although he was in the vicinity as early as 1907, he did not apply for a homestead until 1917.<sup>103</sup> Falconberry raised hay for his livestock and constructed ditches on the property, receiving a patent in 1922. In 1937, he sold his homestead to several doctors from Idaho Falls who then used the ranch house as a fishing and hunting lodge.<sup>104</sup> Known collectively as the Falconberry-Loon Creek Lodge, they leased 7.3 acres to the Forest Service as early as 1940 for the construction of a cabin for a fire guard.<sup>105</sup>

The lodge owners eventually donated the 7.3-acre tract (T16N, R14E, S18) to the Forest Service, a transaction formalized on October 19, 1942.<sup>106</sup> The parcel grew to 59.3 acres in Sections 28 and 33 of T16N, R14E, thanks to a March 21, 1946 withdrawal for use as pasturage. According to modern maps, the guard station buildings are actually in Section 30 of T16N, R15E. It was originally known as the Indian Creek Guard Station, but the Forest Service changed it to Falconberry Guard Station to avoid confusion with the Indian Creek Guard Station on the Boise National Forest, a site that the Middle Fork Ranger District now manages.

The Falconberry Guard Station has six buildings: a **Guard Dwelling (#61126)**, **Storehouse & Shop (#61327)**, a three-sided **Storage Shed (#61348)**, a **Log Powder Shed (#61349)**, a **Root Cellar (#61609)**, and a **Toilet (#61681)**. District Ranger Archie Murchie recalled starting construction of the log dwelling in 1940 and working on it in 1941.<sup>107</sup> When completed in 1942, it cost about \$1,500.<sup>108</sup> In addition to constructing the cabin, personnel also dug an irrigation ditch, erected fencing, and seeded a pasture.<sup>109</sup>

Although the cabin is not a standard plan, it closely resembles the R4 Plans 5 and 7 with its front-gabled roof extending over a full-width porch, the brick chimney on a side slope, and general placement of doors and windows. Differences include the upper floor, windowpane configurations, and attic windows.

In 1948, a Forest Service inspector visited the Falconberry Guard Station and commented on the cabin ("in good condition") and a toilet. He remarked that a "new fly tight latrine is needed and lumber should be packed in for this construction. The box or seat of the present latrine should be made fly tight so that it

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<sup>102</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>103</sup> Tobias Diary, 8 September 1907.

<sup>104</sup> King, 141.

<sup>105</sup> E. E. McKee, "Certification of Use and Consent, 15 May 1942," File: "7300, Indian Creek Guard Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*; and Lands Status Records, USFS Region 4 Lands Status Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>107</sup> King, 156.

<sup>108</sup> E. E. McKee, "Certification of Use and Consent."

<sup>109</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

will be serviceable until the new building is provided.”<sup>110</sup> The existing toilet is an R4 Plan 70 design, a standard building placed at hundreds of administrative sites throughout Region 4. Given its widespread use and longevity, it likely replaced the older, inadequate toilet soon after the 1948 inspection. In fact, it may have been relocated from a 1930s-era administrative site. When surveyed in 1981, the toilet was located in the southeast corner of the yard fence. It is now in the northwest corner.

The inspector did not mention the storehouse/shop, the cellar, or the powder house but discussed the need for a “small warehouse and a saddle and rigging shed” and “the possibility of getting out logs for these two buildings.”<sup>111</sup> The construction and design details of these three buildings, and the fact that they are not mentioned in the 1948 report, suggest a construction date of circa 1950. In 1976, the Forest Service reconstructed the front elevation of the hillside cellar.<sup>112</sup>

The 1948 inspection report also does not mention the 6’-3” x 6’-3” storage shed but its three-sided board construction points to a much later construction date. The diminutive building was there by 1981 when heritage staff identified it as a fly shed and, by 2001, it served as a shelter for propane tanks. The 1981 survey also documented post-and-pole fences, ditches, a water system, and a helicopter pad at the Falconberry Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-403, 10-CR-970).

### ***Feltham Peak Lookout Site***

The Challis National Forest used Feltham Peak, located 21 miles north of Stanley, as a fire detection point as early as 1926.<sup>113</sup> It was not until 1933, however, that an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 14 fly shed were constructed.<sup>114</sup> Within a few years, the Challis National Forest and the Regional Office developed plans to upgrade it to a “public relations lookout,” one with a rustic appearance that would be more appealing to visitors. The Challis recommended it be similar to the Signal Mountain Lookout on the Teton National Forest. Specifically, the Feltham Peak lookout would have two stories, with the lower masonry story extending beyond the lookout cab to serve as a catwalk.<sup>115</sup> Shortly thereafter, in August 1937, the Regional Office directed the Challis National Forest to hold off on these plans until they reached a decision about a “PR Lookout” on the Sawtooth National Forest.<sup>116</sup> That building was likely the Bald Mountain Lookout, constructed in 1941-42 on the Sawtooth’s Ketchum Ranger District as a visitor lookout.

With the decision to construct the Bald Mountain Lookout, regional officers proposed a more modest makeover of the Feltham Peak lookout by April of 1938 and recommended changes to a site plan prepared the previous month. They suggested moving the “present one-unit pit toilet” closer to the lookout, placing a clothesline north of the flagpole, burying the telephone line for the first 200 feet from the lookout, and installing a garbage pit in a screened area halfway between the “proposed cabin” and the lookout.<sup>117</sup> The 1938 site plan referenced shows extensive site development, including parking for 13 cars, a cabin to accommodate eight people, and directions to construct a catwalk with a flagstone floor

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<sup>110</sup> A. L. Bunch to District Ranger Latimore, 6 August 1948; D-Inspection - Challis, 1948; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>112</sup> USFS Infra Database, queried 6 August 2010.

<sup>113</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>114</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Feltham Creek Lookout, c.1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>115</sup> File: “7300, Feltham Peak,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>116</sup> C. N. Woods to Forest Supervisor, 3 August 1937,” File: 7300, Feltham Peak,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>117</sup> Correspondence to Forest Supervisor, 1 April 1938, File: “7300, Feltham Peak,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

around the lookout. The plan also indicated views of the Sawtooth Peaks and toward the Idaho Primitive Area.

The grand scheme apparently fell through and the Feltham Peak Lookout (aviation no. 82) remained a modest Plan 80 cab on pier foundations. To protect the improvements, the Forest Service requested withdrawal of the site from public entry. This action occurred April 18, 1945 and covered 7.85 acres in Section 35 of T14N, R12E. As with other lookout sites, Feltham Peak fell into disuse after World War II and, in 1967, the Forest Service destroyed the lookout building. As of July 2006, only its pier footings and a flagpole remained.<sup>118</sup>

### ***Fly Peak Lookout Site***

The Challis National Forest developed the Fly Peak Lookout Site as a fire detection site in 1935 with an R4 Plan 80 lookout. The R4 Plan 70 toilet likely was built that same year.<sup>119</sup> The construction date of the third improvement, an R4 Plan 24 garage, is unknown but it probably dates to the New Deal period too. Ranger Archie Murchie reported packing lumber to the Fly Peak lookout “late in the fall of 1939 or 1940.”<sup>120</sup> These materials may have been for the garage which, along with the toilet, was there by 1944.<sup>121</sup>

To protect its improvements, the Forest Service submitted a report requesting withdrawal of the Fly Creek Point Lookout Site as an administrative site. Approved March 9, 1944, the withdrawn tract encompassed one acre in unsurveyed Section 34 of T16N, R16E (the lookout structure is actually in Section 27). It is about 21 miles northwest of Challis. Named for the horseflies on the creek to the southeast,<sup>122</sup> the lookout was assigned aviation numbers 62 (by 1939) and 393 (in the 1950s). The Forest Service’s use of the site remained steady until the mid-1960s when it began to decline.



**Fly Peak Look, 1939.** Early staffers included Mr. and Mrs. Joe Schull, assigned to the lookout from 1937 to 1941.

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<sup>118</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>119</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Fly Creek Point Lookout, 1935,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>120</sup> King, 269.

<sup>121</sup> Lewis B. Koch, “U-Classification-Challis, Fly Pk. Lookout, 27 January 1944,” 2760 Withdrawal Files, Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>122</sup> Boone, 139.

In late 1993, tragedy struck the Fly Peak Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-336, 10-LH-465). A snowbound camper burned down the Lookout (#61709) and Garage (#61304). The **Latrine (#61632)** remains on site but is deteriorating.

### ***Goat Peak Lookout Site***

See White Goat Lookout Site.

### ***Greyhound Peak Lookout Site***

One of several sites withdrawn April 18, 1945 for the Challis National Forest, the Greyhound Peak Lookout Site covered five acres in Section 33 of T15N, R11E. Staff worked there long before – as early as 1923 – including Sam Hesson in 1924.<sup>123</sup> The ranger, in December 1926, asked to build a cabin and toilet for the “Greyhound Ridge patrolman,” along with a one-mile pasture fence.<sup>124</sup> He had to do without but did receive a telephone line to the lookout site around 1928.<sup>125</sup> Finally, the Forest Service constructed an R1 standard lookout (1933), an R4 Plan 14 fly shed (1934), and a pasture.<sup>126</sup>

The Forest Service abandoned the Greyhound Peak Lookout Site in 1946.<sup>127</sup> Forest Service staff reported on the site (CH-220) in 1982 and noted only ruins remained. They also stated the ruins were in Section 7 rather than Section 33 as referenced in the withdrawal records.<sup>128</sup> The discrepancy may be because the area was unsurveyed at the time of the 1945 withdrawal.

### ***Indian Creek Guard Station (Challis)***

See Falconberry Guard Station.

### ***Indian Creek Guard Station (Boise)***

The Indian Creek Guard Station (T16N, R11E, S3 and T17N, R11E, S34) should not be confused with the original Indian Creek Guard Station on the Challis National Forest, which was renamed Falconberry Guard Station to avoid misunderstandings. The current Indian Creek Guard Station is located on the Boise National Forest in an area of the FC-RONR Wilderness now administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District. It is accessible only by river, trail, or an airstrip along an adjacent terrace.<sup>129</sup>

The site’s history is tied directly to the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station and the Indian Creek Landing Field. The Forest Service purchased the former, known officially as the Risley Ranger Station, in 1928. The Regional Forester approved the Indian Creek Landing Field as an administrative site on July 1, 1936, the same year it was developed. Located about 2½ miles from the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station, the landing field provided access to this remote area as the Forest Service increasingly relied on aircraft.

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<sup>123</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest”; and “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>124</sup> M.G.M. to Forest Supervisor, 7 December 1926, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>125</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files.”

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*; and “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Greyhound Ridge Lookout,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>127</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>128</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 49.

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, 39.

In 1952, Ranger Robert Rowen (Landmark Ranger District) wrote to the Boise Forest Supervisor about the inconvenience presented by the distance between the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station and the Indian Creek Landing Field:

The Middle Fork Guard Station is at present located at a site 2 ½ miles south of the Indian Creek Landing Field. This distance results in a considerable amount of inefficiency in the administration of the area, complicates the checking and patrolling of the area, and would hamper suppression activities in event of a large fire. During the past two seasons (1951-1952) men and supplies for the Guard Station, Baldy L. O., Mahoney L. O., and 2 trail crews have been flown to the Indian Cr. L. F. This method of supply has been much more effective and cheaper than maintaining a packer and pack string at Snowshoe Summit. However, the supply problem would be greatly improved if the Guard Station was at the landing field.<sup>130</sup>

The ranger went on to list several reasons why the move would be a good idea, including the argument that the “Indian Cr. Landing Field is potentially the best landing strip on the river and will eventually become an administrative center for both the Challis and Boise National Forests. . . . One station, built, maintained, and used cooperatively would eliminate the necessity of building a station on both sides of the river.” He and Ranger Larson of the Challis National Forest surveyed two potential sites on either side of the river and concluded that the one on the Boise side would be best for administrative purposes. They could easily access the other side via a bridge recently built at the landing field.<sup>131</sup> Rowen succeeded and the formal withdrawal of the Indian Creek Guard Station eventually occurred November 14, 1957. The withdrawal covered 163.36 acres in Sections 34 and 35 of T17N, R11. Modern maps reveal the site is actually in Section 3 of T16N, R11E.

The Boise National Forest Engineer reported on the construction of a guard station, water system, and warehouse/bunkhouse in 1955.<sup>132</sup> A year later, these buildings, along with a pump house and a paint house were complete. Additionally, a “14’ x 20’ warehouse” had been relocated from the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station for use as a barn/tack shed (#61346).<sup>133</sup> The Forest Service also improved the entry road loop as a small public campground in the 1950s, providing basic amenities and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.<sup>134</sup> The 1980 designation of the River of No Return Wilderness led to the road’s closure.

Since its development, the Indian Creek Guard Station (Heritage No. BS-633/CH-1120, 10-VY-123) has seen some changes. In 1968, the pump house (#1616) was destroyed<sup>135</sup> and a small barn was moved from the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station to Indian Creek for use as a warehouse (#61390). The barn/tack shed (#61346) burned in the 2000 Little Pistol Fire; a new tack shed replaced it using the same foundation in 2001. Brief summaries of the station’s buildings are provided in order of facility number:

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<sup>130</sup> Robert A. Rowen to Forest Supervisor, 8 September 1952, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid.

<sup>132</sup> George Kreizenbeck, F. S. Correspondence, 19 August 1955, File: 1170, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>133</sup> K. D. Flock, “F. S. Correspondence, 27 November 1956,” File: 1162, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>134</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 123.

<sup>135</sup> Robinson.

1. **Indian Creek FMO Dwelling (#61137):** The Forest Service built the cabin in 1955-56 for \$8,872.<sup>136</sup> It originally housed the Middle Fork guard; it now serves as quarters for the Fire Management Officer. Some older documents refer to it as the FCO [Fire Control Officer] Cabin.
2. **Indian Creek Bunkhouse/River Office (#61150):** Forest Service architect George L. Nichols prepared a sketch for a “combination building” at Indian Creek. A similar version of his design was under construction by August of 1955. This warehouse/bunkhouse provided housing for trail crews and storage space for supplies and equipment.<sup>137</sup> In February 1956, staff reported the need for another \$2,500 to complete the building that, by that time, had cost \$4,432.<sup>138</sup> It was finished later that year.
3. **Indian Creek Guard Dwelling (#61152):** The 1½-story guard dwelling was constructed at the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station. According to 1975 maintenance records, it was built in 1931. This date is plausible, given that the structure is nearly identical to a dwelling built at the Boise National Forest’s Elk Creek Ranger Station in 1932.<sup>139</sup> The Forest Service moved it to the Indian Creek Guard Station in 1968 and radically altered it by enclosing the front porch, adding a concrete block chimney, and constructing a large rear addition. A 1981 survey calls it the Indian Creek Fire Guard Station. Other records refer to it as the Eli Cabin after former district employee Eli Hill who worked at Indian Creek up to his retirement in 1984.
4. **Indian Creek Packer Cabin (#61158):** In 1950, Eddie Budell and Shorty Conyers built a small log cabin at the south end of the Indian Creek pack bridge.<sup>140</sup> Budell worked for the Boise and Challis national forests as a packer and trailblazer for over twenty years.<sup>141</sup> The Forest Service, in 1976, moved the building across the river to the Indian Creek Guard Station where it served as the Patrol Cabin for several years. Alterations in 1977 included a large frame addition and a new roof.
5. **Indian Creek Barn/Tack Shed (#61380):** This frame building was constructed in 2001 on the foundation of the former tack shed that burned in the 2000 Little Pistol Fire.
6. **Indian Creek Warehouse/Shop (#61390):** As seen in a 1938 photograph, the small barn or tack shed at the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station was a front-gabled, log structure with a rubble masonry foundation and a small door in one gable end. It may have been built around 1931 with the guard dwelling there. It was moved to the Indian Creek Guard Station in 1968, at which time a large, metal garage door was added to one gable end.
7. **Indian Creek Composting Toilet (#61568):** The Salmon-Challis National Forest installed this toilet in 2001 to replace an earlier composting toilet that may have dated to 1977.
8. **Indian Creek Paint House (#61615):** The paint house reportedly was constructed in 1956 as a gas and oil shed; it appears in a 1957 photo.
9. **Indian Creek Pit Toilet:** Forest Service employees removed a pit latrine from the guard station in the 1990s.<sup>142</sup>

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<sup>136</sup> George Kreizenbeck, F. S. Correspondence, 19 August 1955.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> W. H. Shaw to Regional Forester, 23 February 1956, File: 1170, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>139</sup> Real Property Records; Undated; Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

<sup>140</sup> Johnny Carrey and Cort Conley, *The Middle Fork: A Guide*, (Cambridge, ID: Backeddy Books, 1992), 133.

<sup>141</sup> Ibid., 137-139.

<sup>142</sup> Tommy Gionet, telephone communication with Richa Wilson, 22 November 2010.

## ***Indian Springs Guard Station***

In 1948, a forest inspector commented on the need for a packer's cabin at the site now known as the Indian Springs Guard Station, which had seen previous use as a recreation area. By then, Loon Creek District Ranger Robert E. Latimore had logs cut for the building. The inspector noted, "The construction of the building will need to be done on contributed time so you will need to move fire control men from Loon Creek R. S. or Indian Creek R. S. during the next fire season to do this work. Lumber and other materials will be salvage material."<sup>143</sup> The cabin, completed around 1950, is similar to the Loon Creek packer cabin (1942) and the Seafoam cabin (1944). A photograph taken around 1949 or 1950 documents its construction.<sup>144</sup>

In 1950, Ranger Latimore proposed to withdraw the Indian Springs Guard Station, a standard move to protect Forest Service improvements from public claims. He mentioned the 18' x 32' packer cabin and noted the site was a "gateway into the back country and the Idaho Primitive Area" with six trails leading outwards.<sup>145</sup> Latimore recommended the Indian Springs Recreation Site withdrawal, which consisted of 25 acres in Section 2 of T15N, R13E, be revoked and added to the administrative site. Eventually, his proposal was successful and 120 acres (Sections 1 and 2 of T15N, R13E) were withdrawn on June 15, 1955 as the Indian Creek Guard Station.

Improvements at Indian Springs consist of the 1950 **Cabin (#61127)** and a **Toilet (#61565)**. In 1985, the forest archeologist surveyed the Indian Springs Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-402, 10-CR-969) and recorded the log cabin (with an incorrect construction date of 1956), a frame toilet, and a log corral. A 2010 survey revealed, in addition to these features, a small **Hay Shed** and a manger, both of light frame construction, as well as a cold storage box, a spring box, a water tank, and water trough. The Forest Service no longer uses the station.<sup>146</sup>

## ***Langer Peak Lookout Site***

See Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site.

## ***Little Creek Guard Station***

The Little Creek Guard Station (Heritage No. CH-310, 10-CR-914) is in the FC-RONR Wilderness (Section 16 of T16N, R12E), along the Middle Fork Salmon River and adjacent to the Sater Cabin Site. Withdrawn for the Challis National Forest, it was known originally as the Middle Fork Patrol Station and should not be confused with the Middle Fork Salmon River Ranger Station (Heritage No. BS-592). The latter existed on the Boise National Forest's side of the river (T16N, R11E, S8). For the sake of clarity, this text refers to the compound as the Little Creek Guard Station, even though the name did not formally change until 1955. That year, a new withdrawal of 44.47 acres for the "Little Creek Patrol Station Administrative Site" replaced the previous withdrawals of 43.44 acres on March 30, 1940 and 44 acres on November 10, 1943.

When Forest Supervisor E. E. McKee first proposed the administrative site, he noted it was an ideal spot for the Middle Fork patrolman because it could accommodate a much-needed pasture and was across the

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<sup>143</sup> Bunch to Latimore, 6 August 1948.

<sup>144</sup> Historic Photograph Collection, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>145</sup> Robert E. Latimore, "Report for Administrative Site Withdrawal, 7 February 1950," 2760 Withdrawal Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>146</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 137.

river from the Hood Landing Field.<sup>147</sup> A patrolman's camp was located here previously but, in 1939, a forest officer expressed interest in an official administrative site on the south side of the Middle Fork:

As yet the Challis has not selected any satisfactory administrative sites for the patrolmen cabins. Most of the desirable sites are in private ownership. This latter statement is particularly true for a desirable location at the mouth of Little Creek. I advised Mr. Markle that we should select sites for the cabins which would be satisfactory from the standpoint of location, pastures for horses, etc. It is important that the Little Creek patrolman be stationed somewhere near his present camp location since this point is directly opposite the landing field. It may be desirable to acquire some property which is now in private ownership immediately across the river from the landing field.<sup>148</sup>

Withdrawal documents indicate no buildings existed in 1940 but, in his 1948 report, Forest Supervisor A. L. Bunch mentioned a tent frame, a toilet, a log warehouse (former tack shed), and a cellar. He noted, "The Little Creek station is the only improved headquarters we have on the river and you should plan to develop and improve the area as fast as time and funds will permit. Most of the work can be done by contributed time by putting in some well planned time each season."<sup>149</sup>

Following Bunch's 1948 recommendations, Challis personnel converted the log warehouse to a dwelling. It reverted to a **Shop & Storage (#61323)** building after 1959 when the **Dwelling (#61103)** was constructed. Two ancillary structures, the **Paint Shed (#61676)** and the **Woodshed: (#61678)**, were reportedly built in 1957 but no verifying documentation has been found yet. The following provides more information about each of the Little Creek buildings, which are listed by facility number:

1. **Little Creek Dwelling (#61103):** In 1948, forest officers discussed remodeling the log tack shed (the current Shop & Storage building) as a dwelling.<sup>150</sup> The renovation occurred by 1956 but it soon proved inadequate. The Forest Supervisor wrote to the Regional Forester about starting construction of a new house in the spring of 1957. He proposed to use a plan from page B-5 of the Washington Office's 1938 guide titled *Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings*. The four-room, 23' x 33' house plan was one of several designs used at the Sublimity Forest Community, an experimental New Deal project on the Cumberland National Forest of Kentucky.<sup>151</sup> Deschler proposed to expand the building to 32' x 32' as this would "provide larger bedrooms that will have sufficient space so that 3 to 4 cots can be erected in each for crew use." Additionally, he noted, "the floor will be entirely of concrete and the walls will be made of logs set in palisade style."<sup>152</sup> At this time, it is not clear why he proposed to place the logs vertically, a technique unusual for the area.

Regional designer Cal Spaun drew up plans for the two-bedroom house, designating it R4 Plan A43. His first concept, approved May of 1957, called for palisade (vertical) log construction.

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<sup>147</sup> E. E. McKee, "Report on Administrative Site, 22 February 1940," 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>148</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>149</sup> A. L. Bunch to District Ranger Larson, 23 September 1948; D-Inspection - Challis, 1948; Accession No. 82-194; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>150</sup> Ibid.

<sup>151</sup> USDA Forest Service, Division of Engineering, *Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings*, 1938; and Rachel Kennedy and Cynthia Johnson, "The New Deal Builds: A Historic Context of the New Deal in East Kentucky, 1933 to 1943," Kentucky Heritage Council, June 2005.

<sup>152</sup> A. L. Bunch to Regional Forester, 2 January 1957, File: "7300, Little Creek Guard Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.



Spaun revised his design by changing to horizontal log construction and reconfiguring the floor plan. Eventually, the house was built with small-diameter vertical logs in 1958-59.<sup>153</sup>

2. **Little Creek Shop & Storage (#61323):** In 1948, the forest inspector discussed this former tack shed, built sometime after 1940 of logs, noting its need for a foundation: “This should be built by taking away the dirt that is banked up on the logs and placing rocks under the logs and pointing the rocks up with concrete. This cabin might be converted into a dwelling by cutting in an additional window.”<sup>154</sup> The conversion occurred by 1956 when someone photographed the building. The c.1945 cabin reverted to a storage facility after the 1959 house construction.<sup>155</sup>
3. **Little Creek Latrine (#61620):** The toilet, which appears to be an R4 Plan 70 design, was placed on site between 1940 and 1948, perhaps when the c.1945 storage building was constructed. Its former facility number was 1616.
4. **Little Creek Hay Shed (#1675):** Facilities master plans from 1984 and 1985 mention a hay shed. The latter provided a construction date of 1957 and described it as “open structure w/roof. Good condition.”<sup>156</sup> It was also included in a 1986 heritage inventory.<sup>157</sup> The hay shed’s fate is unknown.
5. **Little Creek Woodshed (#61676):** The Forest Service engineering database provides a construction date of 1957 but no archival evidence has been found to support this. It is a shed-roofed structure with horizontal boards on its exterior walls and door.
6. **Little Creek Root Cellar (#61677):** In 1948, a forest inspector wrote to Ranger Larson that he should store “Government subsistence in the new cellar that you have built.”<sup>158</sup> The earthen roof of the hillside cellar collapsed in 2002 and Forest Service staff decommissioned the structure in 2003.<sup>159</sup> It had a door made of diagonal boards, retaining walls of rough-coursed river rock, bare earth interior walls, and wooden shelves.<sup>160</sup>
7. **Little Creek Paint Shed: (#61678):** The Forest Service engineering database provides a construction date of 1957 but no archival evidence has been found to support this. It is a crude shelter with short lengths of vertical boards on its exterior walls and door.
8. **Little Creek Tent Frame:** Engineering records refer to a tent frame at the nearby Sater Cabin Site but do not mention one at Little Creek Guard Station. However, a 1999 heritage survey describes the existing 18’-0” x 34’-3” concrete slab as a “guard tent base.” Forest supervisor A. L. Bunch in 1948 advised the ranger: “Until such time as we can get out logs and build a warehouse, a good tent frame with floor 14’ x 16’ should be put up so that tools and equipment can be properly cared for.”<sup>161</sup> In 2010, the guard at Indian Creek told heritage staff the concrete slab served as

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<sup>153</sup> Hyatt.

<sup>154</sup> A. L. Bunch to Larson, 23 September 1948.

<sup>155</sup> Clifton W. Conyers, “Maintenance Necessary at Little Creek Guard Station, 30 March 1964,” 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>156</sup> Huiz, 15.

<sup>157</sup> Gallagher, “An Inventory and Evaluation.”

<sup>158</sup> A. L. Bunch to District Ranger Larson, 23 September 1948.

<sup>159</sup> Tommy Gionet, telephone communication with Richa Wilson, 22 November 2010; and “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 126.

<sup>160</sup> Tommy Gionet, telephone communication with Richa Wilson, 22 November 2010.

<sup>161</sup> A. L. Bunch to Larson, 23 September 1948.

the floor for a kitchen tent. The kitchen served the work crew that built the nearby suspension bridge that crosses the Middle Fork.<sup>162</sup>

In addition to the existing buildings, site features at Little Creek Guard Station include pole fences, a clothesline, a flagpole, a radio tower, and a sign (“Little Creek Guard Station, Challis National Forest”).

### ***Little Soldier Lookout Site***

The Little Soldier Lookout Site, located in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, was one of several sites withdrawn for the Challis National Forest on April 18, 1945. The withdrawal encompassed 90 acres in Sections 22 and 23 of T16N, R11E. The point’s name indicates its association with the Soldier Lakes and its size in comparison with Big Soldier Mountain. The Forest Service considered it as a lookout in 1922 when a regional inspector wrote:

In my judgment, a guard should be stationed in the vicinity of Soldier Mountain each and every year to look over the country from Soldier Mountain and some of the other points near there, and to act as his own smoke chaser when nearby fires are discovered. In this case, a telephone line should be built to connect up with the Payette line at the mouth of Pistol Creek.<sup>163</sup>

The following year, Price Copsey became the first fire guard stationed on Little Soldier.<sup>164</sup> In 1926, the ranger reported on the need for improvements at the “Soldier Mountain Ranger Station,” which may have been the Big Soldier Lookout Site, the Little Soldier Lookout Site, or, according to archeologist John Rose, the Cabin Creek site on Rapid River. He proposed construction of a cabin for the patrolman, a toilet, and one mile of pasture fence.<sup>165</sup>

With the exception of a telephone line,<sup>166</sup> the Little Soldier Lookout Site received no permanent improvements until 1934 when an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan14 fly shed were constructed in Section 23.<sup>167</sup> A toilet, cellar, and storage shed were there by 1939, as noted in an inspection report that year:

Clifton Conyers, the lookout assigned to Little Soldier Mountain, has done very creditable improvement work on that point. He has, of his own volition, constructed a separate storage building and a rock cellar which is very convenient for storing food supplies.<sup>168</sup>

Conyers had worked at Little Soldier since 1933 but a 1936 description of improvements fails to mention either the cellar (cooler) or the log storage shed.<sup>169</sup> These facts suggest the two buildings, both non-standard designs, were built between 1936 and 1939.

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<sup>162</sup> John Rose, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 18 November 2010.

<sup>163</sup> Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922,” 4.

<sup>164</sup> “Memorandum for Seafoam Files”; and “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>165</sup> M.G.M, Forest Ranger, to Forest Supervisor, 7 December 1926, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>166</sup> Memorandum for Seafoam Files”; and 1945 withdrawal records in 2760 Withdrawal Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>167</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Little Soldier Mountain Lookout, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>168</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

The R4 Plan 14 fly shed was removed at an unknown date but its foundation remains. Presently, three structures remain at the Little Soldier Lookout Site (Heritage Site No. CH-318, 10-CR-912): the **Lookout (#61703)**, the **Cooler (#61335)**, and the c.1938 shed that is now designated the **Fly Shed (#61601)**.

The chronology of toilets at Little Soldier is somewhat unclear. According to the Forest Service engineering database, the site's **Latrine #61614** burned in the 2000 Little Pistol Fire. However, an archeologist visited the site a month after the fire and found the latrine had fallen over and partially collapsed but had not burned. This may be the 3'-6" x 4'-6" toilet "built with matching material except for the seat assembly" in the fall of 1992.<sup>170</sup> A 1984 facilities master plan mentions Latrine #61614 but, given its construction date, this number must have referred to an earlier toilet with the same facility number. The current engineering database reports Latrine #61613, built in 1959, was "destroyed by natural causes." This was likely the older toilet, possibly dating to the 1930s. Photos dated 1990 indicate it was an R4 Plan 70 design or similar.

SCNF archeologist John Rose visited the site in August 2010 and found wind damage to the lookout. Part of the roof had blown off and one wall was leaning inward several inches. The toilet had completely fallen down into pieces while the fly shed and cooler were partially collapsed.

### ***Loon Creek Point Lookout Site***

The Loon Creek Point Lookout Site was withdrawn as a five-acre administrative site (T16N, R13E, S2) on March 9, 1944. The Challis National Forest had used the peak as a fire detection point as early as 1935.<sup>171</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps may have helped build the 1938 lookout structure, described a year later as "very well built."<sup>172</sup> It consisted of an R4 Plan 80 cab on a log base that provided storage space and a catwalk around the cab. By 2000, the latrine consisted of a manufactured metal seat on a wood floor and sheltered by two walls. It had no roof. It may have replaced a standard R4 Plan 70 toilet, a feature typically associated with the New Deal era lookouts.

Located in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, the Loon Creek Point Lookout (aviation no. 392) was staffed fulltime until the 1970s<sup>173</sup> and abandoned after 1986. In 1982, Forest Service staff determined the site (Heritage No. CH-319, 10-CR-915) was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification.<sup>174</sup> In 2007, the Red Bluff Fire (Shower Bath Complex) destroyed the historic Lookout (#61710) and Toilet (#61626).

### ***Mahoney Creek Lookout Site***

The Regional Forester approved the administrative use of 20 acres (T17N, R12E, S35) as the Mahoney Creek Lookout Site on February 8, 1946. A November 14, 1957 withdrawal reduced it to 10 acres. The creek and its associated peak are named for Ray Mahoney, who raised orchard fruits nearby.<sup>175</sup> The lookout site is in an area added to the old Payette National Forest in 1919 and transferred to the Boise National Forest in 1944. The Middle Fork Ranger District now administers this part of the Boise.

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<sup>169</sup> "Memorandum for Seafoam Files."

<sup>170</sup> Raymond J. Cullinane to Forest Supervisor, 5 November 1992, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>171</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>172</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>173</sup> Kamstra.

<sup>174</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 40.

<sup>175</sup> Boone, 239.

The Forest Service may have used the Mahoney Creek peak as a lookout as early as 1924 when a guard relocated from the old “Warm Spring Creek Station” (Warm Springs Ranger Station?) to Mahoney Creek.<sup>176</sup> On his tour of administrative sites in October 1929, Loon Creek ranger Warren Bolles noted, “there was neither a cabin or telephone.”<sup>177</sup> The site appears on a 1936 forest map as a primary lookout and one of the first men stationed there recalled that improvements were built in 1937.<sup>178</sup> These included an R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#61714)**, an R4 Plan 70 **Toilet (#61571)**, and a fly shed. The fly shed burned in 1951, one day after a packer named Sorenson had slept there, leading some to speculate his cigarette had smoldered in horse manure overnight.<sup>179</sup>

The construction date of a fourth building, a frame **Storage Shed (#61373)**, is difficult to establish but it likely dates to circa 1937. Physical evidence (design, construction, and wear) and the Boise National Forest’s development of other lookout sites with similar buildings (e.g., Artillery Dome, Big Baldy, Chilcoot, Morehead, Norton Ridge) support this, even though current engineering records provide a date of 1955.<sup>180</sup> If it was built in the 1950s, one must ask why a new concrete foundation was poured in this remote location when the concrete foundation of the former fly shed could have been re-used. Without further evidence, it is reasonable to conclude the Forest Service built the shed with the other buildings around 1937. Additionally, use of the Mahoney Creek Lookout Site (Heritage No. BS-599, 10-VY-397) declined after World War II. Although the Boise’s Landmark Ranger District continued to maintain the buildings through the 1950s, the expenditure for a new building there is doubtful.<sup>181</sup> In 1973, the Forest abandoned the lookout site, which is now in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.<sup>182</sup>

### ***Martin Mountain Lookout Site***

According to personnel records, the Challis National Forest stationed a smokechaser at the Martin Mountain Lookout Site as early as 1932.<sup>183</sup> That year, a Region 1 plan L-4 lookout (R4 Plan 80) was constructed.<sup>184</sup> The site withdrawal, dated March 9, 1944, encompassed 40 acres in unsurveyed Section 3 of T17N, R15E but recent records suggest the lookout was actually in Section 2.<sup>185</sup> The Forest Service abandoned the site in 1962.<sup>186</sup> The buildings burned or were burned down around 1973 or perhaps in 1976.<sup>187</sup> In 2000, heritage staff visited the Martin Mountain Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-924, 10-LH-1845) and recorded existing features: the dry-laid stone foundation of the Lookout (#61711), a possible cooler (cellar), the wood catwalk, and potential locations of the Fly Shed (#61668), Toilet (#61627), and corral. Another survey in 2010 (Report No. SL-10-1601) led heritage staff to determine the site is not

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<sup>176</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>177</sup> Bolles, 53.

<sup>178</sup> Chenoweth Interview.

<sup>179</sup> Val Simpson, “Mahoney Creek Lookout, Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Preliminary Structures Information, c.1982,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>180</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 156.

<sup>181</sup> Knight.

<sup>182</sup> Bula, 5.

<sup>183</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>184</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Martin Mountain Lookout, c.1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>185</sup> Herbert J. Freece, “Report of Administrative Site, 29 January 1944,” 2760 Withdrawal Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office; and Kresek, 319

<sup>186</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>187</sup> Leslie E. Wildesen, *The Farthest Frontier of All: A Cultural Resource Overview of the River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho*, Cultural Resource Report No. 8 (Ogden, UT: USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region, 1982), 139.

eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity and the low potential to yield scientific information.

### ***Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site***

The Regional Forester approved the administrative use of the Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site, now in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, on March 9, 1944. His action covered five acres in unsurveyed Section 22 of T15N, R15E but the site is actually in Section 15. Also known as Cottonwood Point, the peak's use and development as a fire detection station pre-date the approval. Robert Melville became the first person to staff the R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#61720)**, which was built in 1935.<sup>188</sup> A fly shed measuring approximately 16' x 18' may pre-date these two buildings, a supposition supported by its rustic log construction and use of a non-standard plan.<sup>189</sup> According to a 1982 heritage survey, it had a centered doorway, steeple-notched logs, and a side-gabled roof formed of small poles and brush.

The Challis National Forest stopped using the Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site (Heritage Site No. CH-300, 10-CR-919) in the 1940s<sup>190</sup> and personnel considered removing it in 1972.<sup>191</sup> Its early abandonment may account for its advanced state of deterioration. The fly shed's roof has fallen, the latrine has collapsed into ruins, and the lookout has suffered significantly from a lack of maintenance.

### ***Middle Fork Patrol Cabin***

See Little Creek Guard Station.

### ***Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station***

Initially, a large portion of central Idaho was excluded from the National Forest system due to its mineral potential, including the discovery of gold at Thunder Mountain. It was not until 1919 that it became part of the "old" Payette National Forest. Administrative sites were essentially nonexistent in the area until January of 1922 when the Marble Creek Ranger Station (BS-396) became the first of several administrative sites withdrawn along the Middle Fork Salmon River.

By 1938, the only two administrative sites of importance on the "old" Payette National Forest's side of the Middle Fork were the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station and the Indian Creek Landing Field. This area became part of the Boise National Forest when forest boundaries were redrawn in 1944. Although it remains part of the Boise, the Middle Fork Ranger District currently manages it.

Although most historic records refer to the site as the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station, its official name was the Risley Ranger Station. A former Supervisor of the old Payette National Forest later recalled that in the mid-1920s:

. . . the Middle Fork of the Salmon was also a separate ranger district, and the ranger's headquarters was a tiny cabin of ancient vintage which was rented from a man by the name of Risley. This cabin had been floored by sawing blocks of wood from Yellow Pine

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<sup>188</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and labeled historic photo of Robert Melville at the lookout, Historic Photograph Collection, Challis Heritage Office, SCFN.

<sup>189</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 158.

<sup>190</sup> One source reports it was abandoned in 1946 (Kresek, 318). In 1976, the Yankee Fork District Ranger said it was abandoned in 1943 (Pence).

<sup>191</sup> Hale M. Hubbard to Forest Supervisor, 28 March 1972, File: "6440 Real Property, Warm Springs Cabin," Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

trees and then laying them on top of the dirt. The door was cut so low that even the average man had to stoop to enter.<sup>192</sup>

George L. Risley received patent on his homestead (144.33 acres in T16N, R11E, S8) on December 17, 1923. Four years later, the Forest Supervisor reported that the Forest Service had used the Risley Ranch as an administrative site for several years, paying Risley \$25 annually. The three improvements consisted of “1 log cabin 14 x 18 poor condition, 1 barn and shed in poor condition.”<sup>193</sup> Although the Forest Service did not acquire the entire site as planned, the agency did purchase 40 acres as the Risley Ranger Station (T16N, R11E, S8) on September 5, 1928.

The new site had at least two log buildings by 1938: a dwelling and a barn. It later gained a frame warehouse in 1944 and a cellar.<sup>194</sup> Ranger Rufus Hall reported that the warehouse suffered damage from a “baby hurricane” in 1948. The upper part of a yellow pine tree, located between the house and the warehouse, fell onto its roof, causing most of the walls to collapse. Hall planned to salvage some lumber for the shower addition on the dwelling and to construct some latrines for use on the river. He requested funds to rebuild the warehouse.<sup>195</sup>

The Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station’s relevance began declining after the 1936 construction of the Indian Creek Landing Field 2.5 miles away. In 1952, Landmark District Ranger Robert Rowen wrote to the Boise Forest Supervisor about the inconvenience presented by this distance and recommended establishment of an administrative site at the landing field. The site, he argued, would benefit both the Challis and Boise forests.<sup>196</sup>

The ranger succeeded in developing the Indian Creek Guard Station next to the landing field beginning in 1955, thus rendering the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station redundant. In 1956, the Forest considered letting the Idaho Fish and Game Department use the site but this did not occur. Instead, the Forest Service relocated its buildings to the Indian Creek Guard Station, including a warehouse (in 1958), a barn (in 1968), and a dwelling (in 1968).<sup>197</sup>

In 1982, heritage staff determined the Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station (Heritage No. BS-1430, 10-VY-382) was ineligible for listing in the National Register.<sup>198</sup> A 1993 inventory (Report No. CH-94-362) confirmed this status and noted no buildings remained on site.

### ***Morehead Lookout Site***

According to an early report, the Forest used the Morehead Lookout Site as a secondary lookout point for several years before 1933. The precise construction date is unclear. The report states the Forest Service built the lookout, an R4 Plan 80 (R1 Plan L-4), in 1932.<sup>199</sup> According to *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, a

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<sup>192</sup> W. B. Rice to Supervisor, 21 June 1940, File: 31, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest. Rice’s description of the floor matches the floor at the Warm Springs Ranger Station cabin also.

<sup>193</sup> W. B. Rice to District Forester, 21 December 1927, and Anderson C. Walker, Report on Land Exchange, 1 October 1927; L-Exchange Payette: Risley, George L. 1927, 1928; Box 12; Boise NF Land Files; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>194</sup> “Project Cost Record, 31 October 1944,” 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>195</sup> Rufus H. Hall to Forest Supervisor, 10 August 1948, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District.

<sup>196</sup> Robert A. Rowen to Forest Supervisor, 8 September 1952, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>197</sup> Harold M. Bolt, “Multiple Use Survey Report: Dismantle, Move, Reconstruct Middle Fork Barn, 1 May 1967,” 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>198</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 49.

<sup>199</sup> F. S. Documentation, 1933, File: 1160, Historian’s Office, Boise National Forest.

cabin was constructed in 1933 but lightning destroyed it that same year. The same source states the lookout cab dates to 1934.<sup>200</sup> To confuse matters, a 1973 photographic record provides a construction date of 1931.

In addition to the **Lookout (#61719)**, the site's improvements included a fly shed, a **Shed (#61329)**, and a **Privy (#61569)**. These four buildings, there by 1937,<sup>201</sup> comprise a set often found at Boise National Forest lookout sites developed in the 1930s including Artillery Dome, Big Baldy, Chilcoot, and Mahoney Creek. The shed and privy are clad with novelty siding to match the lookout cab. As seen in a 1962 photo, the fly shed differed from the site's other buildings in color (brown rather than white) and exterior finish (either log siding or log construction).<sup>202</sup> It was gone by 1983 when heritage staff surveyed the site.

The Regional Forester approved the Morehead Lookout Site (Heritage No. BS-581, 10-VY-400) as a 60-acre administrative site (T14N, R9E, S10) on January 15, 1938. The tract decreased to 20 acres with a November 14, 1957 withdrawal. It is in the area added to the old Payette National Forest in 1919 and transferred to the Boise National Forest in 1944. The Middle Fork Ranger District now manages this part of the Boise that is in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

The Forest Service still used the lookout (aviation no. 396) in 1974 when it gained a log catwalk. Eventually, its usefulness declined and it has been unstaffed since 1979, the same year a cougar attacked lookout man Elden Buell at the site.<sup>203</sup>

### ***Norton Ridge Lookout Site***

Located in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, the Norton Ridge Lookout Site was on the Payette National Forest until 1944 when it became part of the Boise National Forest. The Middle Fork Ranger District of the Salmon-Challis National Forest now manages it. Few historical documents regarding its development are available. The R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#61717)** and R4 Plan 70 **Privy (#61572)** reportedly were built in 1934 when Jack Miller was the lookout man there.<sup>204</sup> An inscription, "G.C. 1934 JM," in the lookout's top step supports this, although the meaning of "G.C." is unclear. The existing **Shed (#61680)** and **Cellar (#61334)** likely were built around the same time. The lookout, latrine, and shed are similar to the set often found at Boise National Forest lookout sites developed in the 1930s including Artillery Dome, Big Baldy, Chilcoot, Mahoney Creek, and Morehead.

On February 8, 1946, the Regional Forester approved the Norton Ridge Lookout (aviation no. 550) as an 80-acre administrative site. A November 14, 1957 withdrawal reduced the area to 20 acres. Although the withdrawals covered Section 25 of T18N, R12E, the structures are actually in Section 36. Bob Rowen discussed them in 1952:

This L.O. building should be left in place. It is the only building within many miles of the area. It is used on administrative trips and by improvement crews. Maintenance is badly needed for 1952. It is planned to have the trail maintenance crew do the work in the

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<sup>200</sup> Kresek, 309.

<sup>201</sup> John W. Parker, "Report on Reserved Site, 15 January 1938," Lands Status Files, [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>202</sup> Kamstra.

<sup>203</sup> Val Simpson, "Morehead Lookout, Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Preliminary Structures Information, c.1981," Heritage Report BS-86-0375, Lookout Inventory, Boise National Forest.

<sup>204</sup> Val Simpson, "Norton Ridge Lookout, Central Idaho Wilderness Act, Preliminary Structures Information, c.1981," File: "BS-598, Norton Ridge Lookout," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

course of their yearly trip through this area. The buildings need to be scraped and painted CAA marking put on the roof, and shutters repaired.”<sup>205</sup>

Nevertheless, the need for the Norton Ridge Lookout Site (Heritage No. BS-598, 10-VY-398) diminished and the Forest Service has stationed staff there irregularly since 1973.<sup>206</sup> During the busy 2000 fire season, an employee occupied it<sup>207</sup> and firefighters wrapped the buildings with a fire-resistant material to prevent damage.

### ***Pinyon Peak Lookout Site***

Withdrawn from public entry on March 9, 1944, the Pinyon Peak Lookout Site (Heritage Site No. CH-335, 10-CR-890) encompasses five acres in Section 7 of T14N, R13E. The peak was important for fire detection as early as 1908 when Ross Tobias “rode up Deer Creek and out Pinion Peak looking for fire.”<sup>208</sup> By 1916, a Forest Service official recommended permanently staffing the point during summers:

It is the intention to establish a lookout on Pinyon Mountain approximately between Ts. 14 and 15 N., R. 13 E. The height of this mountain is not known, but it is among the high points on the north district of the Forest and gives a good view of considerable surrounding country, especially of the Loon Creeks and Rapid River. Quite an amount of territory on the Salmon Forest along the east side of the Middle Fork can also be seen from this point. It will be necessary to build about a mile of telephone line in order to connect Pinyon Mountain up with the present telephone line between Loon Creek and Rapid River. The material has been packed up the mountain and is on the ground.<sup>209</sup>

The inspector re-visited Pinyon Peak in 1925 and reported, “there is no good excuse that I can imagine for failure to have the alidade properly mounted. It shows considerable carelessness on the part of the Forest officers.”<sup>210</sup> The alidade must have been on an outdoor structure as no buildings were constructed yet.

The existing 14’ x 14’ **Lookout (#61712)** was built in 1931.<sup>211</sup> It is a rare R4 Plan 4A design distributed by the Regional Office in July 1921. Following the original design, it has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof and six large single-pane windows on each side. A pit toilet likely joined the lookout around the same time. In 1990, the Challis National Forest replaced the old toilet with a **Latrine (#61628)** closely following the historic R4 Plan 70 design. The Challis National Forest’s requested funds in 1962 to replace the old lookout with a two-story modern structure.<sup>212</sup> The proposal received no funds.

The historic Pinyon Peak lookout (aviation no. 398) is one of four Plan 4A designs on the SCNF. It enjoyed many years of use, initially serving the Loon Creek Ranger District<sup>213</sup> followed by the Yankee Fork then

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<sup>205</sup> Rowen.

<sup>206</sup> Simpson, “Norton Ridge Lookout, Preliminary Structures Information.”

<sup>207</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 154.

<sup>208</sup> Tobias Diary, 2 August 1908.

<sup>209</sup> Woods, “Memorandum for Operation, 31 August 1916.”

<sup>210</sup> Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925.

<sup>211</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Pinyon Peak Lookout, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>212</sup> “Justification for Government Construction of Pinyon Peak Lookout House, 5 March 1962,” File: “7300, Pinyon Peak,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>213</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”



Middle Fork districts. It is one of the longest staffed lookouts in Region 4 and continues to be a functioning fire detection point.

### ***Risley Ranger Station***

See Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station.

### ***Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site***

The Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site, also identified as Langer Peak Lookout in some records, consists of five acres (T13N, R11E, Sections 2 and 11) withdrawn for administrative use on April 18, 1945. The Forest Service considered renaming the peak for Charley Langer, a ranger killed in a 1943 airplane accident.<sup>214</sup> Instead, a neighboring mountain acquired the name.

A lookout man worked at Ruffneck as early as 1930 and an R4 Plan 80 lookout cab (aviation no. 405) was built in 1932.<sup>215</sup> By 1944, improvements consisted of the **Lookout (#61705)**, a pit toilet, and a concrete cistern.<sup>216</sup> The Forest replaced the old toilet in 1996 with a R4 Plan 70 replica **Latrine (#61622)**. The SCNF intermittently staffs the Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-316, 10-CR-895).<sup>217</sup>

### ***Sater Cabin Site***

The Forest Service engineering database refers to the Sater Cabin Site (Heritage No. CH-136, 10-CR-698) as the Sater Homestead (Land Unit #62250), which reflects its early use. The tract is in the FC-RONR Wilderness (Section 16 of T16N, R12E) just north of the Little Creek Guard Station. The Forest Service acquired the former homestead in 1978, using it to house summer crews working along the Middle Fork. Soon after acquisition, Forest Service archeologists Marion McDaniel and Jerry Wylie prepared a cultural resource report. The following history is an edited narrative from that report.<sup>218</sup> It also includes more recent information from *The Middle Fork: A Guide* (1992).

Jim and Belle Hash, natives of Missouri and Tennessee respectively, built a small cabin on the site around 1902 and raised vegetables to supply the mines during the Thunder Mountain and Custer mining booms of the early 1900s.<sup>219</sup> As seen in a 1902 photograph, the front-gabled roof extended beyond the façade of the log cabin to create a shelter.<sup>220</sup>

A 1906 newspaper noted the Hashes had been on their Middle Fork ranch for about four years.<sup>221</sup> As the Thunder Mountain mines failed and the market dropped, they left and John H. and Emeline M. Sater moved onto the place in 1906. Mr. Sater, a Kansan believed to have been of German descent, had been a miner at Thunder Mountain before coming to Little Creek. He stayed on site while his wife and ten

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<sup>214</sup> E. E. McKee to Leah B. Langer, 26 July 1943, 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>215</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>216</sup> Paul A. Grossbach, "Report on Administrative Site, 30 December 1944," 7300 Building Files, Middle Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>217</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 141.

<sup>218</sup> Marion McDaniel and Jerry Wylie, "Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Sater Cabin – Little Creek, 24 August 1979," Heritage Report No. CRM-CH-46 (CH-79-46), Report Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>219</sup> John Carrey and Cort Conley, *The Middle Fork and the Sheepster War* (Riggins, ID: Backeddy Books, 1977), 58; Carrey and Conley, *The Middle Fork: A Guide*, 163-164; and Esther Yarber, *Land of the Yankee Fork* (Denver: Sage Books, 1963), 147.

<sup>220</sup> Carrey and Conley, *The Middle Fork: A Guide*, 164.

<sup>221</sup> *Ibid.*, 163.

children lived in town during winters.<sup>222</sup> In 1906, Sater either built the existing cabin on the property or added a room to the original Hash cabin. According to Al Bevelacqua, the Middle Fork Lodge, Inc. tore down an older cabin that Sater used as an outbuilding, which likely was the Hash cabin.

Sater applied for a homestead right to 62.27 acres in Section 16, T16N, R12E on July 29, 1914 under the Forest Homestead Act of April 11, 1906. In response to the application, Forest Examiner R. D. Garver surveyed the property in 1915 and noted a 14' x 26' log cabin. By that time, the industrious Sater had a log root cellar (14' x 18'), a log storehouse (18' x 20'), a log chicken coop (14' x 24'), a log smokehouse (8' x 10'), a blacksmith shop, a corral, one-half mile of fence, and approximately 35 acres under cultivation.<sup>223</sup>

Three weeks after Sater was granted a patent (#584576) on May 17, 1917, he sold his homestead (HES 387) to Edward I. and Mae Osborn(e).<sup>224</sup> Osborn engaged Freeman and Mamie Nethkin<sup>225</sup> to manage his property, and in July of 1918, Osborn also purchased the homestead of James Voller (HES 77, patented May 13, 1913). After several setbacks to his livestock operation due to adverse winters, Osborn went bankrupt and lost the Little Creek place.

Freeman and Mamie Nethkin bought the property through a sheriff's sale on March 5, 1930 and, later that same year, acquired the Voller homestead from Osborn. For the next three years, Nethkin tried to sell his property but, due to the Great Depression of the 1930s, no buyer could be found. Finally, Nethkin rented his property to Milt Hood and moved to Oregon. The Sater cabin was left vacant and the homestead was used as a pasture for the saddle and pack horses of the outfitters and guides who came later. Milt Hood established the first commercial hunting and fishing lodge on the Middle Fork at the old Voller homestead and built the Thomas Creek Airstrip during the winter of 1934-35.

In 1940, Freeman Nethkin finally sold his holdings to Thomas and Nell McCall. The McCalls built a new lodge and operated a guest ranch for 14 years, selling out to Dr. H.E. Dean, Ken Roundy, and Howard W. Guth in 1954. They, in turn, sold both properties to William Harrah of Reno, Nevada in 1955. Harrah, under the auspices of his Middle Fork Lodge, Inc., had Al Bevelacqua restore the two-room Sater cabin in 1974.

After the sudden death of William Harrah in 1978, the Middle Fork Lodge, Inc. sold the 62.27-acre Sater homestead to the Forest Service for \$328,000. The sale, recorded March 30, 1979, included a rail fence around the property, the Sater Homestead Cabin, and a "cabin with canvas roof" (tent frame).<sup>226</sup> Soon after acquiring the Sater Cabin Site, summer crews from the Forest Service and Idaho fish and game department began occupying it.

According to the 1979 McDaniel and Wylie report, the **Sater Homestead Cabin (#61139)** was the only historic structure remaining. The authors concluded floodwaters or the Middle Fork Lodge had removed the original buildings and site features. Modern features included a tent frame and a latrine that Al Bevelacqua and Tom Anderson erected.<sup>227</sup> The **Tent Frame (#61672)** was built in 1974 of logs from other

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<sup>222</sup> Ibid., 166.

<sup>223</sup> R.D. Garver, "Field Notes of Homestead Entry Survey No. 387, July 25-27, 1915," available at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov).

<sup>224</sup> Carrey and Conley, *The Middle Fork and the Sheepeater War*, 58.

<sup>225</sup> Ibid.

<sup>226</sup> Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>227</sup> Doug Baker, written comments on November 23, 2010 draft of this chapter, December 2010.

historic buildings<sup>228</sup> but had partially collapsed by 2007.<sup>229</sup> The log, shed-roofed **Latrine (#61602)** also dates to 1974.

The age of the Sater Cabin, along with the fact it is not Forest Service-built, warrants further discussion. It is a side-gabled, double-pen cabin constructed of round logs with square-notched corners. Various documents provide contradictory measurements. The 1915 survey described it as a 14' x 26' structure. A 1979 sketch plan indicates it is approximately 26'-6" wide by 16'-0" deep and with an interior log wall separating the two rooms. Measuring from the exterior walls to the centerline of the interior partition, the east room is about 11'-6" wide and the east room is about 15'-0" wide. Harrison Goodall's 1982 Historic Building Survey Report claims the cabin is 18' x 28' while heritage staff in 2008 paced the building's measurements as 20' x 35'.

In their 1979 heritage report, McDaniel and Wylie stated the cabin originally rested on a dry-laid cobble rock (river rock) foundation and had a dirt floor. Each of the two rooms had an exterior entrance on the south wall; the east room also had a loft. The spaces between logs were sealed with clay or mud daubing on the exterior and quartered lodgepole chinking strips on the interior. The roof consisted of split shakes on "four large purlins and five small purlins running the length of the cabin on each side of the ridge pole." This is consistent with a photo of the cabin taken "circa 1918-1928" provided by Daisy Tappan.

The 1979 report also claims Sater added the west room around 1906, implying that he enlarged the original Hash cabin built a few years earlier. However, a 1902 photo in Carrey and Conley's *The Middle Fork: A Guide* shows the Hash cabin was a front-gabled structure with the roof extending several feet beyond the front façade to form a porch – a type scholars refer to as the Rocky Mountain, Anglo-Western, or Finnish-plan cabin.<sup>230</sup> The entrance was under this gabled porch, not on the eave wall like the Sater Cabin. With its lateral or eave entries – along with its side-gabled, double-pen form – the Sater Cabin is like the Cumberland house type common in the American Midland region. In *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape*, Terry Jordan, et. al. portray a similar cabin that also has two eave entries, noting the type "is very rare in the West." Single-pen eave-entry cabins are dominant in the East and, to a lesser degree, are found in the West, particularly in the Mormon settlements of southeast Idaho. The authors attribute the abandonment of eave-entry cabins to the Western climate, noting that in snow-rich areas, it encouraged the accumulation of snowdrifts and created "a drip-line quagmire" at the door.<sup>231</sup>

Al Bevelacqua's 1974 rehabilitation, as described in the 1979 report, included mortaring the river rock foundation, replacing rotted logs, installing a board floor, removing the loft, and replacing the roof structure. He replaced the door to the west room with a window and cut an interior opening between the two rooms. Moving the metal stove from the north wall to the east wall, Bevelacqua replaced its metal flue with concrete sewer pipe. Despite the alterations, the cabin retains its character defining features including round logs (far more common than hewn logs in the Salmon River country), the side-gabled roof, and the double-pen floor plan.

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<sup>228</sup> Huiz [appendix]; and McDaniel and Wylie, "Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Sater Cabin."

<sup>229</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 128. The master plan provides a date of 1959 but the McDaniel-Wylie report indicates it was built in 1974. Given their extensive research and interviews with the man who restored the cabin in 1974, their date is likely correct.

<sup>230</sup> Jordan, et. al., 16.

<sup>231</sup> *Ibid.*, 12-14.

## ***Sheep Mountain Lookout Site***

The five-acre Sheep Mountain Lookout Site (T15N, R12E, S33) is one of several administrative sites withdrawn April 18, 1945. The Challis National Forest used the property as early as 1929.<sup>232</sup> A “standard R1 lookout,” presumably the L-4 cab (R4 Plan 80), was built in 1933.<sup>233</sup> That same year, a toilet blew off the peak and shattered. A forest official recommended its replacement with “some kind of a rock structure and placed at a less exposed point.”<sup>234</sup> The replacement, an R4 Plan 70 pit toilet, was constructed in 1934 and a standard telephone line was strung to the site around the same time.<sup>235</sup> Despite these investments, the Forest Service abandoned the site in 1946 and likely removed the buildings thereafter.<sup>236</sup> Recent photographs portray ruins of the pier foundation, flagpole, and alidade.

## ***Sleeping Deer Lookout Site***

The Sleeping Deer Lookout Site is one mile from the end of Forest Road 086, inside the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The withdrawal, dated March 9, 1944, encompassed five acres in T17N, R15E, S34. The point takes its name from the shape of the mountain, which from a distance purportedly resembles a resting mule deer.<sup>237</sup>

Personnel records indicate a lookout man worked at the site as early as 1923.<sup>238</sup> In 1925, a forest official reported on the intent to string a telephone line to Sleeping Deer Mountain, which he identified as a secondary lookout.<sup>239</sup> Two years later, a forest inspector noted an alidade at the site, still designated as secondary.<sup>240</sup> Despite this early use, the Sleeping Deer Lookout Site had no permanent improvements and one can speculate that the lookout stayed at the Cache Creek Guard Station, which was less than a mile to the north. In 1934, the site finally received an R4 Plan 80 lookout.<sup>241</sup> The R4 Plan 70 toilet was probably built at the same time. Enrollees from CCC Camp F-85 (White Valley) may have built the structures<sup>242</sup> but no primary source material has been found to verify this. It is plausible, however, since Camp F-85 constructed the Sleeping Deer truck trail.

Little else is known about the history of the Sleeping Deer Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-294, 10-LH-477). The **Lookout (#61707)** and **Latrine (#61634)** still exist and the Salmon-Challis National Forest’s fire program uses the site intermittently.

## ***Sliderock Lookout Site***

The history of the Sliderock Lookout Site (Heritage No. CH-334, 10-CR-1908) is difficult to determine, thanks to the dearth of primary source material. The lookout structure consists of an observation

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<sup>232</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>233</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Sheep Mountain Lookout,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>234</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>235</sup> Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Sheep Mountain Lookout”; “Memorandum for Seafoam Files”; and “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>236</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>237</sup> Boone, 345.

<sup>238</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>239</sup> Woods to District Forester, 25 July 1925.

<sup>240</sup> Stewart, “Challis Inspection Report,” 16.

<sup>241</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Sleeping Deer Lookout, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>242</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 139.

platform atop a log crib tower. *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* reports the lookout tower was built in 1934.<sup>243</sup> A soldered top vent hole can that post-dates 1932 supports this date.

The Sliderock Platform represents the agency's reliance on crude or temporary structures when supplementary visual coverage of an area was needed or until funding could be secured for lookout buildings. While several of these undoubtedly existed on the Salmon-Challis National Forest in various forms (e.g., crow's nests, outdoor alidade platforms), the Sliderock structure is the sole remaining example of its kind. Its truncated pyramidal form is highly unusual while its saddle-notched round logs and dry-laid stone foundation represent the most common of log construction techniques in the Salmon River Country, as documented in books by Terry Jordan, et. al. and Jennifer Eastman Attebery (see bibliography).

Although its history is unknown, it was obviously a "day use" structure, with a lookout or smokechaser likely living in a tent nearby. (Archeologists in 2010 identified three cleared tent pad areas.) It may have served as a temporary or tertiary lookout, particularly given its proximity to important lookouts such as those on Pinyon Peak, Little Soldier, and Mahoney mountains.

### ***Warm Springs Ranger Station***

The Warm Springs Ranger Station is in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. It consists of a c.1910 log cabin on a broad terrace overlooking Warm Springs Creek, a tributary of Loon Creek. Shower Bath Hot Spring, a popular hiking destination, is one-half mile upstream. Warm Spring Creek Trail (Trail 104) is the primary access to the hot spring and it passes within a couple yards of the ranger station.

Forest Supervisor David Laing surveyed the proposed Warm Springs Ranger Station on June 1, 1909 and wrote, "This is a good place for a Ranger Station, but there are several close by that would do. But this is the best."<sup>244</sup> He may have approved of the site's location along the busy Warm Springs Creek Trail that linked Challis with the Middle Fork trail system and the mining districts on Warm Spring and Loon creeks.<sup>245</sup> Upon Laing's recommendation, the District Forester approved the withdrawal of 34.9 acres (T15N, R16E, Sections 8, 16, and 17) on June 10, 1909. A June 15, 1955 withdrawal of 320 acres in Sections 16 and 17 superseded this action.

Despite Laing's early enthusiasm and the cabin's construction in Section 17 around 1910, the station proved to be unsatisfactory. In 1922, Forest Service inspector C. N. Woods declared its location in the bottom of the canyon prevented good views and provided little horse feed. He recommended the fire guard be relocated to the divide between Warm Springs Creek and Camas Creek, which would provide better visibility.<sup>246</sup> Two years later, the Forest established a camp at the head of Mahoney Creek and began using the Warm Springs Ranger Station as an overnight stop.<sup>247</sup> Decline of the ranger station's usefulness parallels the decrease in mining activity and the construction of a road in the 1920s. The new road bypassed the station and became the preferred route between Challis and the backcountry.<sup>248</sup>

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<sup>243</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>244</sup> David Laing, "Report of Proposed Administrative Site, 10 June 1909," File: "2760, Notices of Proposed Withdrawals," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>245</sup> John Rose, "Warm Springs Ranger Station Stabilization Plan, June 2009," Heritage Report No. CH-09-00779, p. 1, Report Files, Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>246</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922," 5.

<sup>247</sup> History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>248</sup> Rose, "Warm Springs Ranger Station Stabilization Plan."

Another inspector visited the Warm Springs Ranger Station in 1928, remarking that the ranger used private land next to the site as pasturage. His report mentions an office that should be “kept in a more neat and orderly condition” and a rubbish pile behind the barn that should be buried.<sup>249</sup> When Loon Creek ranger Warren Bolles arrived at the Warm Springs Ranger Station in October 1929, he described it as “a well built cabin” that had been abandoned around 15 years ago because it was poorly located.<sup>250</sup> Finally, in 1972, the Challis National Forest recommended the Warm Springs cabin be destroyed because it was of such little value.<sup>251</sup>

When heritage staff documented the Warm Springs Ranger Station (Heritage No. CH-289, 10-LH-467) in 1982, they suggested the cabin was built in 1910 and thus was the oldest ranger station in the River of No Return Wilderness.<sup>252</sup> It is a front-gabled, one-pen structure that various scholars refer to as the “Rocky Mountain,” “Anglo-Western,” and “Finnish-plan” house.<sup>253</sup> One researcher found 20 percent of these houses have extended purlins to form a shelter or floorless porch over the entry.<sup>254</sup> As a classic example of this subtype, the Warm Springs cabin also exhibits features characteristic of log construction in central Idaho’s mountainous region. These include the sill log foundation, round rather than hewn logs with mud daubing, and the ridgepole-and-purlin roof structure clad with shakes.<sup>255</sup> Its floor, made of short logs set vertically, is unusual.

Forest Service crews protected the cabin with sprinklers during the Shower Bath Fire of 2007. Their efforts saved the building even though the area around it burned. In 2009, archeologist John Rose led a Passport In Time project to restore its severely deteriorated roof. Future stabilization work includes sill log replacement, window repair, and floor repair.

## ***White Creek Ranger Station***

The Payette National Forest occupied the White Creek Ranger Station, which was located in Section 23 of T17N, R13E, beginning in 1921 even though it did not acquire the site until 1926. Mrs. May Phelan of Emmett, Idaho owned the land and buildings, which had served as a “headquarters for running



**White Creek R.S., 1929 (Photo courtesy of Philip Gutzman)**

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<sup>249</sup> Stewart, “Lemhi Inspection Report.”

<sup>250</sup> Bolles, 53.

<sup>251</sup> Hale M. Hubbard to Forest Supervisor, 28 March 1972, File: “6440 Real Property, Warm Springs Cabin,” Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>252</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 36 and 74.

<sup>253</sup> Jordan, et. al., 16.

<sup>254</sup> Atteberry, 114.

<sup>255</sup> Ibid., 108.

cattle and sheep” until 1921. Forest Supervisor Guy B. Mains, after three years of use, proposed to acquire the site, a claim that sold in 1917 for \$2,500, by exchanging \$2,136 worth of timber rights. He noted, “The Forest Service would lose credit for \$2,136.00 from its timber sale receipts but would receive an improved administrative site which could not be duplicated as to location nor a new one developed for any less money.”<sup>256</sup>

After determining that funds were not available for both land and improvements, the Payette suggested purchasing the land with an agreement to buy the improvements within three years. However, the Washington Office raised certain concerns about the value and about the relationship of Mrs. Phelan who had been married to a forest officer and by then had re-married another forest officer. After a new valuation and the personal involvement of the Chief, the Forest Service bought the land on July 1, 1926 from May (Phelan) Wallis for \$580.<sup>257</sup>

The purchase did not include the site’s improvements. In 1924, the Forest Supervisor described them as a “3 room log house with cellar fair condition (\$350.00); storehouse, log 12 x 14 (\$100.00); hay barn 16 x 20 with hay loft (\$250.00); tool shed 14 x 32 (\$100.00).”<sup>258</sup> A 1925 photograph in the Challis Heritage Office portrays the former cabin as a front-gabled log structure with a full-width, shed-roofed porch and an open lean-to on one side. More details are found in a 1928 letter:

One three room log house with cellar, in fair condition. This house is of two story, having one large room downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. The house is approximately 14 x 24 feet and is built of heavy pine logs with shake roof, and has a large unfloored porch, approximately 10 x 24 feet on one side. Cellar for storage purposes is built under half of the house, with stone foundation walls. A house of this character would probably cost from \$750 to \$1000 to build new, on account of the difficulties and large amount of labor required in getting timber to the building site. The present value of the house is placed at \$350. A log storehouse 12 x 14 feet with shake roof in good condition. This building is immediately back of the dwelling and is connected to it by a roofed runway. The value of this building is estimated to be \$100. A hay barn 16 x 20 feet, with two double stalls and a hay loft with a capacity of 7 or 8 tons of hay. This building also has a stone foundation, and a back wall of stone, where it is set into the side of the hill. Construction is of logs with shake roof the same as the other buildings. The estimated value is \$250.00. A tool shed of log construction and shake roof, 14 x 32 ft., in good condition, which is valued at \$100.00.<sup>259</sup>

When Warren Bolles became Loon Creek District Ranger in October 1929, he immediately bought supplies in Challis for the White Creek Ranger Station where he spent the winter studying winter deer ranges. He described this lodging along the Middle Fork Salmon River as a “low log building with a rambling shed.” It had one room with a sleeping loft, a heating stove, and a cook stove. He spent several days cleaning up trash and tin cans at the site, as well as “remnants of the old ranger station which burned about six years

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<sup>256</sup> Guy B. Mains, Report on Land Exchange, 9 January 1924; L-Acquisition-Payette Middle Fork Ranger Station (White Creek); Box 7, Boise National Forest Records; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>257</sup> Correspondence; L-Acquisition-Payette Middle Fork Ranger Station (White Creek); Box 7, Boise National Forest Records; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>258</sup> Guy B. Mains, “Report on Land Exchange, 9 January 1924.”

<sup>259</sup> W. B. Rice to District Forester, 20 April 1928; L-Acquisition-Payette Middle Fork Ranger Station (White Creek); Box 7, Boise National Forest Records; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

ago.” Bolles cut posts from a “long abandoned fence” for fuel.<sup>260</sup> At some point, the Forest Service abandoned the site and its buildings no longer exist.

### **White Goat Lookout Site**

Personnel were stationed at the Goat Peak Lookout Site, also known as White Goat Lookout, as early as 1938.<sup>261</sup> The Regional Forester approved the 40-acre tract (T16N, R17E, S13) on March 9, 1944. Improvements at the time included a log corral for horses and a 14’ x 14’ log lookout tower with a 22’ x 22’



**White Goat Lookout**

deck.<sup>262</sup> According to *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, a log cabin was constructed in 1940 but was never finished.<sup>263</sup> Photos indicate it was a log base that would have supported an R4 Plan 80 cab. Heritage staff surveyed the White Goat Lookout (Heritage No. CH-295, 10-LH-470) and, in 1982, deemed it ineligible for listing in the National Register.<sup>264</sup> It burned down in 2000.<sup>265</sup> Another survey in 2010 (Report No. SL-10-1601) led heritage staff to confirm this determination, noting it had low integrity and low potential to yield scientific information.

### **Other Administrative Sites**

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah and:

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, File: “1680, Project Work Inventory, Copper Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory-1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Brush Creek Point Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Yellowjacket Ranger District requested funds to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. A second request, submitted in 1944,

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<sup>260</sup> Bolles, 51-52, 62.

<sup>261</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>262</sup> Lewis B. Koch, “U – Classification – Challis, Goat Peak Lookout, 27 January 1944,” 2760 Withdrawal Files, Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District Office.

<sup>263</sup> Kresek, 316 and 321.

<sup>264</sup> Wilderness Planning Team, 39.

<sup>265</sup> Kamstra; and Steve Sidlo, *Fire Lookouts of the Frank Church*, <http://www.riverofnoreturn.net> (accessed November 8, 2010).



again sought approval to build these, along with a corral and one mile of pasture fence. The District justified the improvements because the site was "a new lookout point needed to fill in a hole in the detection and smokechasing system on the Middlefork area."<sup>266</sup> Despite these efforts, the buildings were not constructed at the site, which was in T19N, R13E – the same general area as the undeveloped Two Peaks Point Lookout Site.

### **Bull Trout Point Lookout Site**

This five-acre site in Section 32 of in T12N, R10E is one of several withdrawn March 9, 1944 for the Challis National Forest. A patrolman was stationed at the lookout as early as 1939 and the site location appears on a 1940 forest map. The Forest Service abandoned the site around 1950.<sup>267</sup>

### **Camas Administrative Site**

The withdrawal of 38.3 acres (T16N, R17E, S20) for the Camas Administrative Site was approved June 10, 1909. It was released February 20, 1947.

### **Flume Creek Point Lookout Site**

Personnel records indicate a lookout man worked at Flume Creek Point since at least 1939 for fire detection purposes.<sup>268</sup> A 1940 forest map shows the lookout site in Section 35 of T17N, R16E. According to *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, the Forest Service abandoned it in 1950.<sup>269</sup>

### **Grays Peak Lookout Site**

The Grays Peak Lookout appears on a 1940 map. As described in a 1945 report, the Forest Service selected it as a lookout and staffed it during the third period of the fire season. The report also noted, "The only communication is by radio and trail. This is an emergency lookout point and it is recommended that the area be withdrawn as an administrative site."<sup>270</sup> Grays Peak (T17N, R11E, S12) is in the FC-RONR Wilderness on that part of the Boise National Forest administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District. According to *Fire Lookouts in the Northwest*, a cabin was constructed in 1935 and abandoned in the 1950s, but this is unconfirmed by primary sources.<sup>271</sup>

### **Knapp Creek Ranger Station**

Forest officer C. N. Woods mentioned the Knapp Creek Ranger Station in a 1916 memorandum.<sup>272</sup> The mouth of Knapp Creek is in Section 13 of T12N, R11E, near the Cape Horn Guard Station.

### **Lake Creek Patrol Administrative Site**

The Forest Service may have used this site as early as 1926 when the ranger noted the need for construction of six miles of telephone line "on Lake Creek."<sup>273</sup> In 1939, J. W. Farrell advised the Regional

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<sup>266</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>267</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest"; and Kresek, 318.

<sup>268</sup> "History of the Challis National Forest."

<sup>269</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>270</sup> E. L. Thompson, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 1945; Box 29; Boise National Forest Records; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>271</sup> Kresek, 308.

<sup>272</sup> C. N. Woods, "Memorandum for Grazing, 30 August 1916," p. 42, File: "Challis NF Inspection 1909-1928," Challis Heritage Office, SCNF.

Forester that, “The selection of the site for a patrolman now stationed near the mouth of Pistol Creek on the Payette side of the river should be made by both the personnel of the Challis and Payette.”<sup>274</sup> In 1945, Forest personnel prepared a withdrawal report, noting they planned to station a fire patrolman.<sup>275</sup> As a result, the Lake Creek Patrol Administrative Site was eventually withdrawn on April 18, 1945. The withdrawal for 88.81 acres in Section 17 of T16N, R11E was revoked May 26, 1952 and replaced March 29, 1955 with a second withdrawal of the same size.

### **Marsh Creek Patrol Cabin Site**

The 1951 withdrawal application for the Marsh Creek Patrol Station noted its selection as “a camp site and horse pasture for the Marsh Creek Patrolman.” At the time, improvements included a 14’ x 16’ tent frame and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.<sup>276</sup> The withdrawal for 80.34 acres in T12N, R11E, S4 and 40 acres in T13N, R11E, S33 was approved May 23, 1952.

### **Rock Creek Administrative Site**

The withdrawal of 12 acres in *unsurveyed* Section 35 of T16N, R14E was approved June 15, 1909 and released February 20, 1947. This was likely the same 12-acre site “located on Loon Creek just above mouth of Rock Creek. Selected and surveyed by Supervisor Laing in May or June 1909. Never used and no developments.”<sup>277</sup> In a diary entry dated June 2, 1909, Ross Tobias wrote, “Assisted Supervisor Laing and Dept. Ranger Gerrish in running of ranger station at Rock Creek.”<sup>278</sup> According to archeologist John Rose, the site is in Section 31 of T16N, R15E and has a picnic table and outhouse.

### **Sherman Peak Lookout Site**

The Sherman Peak (Trap) Lookout, staffed as early as 1939 until about 1950, had a tent cabin. It was 20 miles west of Challis in Section 24 of T14N, R15E.<sup>279</sup>

### **Snowshoe Ridge Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest (Yellowjacket Ranger District #7) requested funds in 1938 to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit at this site. Snowshoe Summit is in Section 2 of T15N, R8E (Valley County) on that part of the Boise National Forest that is administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District.

### **Soldier Mountain Ranger Station**

The Forest Service proposed construction of improvements at the Soldier Mountain Ranger Station in 1926. It may have been in T14N, R10E or T16N, R11E. According to archeologist John Rose, it may also refer to the Cabin Creek Administrative Site located at the confluence of Cabin Creek and Rapid River, at the base of Little Soldier Mountain in Section 2 of T15N, R11E.

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<sup>273</sup> Forest Ranger to Forest Supervisor, 7 December 1926, File: “Salmon Challis NF, Middle Fork R.D., General,” Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>274</sup> Farrell to Regional Forester, 18 September 1939.

<sup>275</sup> J. Deloy Hansen, “U – Administrative Site – Challis, Lake Creek Patrol Station, 6 March 1945,” File: “U, Administrative Sites – Challis, Lake Creek Patrol Station,” [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>276</sup> Dean C. Rowland, “Report on Administrative Site, 2 January 1951,” File: “7300, Marsh Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>277</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>278</sup> Tobias Diaries.

<sup>279</sup> Kresek, 320.

### **Weideman Point Lookout Site**

A January 1944 report on the proposed Weideman Point Lookout Site suggests the tract was unimproved.<sup>280</sup> The March 9, 1944 site withdrawal covered 40 acres in Section 14 of T15N, R14E.

### **Woodtick Summit Lookout Site**

The Woodtick Summit Lookout Site, used as early as 1939 until its abandonment in 1959, was undeveloped. It was 31 miles northwest of Challis in either Section 15 of T17N, R15E<sup>281</sup> or Section 3 of T17N, R16E.<sup>282</sup>

### **Woolard Point Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Yellowjacket Ranger District requested funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. It may have been near Woolard Creek in approximately Section 23 of T20N, R14E.

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<sup>280</sup> Herbert J. Freece, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 29 January 1944; U-Administrative Sites – Weideman Point; Accession No. 82-198; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

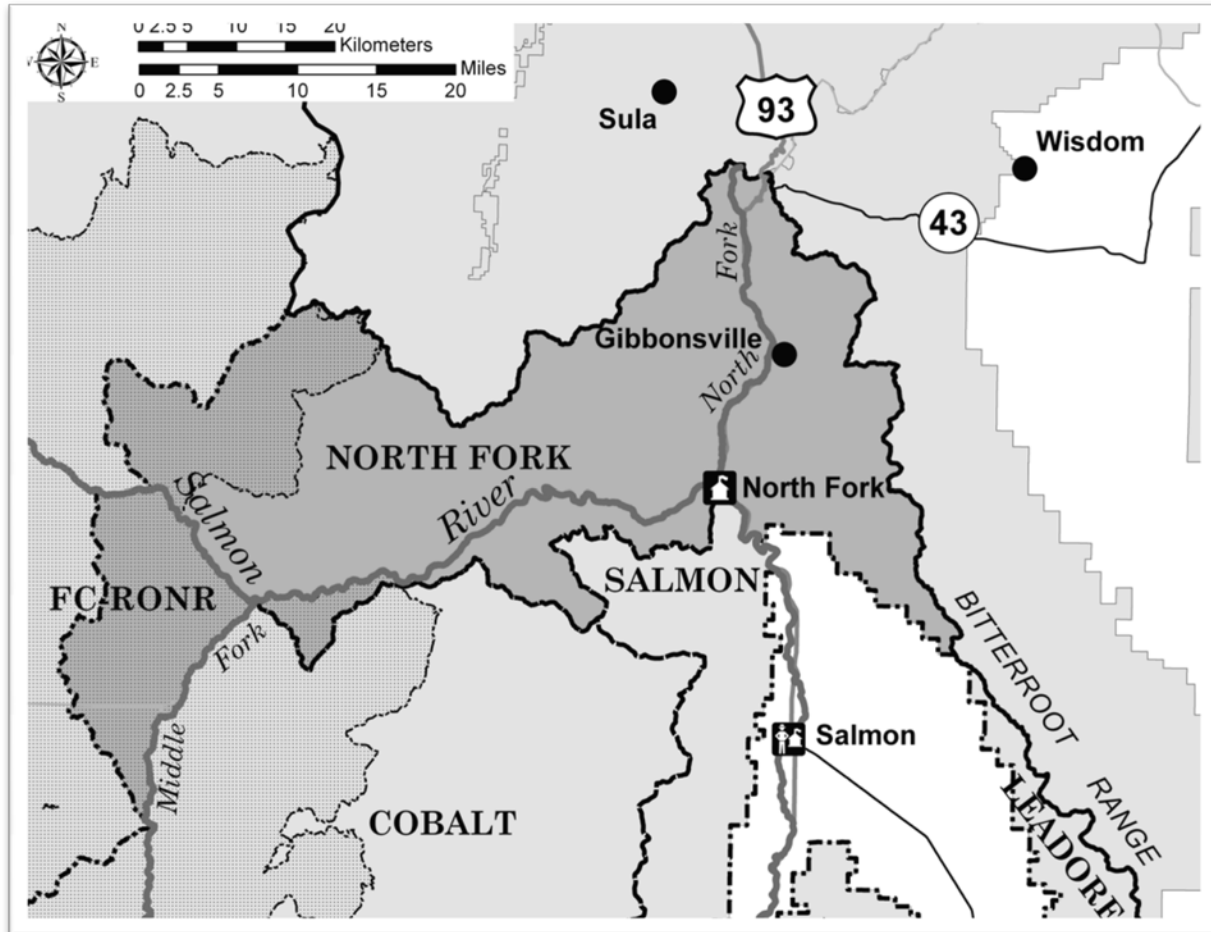
<sup>281</sup> Kresek, 321.

<sup>282</sup> John Rose, personal communication with Richa Wilson, May 2010.

# Chapter 10: North Fork Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

The Indianola and Hughes Creek ranger districts, headquartered at ranger stations of the same names, were two of the Salmon National Forest's earliest districts. The Hughes Creek name changed to North Fork in 1958 to reflect the district and station's proximity to the North Fork of the Salmon River.<sup>1</sup>



North Fork Ranger District (dark gray)

The 1972 forest reorganization led to the establishment of the Wild River Ranger District and the consolidation of the Indianola and North Fork ranger districts under the latter's name. The Wild River district was short-lived and its coverage unclear. According to a 1973 directory, ranger Richard D. Estes worked from Salmon. Neither he nor his district are listed in the 1975 or subsequent directories.

In 1972 or soon thereafter, the expanded North Fork Ranger District became responsible for administering the Main Salmon River. The newly created Middle Fork Ranger District on the Challis National Forest took charge of operations on the Middle Fork Salmon River. With the redrawn boundaries, the North Fork

<sup>1</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 147.

district also received part of the old Yellowjacket Ranger District. The latter, created in 1923, was transferred to the Cobalt Ranger District in 1954. When the Cobalt and Salmon districts merged in 1994, the Cobalt's wilderness areas went to the North Fork Ranger District.<sup>2</sup>

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The Indianola and Hughes Creek ranger stations were year-round headquarters. The former lost its status as a ranger station with the 1972 elimination of the Indianola Ranger District. Hughes Creek became a work center after the 1969 construction of the current North Fork Ranger Station. The latter is in Section 17 of T24N, R21E, at the junction of the Salmon River Road and US Highway 93 in North Fork, Idaho.

### ***Hughes Creek Ranger Station***

The Hughes Creek Ranger Station is about seven miles north of North Fork, Idaho along US Highway 93 and the North Fork of the Salmon River. It served as a district headquarters from 1908 until 1969. When the GLO withdrew the site on January 21, 1908, it encompassed 25 acres in Sections 16 and 21 of T25N, R21E. It grew with two additions: 25 acres in Sections 15, 21, and 22 (January 4, 1909) and 118.44 acres in Sections 15 and 16 (November 28, 1910; originally named Grouse Flat Administrative Site). A withdrawal dated May 31, 1955 adjusted the entire Hughes Creek Ranger Station to 150 acres. In 1958, its name changed to North Fork Ranger Station to reflect the renaming of the district. It became the Hughes Creek Field Station or Work Center when the district headquarters moved to the current North Fork Ranger Station in 1969.

Before his new station was developed, Hughes Creek ranger Fred Carl "made his headquarters with his folks on the (neighboring) Bonanza Placer."<sup>3</sup> This was probably the same property as the patented Carl Ranch shown on a 1908 survey.<sup>4</sup> The next ranger, Ora Cockrell, is credited with building the first improvements – a house and a barn – in 1909.<sup>5</sup> A 1908 invitation for bids on construction materials described the barn as a "16 x 24, 14 feet high with loft and manger across one end: stalls for 4 horses."<sup>6</sup> Supplier James Kerrigan delivered the materials by 1909<sup>7</sup> and the barn was complete soon thereafter. A c.1910 photograph showed it to be a gable-roofed structure with board-and-batten siding. Around 1911 or 1912, a Forest Service inspector observed "several out buildings" and noted the ranger's desire for an office/storehouse.<sup>8</sup> He recommended against more expenditures at the Hughes Creek Ranger Station, "in view of the money spent and the buildings already up."<sup>9</sup>

Enrollees from CCC Lick Creek Camp F-91 significantly redeveloped the Hughes Creek Ranger Station beginning in 1933.<sup>10</sup> They relocated and remodeled the dwelling and the blacksmith shop, and constructed an R4 Plan 11 barn, an R4 Plan 66 woodshed, an R4 Plan 7 guard station, an R4 Plan 20

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<sup>2</sup> Russ Bacon, North Fork District Ranger, personal communication with Richa Wilson, 10 August 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Magoon, 137; and "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>4</sup> George C. Thompson, "Description of Survey, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 24 November 1908," File: "2760, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>5</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 76.

<sup>6</sup> James Ryan to F. W. Carl, 9 December 1908, File: "2760, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>7</sup> Ora Cockrell to George Bentz, 21 April 1909, File: "2760, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>8</sup> C. N. Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 1911-1912," File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> "Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County."

garage, and R4 Plan 51 office.<sup>11</sup> Upon the regional architect's 1934 recommendation, they probably removed the "old buildings across highway."<sup>12</sup> These structures were likely the outbuildings mentioned previously.

The CCC also installed landscaping, fencing, sidewalks, a water system, and other improvements totaling at least \$2,000.<sup>13</sup> In 1934, the Regional Architect commended Ranger Allen H. Wheeler and his wife "on the splendid condition of the yard and the fine way in which they have planted and have cared for the lawn, shrubs and flowers. I would surely like to bring other Rangers here and use this place as an example."<sup>14</sup>

The post-war development of the Hughes Creek Ranger Station included the construction of a dwelling, a garage, a gas house, and a bunkhouse. The ranger dwelling, guard dwelling, and office also underwent alterations.<sup>15</sup> In later years, District employees added and removed trailers and several outbuildings.

The main compound of the Hughes Creek Work Center is east of Highway 93. The barn is on the west side with access via a bridge over the North Fork of the Salmon River. The following summarizes the site's buildings.<sup>16</sup>

- 1. Dwelling (#71102):** As early as 1944, the District Ranger identified the need for improved housing. He proposed to build a "modern 6 room dwelling with full basement and wiring for electricity" to replace the older ranger dwelling.<sup>17</sup> His wish was unfulfilled until 1959 when an R4 Plan 162 house was constructed. "E.C.H." designed the house but Region 4 architect William R. Turner revised it. It accommodated the district ranger for several years but now serves as seasonal housing.
- 2. Bunkhouse (#71104):** This bunkhouse, built in 1959, is on the bar behind the original compound.<sup>18</sup> Its architectural detailing is typical of standard Region 4 buildings designed under or by Forest Service architect William R. Turner in the late 1950s and early 1960s.
- 3. Dwelling/Bunkhouse No. 1 (#71119):** In 1933, the CCC men built an R4 Plan 7 guard station for \$1,310. The ranger deemed it inadequate by 1944 and requested funds to dig a basement under the building and construct a 14' x 16' addition.<sup>19</sup> A later ranger continued to toss around the idea and, in 1951, recommended enlarging the building "from a Plan R4-7 to a Plan R4-7R" and enclosing the front porch as another bedroom.<sup>20</sup> Although the porch was enclosed, yet another Hughes Creek ranger proposed in 1959 to relocate the guard station to the bar behind the

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<sup>11</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936."

<sup>12</sup> George L. Nichols, "Memorandum for Operation, 1 July 1934," File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>13</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936."

<sup>14</sup> George L. Nichols, "Memorandum for Operation."

<sup>15</sup> George L. Nichols, "1953 Inspection of Hughes Creek, 2 November 1953," File: "7300, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>16</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936."

<sup>17</sup> Allen H. Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 27 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>18</sup> Richard E. Leight to Forest Supervisor, 20 May 1959," File: "1680, Improvements General," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>19</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>20</sup> Rex Naanes to Forest Supervisor, 30 March 1951, File: "7300, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

compound.<sup>21</sup> Instead, the building remained in place and received a 12' x 32' addition in accordance with R4 Plan A-77.

4. **Dwelling/Bunkhouse No. 2 (#71120):** Ranger Ora Cockrell is credited with building the original ranger dwelling, a standard plan issued by the Washington Office in 1908. In seeking bids for materials, the Forest Supervisor wrote, "The bill for house is for Standard Plan #28, omitting girts, battens and ceiling and substituting rustic siding for outside finish, and rough lumber for inside and partitions."<sup>22</sup> James Kerrigan delivered the materials in the spring of 1909 and construction began soon thereafter.<sup>23</sup> As seen in a circa 1910 photograph, the dwelling had a hip roof, no front porch, and 2/2 double-hung windows. A couple of years later, regional officer C. N. Woods wrote:

At Hughes Creek there is a good house and several out buildings. A four room cottage was first built. To this was added a room of considerable size joined directly on to the cottage. The cottage is shown by the records to have cost \$622. The addition, listed as a "store room," is shown by the records to have cost \$285. The addition called a store room should be painted if fiscal regulations will allow the expense."<sup>24</sup>

A 1927 remodel included installation of Beaver Board, a medium-density fiberboard, on the interior.<sup>25</sup> Around 1930, the house was relocated to accommodate the reconstruction of US Highway 93.<sup>26</sup> The Forest Service piped water from a spring in 1930, allowing the addition of a bathroom.<sup>27</sup> These alterations were minor when compared to the CCC's work, as described in 1936:

In 1933, this building was remodeled to correspond with the present building standards. A full basement with concrete floor was also put in that year. This building is a three-room frame house with bath. It has two porches, front and back, 8 feet wide and covering the entire width of the building. The back porch is entirely enclosed with glass.<sup>28</sup>

At a cost of \$4,259, the remodel completely changed the house's appearance. It gained a gable roof (replacing the hip roof), a gabled front porch with box columns, multi-paned windows, and greater length. A decade later, the ranger proposed more improvements to bring the house to a "higher standard." He wanted funds to plaster the interior, wire it for electricity, install hardwood floors, and to redecorate.<sup>29</sup> His request was not granted immediately but, in 1953, Forest Service architect George Nichols found the building needed significant work. He concluded that, with small additions, it could be "two apartment units or a kitchen-dormitory unit."<sup>30</sup> A bedroom addition, designed in 1956, was built in 1959 as an ell on the east side. The former ranger dwelling now serves as a bunkhouse.

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<sup>21</sup> Richard E. Leight to Forest Supervisor, 20 May 1959, File: "1680, Improvements General," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>22</sup> James Ryan to F. W. Carl, 9 December 1908, File: "2760, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>23</sup> Ora Cockrell to George Bentz, 21 April 1909, File: "2760, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>24</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 1911-1912."

<sup>25</sup> "Forest Notes," *The Idaho Recorder* (Salmon, ID), February 18, 1927, 1.

<sup>26</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936."

<sup>27</sup> "Alumni Bulletin, 1930," p. 33, Accession No. R4-1680-1992-0050-05, R4 History Collection.

<sup>28</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936."

<sup>29</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>30</sup> Nichols, "1953 Inspection of Hughes Creek."

5. **2-Car Garage/Shed (#71306):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 20 garage in 1933 at a cost of \$1,164.
6. **Barn (#71316):** This R4 Plan 11 barn, constructed by the CCC in 1933, replaced the 1909 barn. Designed to shelter four horses, it cost \$1,624.
7. **Gas/Oil Shed (#71327):** In 1944, the ranger sought funds for a 14' x 16' gas/oil house of R4 Plan 95 with a pump and 1,500-gallon gasoline tank.<sup>31</sup> The existing gas/oil shed, built around 1950, is not a standard plan but its architecture complements the older buildings. Originally raised on concrete knee walls, the gas/oil shed has sat lower to the ground since its 1997 relocation from elsewhere on site.
8. **Storage Shed (#71332):** This former woodshed, built by the CCC in 1933 for \$366, was reportedly an R4 Plan 66 design. It was directly behind the original ranger dwelling. In 2003, a tree fell on the shed and the Forest Service removed the remains of the destroyed structure.
9. **Mechanical Shop/Warehouse (#71344):** The CCC built an R4 Plan 51 office/storeroom in 1933 at a cost of \$1,692.<sup>32</sup> In 1937, a regional officer wrote "A basement is being constructed under the office building, and when this is done the station development will be complete and adequate."<sup>33</sup> The CCC probably dug the basement; their labor on the office totaled \$152 that year.<sup>34</sup> In 1953, the fire crew enclosed part of the back porch for a bathroom.<sup>35</sup> By 1984, the District used the building as a fire cache.
10. **Upper Warehouse (#71346):** By 1964, the Forest Service acquired this small warehouse, which the highway department had built in the 1950s. Its original location is unknown but, when moved to Hughes Creek, it was placed on the bar behind the compound. A 1968 addition on the rear significantly enlarged the building.
11. **Shop/Fire/Office/Storage (#71503):** In 1933, at a cost of \$157, the CCC remodeled a building described in 1936 as "16' x 20', frame . . . donated to the Government by Ranger A.H. Wheeler." Wheeler, the Hughes Creek District Ranger from 1923 to 1947, may have built this structure while residing in the adjacent house, possibly around 1930. It was originally a one-car garage. With the 1933 construction of the two-car garage, the building became a blacksmith shop. By 1953, it served as a storehouse.<sup>36</sup> An office addition was built as an ell on one side in 1969.
12. **2-Car Garage (#71334):** Although proposed in 1957 with a new ranger dwelling, this R4 Plan 20A garage was not built until 1962. Regional architect William R. Turner and his assistant, Cal Spaun, designed the standard plan in 1960.
13. **Tree Shed (#71338):** Constructed in 1970, this post-and-beam structure also serves as a carport. It has a shed roof and is open on two sides. Storage areas on the back are clad with T1-11 plywood siding; wood boards are laced through posts on one side in a basket-weave pattern.
14. **Sewer Pump House (#71345):** This small building, constructed in 1977, houses a pump that transports sewage to lagoons north of the compound.

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<sup>31</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>32</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Hughes Creek Ranger Station, 1936."

<sup>33</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: "1680," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>34</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1938 Journal Vouchers; Fiscal Year 1938 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>35</sup> Rex Naanes to Forest Supervisor, 3 March 1953, File: "7300, Hughes Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>36</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets; and Nichols, "1953 Inspection of Hughes Creek."



**15. Chlorinator Building (#71501):** The district put this 10' x 12' prefabricated "Tuff Shed" on site in 1999. The plywood-clad, gable-roofed structure later received a 14' x 12' shed-roofed addition.

## ***Indianola Ranger Station***

The former Indianola Ranger Station, now known as the Indianola Work Center (Heritage No. SL-302, 10-LH-445), likely is named for Indian Creek, which runs through the property. Before the Forest Service acquired it in 1910, Charles H. Spayd ran a way station and saloon at the site, known at that time as the Indian Creek Settlement. The way station was in a desirable location at the junction of the Salmon River Road to Shoup and the road up Indian Creek to the Ulysses Mining Camp.

Spayd, a Lemhi County Commissioner, sold his venture around 1905 to Charles A. Layton.<sup>37</sup> The year of 1909 proved to be unfortunate for both parties. Layton murdered William M. "Wild Bill" Vergis in February and Spayd, a friend of Vergis, committed suicide in May. The dead men were buried in a small graveyard at the Indian Creek Settlement (at the north end of the current ranger station). Layton's plea of self-defense was futile and the court sentenced him to 25 years of hard labor.<sup>38</sup> While his trial was underway, Charles Layton sold the Indianola Way Station to Hiram F. Haynes of Shoup for \$1.00 in April 1909. The transaction included buildings, fences, water rights, ditches and other improvements, as well as a tract of land and improvements at the mouth of nearby Squaw Creek that Layton had acquired from Henry Smith.<sup>39</sup>

William H. Layton, perhaps a relative acting on behalf of Charles, had applied for a 100-acre homestead at the Indianola site in 1908 "to establish a home and conduct a way-station." According to an internal Forest Service memorandum, Charles Layton had a squatter's claim for the land but, upon leaving the country, waived his rights "in favor of William Layton." William Layton left the place and Haynes acquired the right to the improvements.<sup>40</sup>

Deputy ranger Earl R. Gilbreath surveyed the site in July 1908 and prepared two survey descriptions: one labeled for the Layton homestead and the other for the Indianola Ranger Station. The plats accompanying both descriptions showed three buildings on site. Gilbreath also prepared a report on William Layton's application, recommending a 34.3-acre homestead and noting the tract would make a good ranger station.<sup>41</sup>

Subsequent correspondence in 1910 indicates the Forest Service intended to purchase the Indianola improvements "from the Trustee of Charles Layton." The identity of the trustee is not immediately clear. In February 1910, the Forest Supervisor arranged a lease with F. J. Cowan that allowed ranger Richard Young to use the Indianola buildings when working in that area.<sup>42</sup> Cowan, it seems, was the attorney representing the trustee, who was either William Layton or Hiram Haynes.

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<sup>37</sup> Julia I. Randolph, *This Quiet Ground* (Bend, OR: Maverick Publications, 1989), 80.

<sup>38</sup> Randolph, 81. See also Johnny Carrey and Cort Conley, *River of No Return* (Cambridge, ID: Backeddy Books, 1978), 83 for a different, un-cited account.

<sup>39</sup> Quitclaim Deed, certified by W. C. Smith, Clerk of the District Court, 8 May 1909, File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>40</sup> T. C. H. [Hoyt?], "Memorandum for O, 18 May 1910," File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>41</sup> Survey documents in File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>42</sup> Forest Supervisor James M. Ryan to Richard W. Young, 18 February 1910, File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

For the Forest Service to buy the property, William Layton – in Montana at the time – had to release his homestead application, an action he completed on March 5, 1910. In May, the Forest Service bought the improvements from Haynes for \$1,000 but was unable to close on the sale until August 1910.<sup>43</sup> After the purchase, the US Government formally withdrew the 34.3-acre Indianola Ranger Station (T24N, R19E, S24) from public entry on February 3, 1911. In 1955, it expanded to 70 acres with another withdrawal.

The 1910 acquisition included a three-room log house, a two-room frame house, a 24' x 30' frame barn, a 16' x 24' store building, a blacksmith shop, outhouses, and personal property in the house.<sup>44</sup> A few months later, the structures were described as: "One log dwelling house, 3 rooms, worth \$350; one frame dwelling house, 3 rooms, joining log house by shed, worth \$400; one six stall barn with hay loft, worth \$300."<sup>45</sup>

The log house burned down October 2, 1910 while ranger Paul Walter and his wife lived there. Paul was "down the river" but Mrs. Walter and a neighbor managed to save some bedding, clothing, the ranger's typewriter, and a few other belongings. The saloon and other buildings, she reported, suffered no damage.<sup>46</sup>

The Forest Service significantly redeveloped the Indianola Ranger Station from 1928 to about 1938.<sup>47</sup> The site gained an office/storeroom (relocated from 4<sup>th</sup> of July Ranger Station in 1928), a garage (built 1929), and a woodshed (built 1932). Beginning in 1933, CCC enrollees from the adjacent Squaw Creek Camp F-92 removed or remodeled existing buildings and constructed new ones.<sup>48</sup> They built an R4 Plan 12 barn, an R4 Plan 62 cellar, an R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom, an R4 Plan 33 machine shed (warehouse), an R4 Plan 35 equipment shed, an R4 Plan 72 toilet, and a powder house. During this time, all of the improvements purchased from Haynes were removed, with the exception of the frame house that served as the ranger's dwelling. Additionally, the site acquired a bluegrass and white clover lawn, Norway and silver maple trees along the front fence, shrubs and flowers around the house, and a "formal circular pool with fountain" in the lawn's center.<sup>49</sup> These supplemented 16 apple trees of several varieties – McIntosh, Wealthy, Northwestern, Yellow Newtown, Robe Beauty, and Oldenberg – that the ranger had planted in 1912. Two years later, only nine survived, due to livestock damage.<sup>50</sup>

A third development phase occurred in the 1950s as the workforce increased and the Salmon National Forest sought to provide employee housing. This included converting the R4 Plan 33 warehouse to a bunkhouse (1956), building a new ranger dwelling of R4 Plan 165 (1959), and upgrading electrical and water/sewer systems.

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<sup>43</sup> Various documents in File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>44</sup> Hiram F. Haynes, "Quitclaim Deed, 10 May 1910," File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>45</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, Indianola Ranger Station, 1 December 1910," File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>46</sup> Mrs. Paul Walter to J. M. Ryan, 3 October 1910, File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>47</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1938 Journal Vouchers.

<sup>48</sup> Crosby, "I'd Do it Again in a Minute!", 12.

<sup>49</sup> "Indianola Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1936, revised 1941," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>50</sup> "Report on Apple Trees Planted at Indianola Ranger Station, 24 June 1914," File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

The following summarizes the existing Indianola buildings and structures, listed in order of current facility number.<sup>51</sup> More details about some buildings are found in a report titled “Architectural Preservation Guide and Maintenance Management Manual, Indianola Ranger Station” by Lon Johnson of Renewable Technologies, Inc.

- 1. Upper Bunkhouse No. 4 (#71101):** The CCC constructed this R4 Plan 33 warehouse, initially known as the machine shed, in 1933 for \$2,258. The standard 20’ x 40’ design was enlarged to 24’ x 40’ and was modified to include a separate garage space at the rear. From 1936 until at least 1944, Forest personnel sought funds to construct a bunkhouse or guard station for seasonal employees. In 1953, regional architect George L. Nichols recommended converting the warehouse to a 10-man dormitory and kitchen.<sup>52</sup> Cal Spaun of the regional engineering staff prepared a plan in 1956. Designated as R4 Plan A34, his design provided four bedrooms, each with two single beds and two closets, as well as a small kitchen, bathroom, and a large living room. Completed in 1956, the remodel was a modified version of Spaun’s plan.<sup>53</sup> Presently, the bunkhouse is vacant.
- 2. Fire Office (#71106):** In 1944, the ranger sought funds to build a new ranger dwelling, describing the existing one as inadequate.<sup>54</sup> His proposal was unrealized until 1959 when an R4 Plan 165 dwelling was built just east of the old house. Regional architect William R. Turner and his assistant Cal Spaun designed the three-bedroom ranch house. In recent years, it was an office for fire employees but it is currently vacant.
- 3. Pilot Quarters (#71107):** The Forest Service built the woodshed in 1932 and the CCC renovated it one year later, bringing its total cost to \$399. It was converted to living quarters sometime after 1958. Helibase pilots used it until recently; it is now vacant.
- 4. Bunkhouse No. 3 (#71133):** The CCC built this R4 Plan 21 garage/storeroom in 1933 for \$952. By 1953, the district used the storeroom as living quarters, a situation regional architect George Nichols deemed inadequate. He suggested that by “eliminating one garage area and adding it to the temporary quarters, we could, with little cost, develop a housing unit to include a kitchen with eating space, a small bath, a small bedroom and a small living room. The Ranger could continue to use the remaining garage stall for his personal use.”<sup>55</sup> It is unclear if this project was undertaken but, in 1960, the ranger proposed to convert the entire building to housing. The Supervisor’s Office, while not rejecting the idea, noted that other projects had priority.<sup>56</sup> Finally, in 1970, the original garage doors were removed and the entire structure was converted to a bunkhouse. Presently, it is vacant.
- 5. Bunkhouse No. 2 (#71143):** This building started out as a dwelling at the 4<sup>th</sup> of July Ranger Station, which was designated in 1908. By January 1909, the house was mostly constructed.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Most of the following information is from “Indianola Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1936, revised 1941.”

<sup>52</sup> George L. Nichols to A. L. Anderson, 2 November 1953, File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>53</sup> “Garden Creek Wildlife Trip, Salmon National Forest, 1956,” File: “1680,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>54</sup> Neale Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4 and Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>55</sup> George L. Nichols, “1953 Inspection of Indianola, 2 November 1953,” File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>56</sup> Art Bevan to Wally Mueller, 20 May 1960, File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>57</sup> F. C. Haman to Forest Supervisor, 30 January 1909, File: “2760, Fourth of July,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

Early photographs suggest it followed WO Plan No. 28, a standard design the Forest Service's Washington Office distributed in 1908. The Salmon National Forest eventually abandoned the site and, in 1928, relocated the house to the Indianola Ranger Station. By 1930, the front two rooms served as offices for the ranger and a summer guard while the back half became a storeroom for fire and administrative equipment.<sup>58</sup>

The CCC helped remodel the office in 1933.<sup>59</sup> Modifications included lengthening the building, replacing the hip roof with a front-gabled roof, relocating doors and windows, and adding a front porch and multi-pane windows. Many of these changes illustrate the Regional Office's direction to remodel old buildings to match the architectural character of standard Region 4 designs. The "Office and Guard Station" probably became a bunkhouse after the 1972 district consolidation and the designation of the North Fork Ranger Station as the district office. In 2004, engineers condemned the bunkhouse after determining the foundation was unstable. It has been vacant since then.

- 6. Bunkhouse No. 1 (#71211):** Charles Layton may have built this house, which was reportedly constructed in 1908-09. When the Forest Service purchased it in 1910, one document described it as a 2-room frame house while another said it was a 3-room frame house.<sup>60</sup> Soon after the ranger began using the site, the adjacent log cabin he occupied burned down. This led the Forest Service to improve the frame house in 1912. A regional office inspected the work and noted, "Ranger Allan estimates it will cost \$100 for material and will take 20 days labor to finish the house. It was planned to build a very substantial structure in the first place. The records show \$539 so far spent on it. This would indicate that \$111 more could, under the law, be spent."<sup>61</sup> Photographs from this period show a T-shaped structure with vertical and horizontal wood siding and 2/2 double-hung windows.

By 1919, the building was further altered with the addition of novelty siding, window and door surrounds, and a general refinement of stylistic detailing. The building remained unchanged until the arrival of District Ranger Neale Poynor and his wife Laura, who described the renovations:

The house had a kitchen, office, bedroom and a screened in back porch. Three unfinished rooms upstairs. In 1927 we made a bedroom out of the screened in porch. We then cut out the wall between the office and bedroom and made our dining room out of the bedroom, and used the office as a living room too. The rooms had cheese cloth fastened to the walls and covered with layers of wall paper. We stripped all that off and covered the walls with plaster board, and then Kalsomined the walls (something you don't hear about now). This we did ourselves. There was only two small steps going out the back door. They were torn out and the screened in back porch put on. In 1930 water was piped into the house and the bath was put in. A corner of the kitchen was made into the bathroom.

The year of 1933 the CCC's camps came in to Idaho. There was three camps on our district. They went to work and finished up the three rooms upstairs. Also

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<sup>58</sup> "Alumni Bulletin, 1930," 33; and Laura D. Poynor to Mr. Smith, 1 October 1988, File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>59</sup> Eldon T. Gray "CCC Camp F-92 Broadcast," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), January 31, 1934, 5.

<sup>60</sup> Hiram F. Haynes, "Quitclaim Deed, 10 May 1910"; and Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, Indianola Ranger Station, 1 December 1910," File: "2760, Indianola," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>61</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 1911-1912."

there was a small pantry, with shelves, that was torn out and replaced with the cupboard, and gave more storage for kitchen dishes etc. There was no roof over the front porch, so they tore off the old porch and put in a new one, with a roof. The CCCs practically dug the basement by hand, with some help by using a horse and scraper, as soon as a hole was big enough to get a horse under the house.<sup>62</sup>

In 1978, the Forest Service converted the house to office space. Presently, it is vacant while heritage staff lead efforts to restore it following a 1995 preservation/maintenance plan.

- 7. Oil Compressor Storage (#71301):** In 1955, a grease shed was built as an accessory to a new concrete grease rack. The concrete block building has a shed roof with a parapet, a 4-panel wood door, and louvered vents on two sides. It now serves as a compressor shed.
- 8. Warehouse/Shop (#71311):** The CCC built this modified R4 Plan 35 design as an equipment shed in 1937 and 1938. The local newspaper reported the building could accommodate six trucks, a machine shop, and mechanical equipment.<sup>63</sup> Construction costs for the 80' x 26' structure included at least \$850 of CCC labor.<sup>64</sup> According to Heritage Report SL-00-1284, the warehouse's roof caught fire in 1999 due to a spark from a wood stove. Its wood roof shingles were replaced in kind.
- 9. Fire Cache (#71312):** In 1933, the CCC demolished the old Indianola barn and built a new 6-horse barn using R4 Plan 12. Construction costs totaled \$2,212. The building remained unchanged through 1953 when the Regional Architect visited the site and noted it was in good condition.<sup>65</sup> From 1977 to 1979, it underwent minor exterior alterations. It now serves as a fire cache.
- 10. Storage Shed (#71313):** This shed was built in October 1982 to replace a metal shed on skids known as the "ready shack" and destroyed by a fallen tree.<sup>66</sup> It is south of the 1959 dwelling (Fire Office), near the Salmon River Road.
- 11. Gas and Oil House (#71326):** The Indianola Ranger Station gained an R4 Plan 95 gas house in 1937. The standard plan was enlarged to 14' x 18' (two feet longer) and double sliding doors, rather than a single overhead door, were installed. Its costs included \$402 of CCC labor.<sup>67</sup>
- 12. Generator Shop (#71502):** Constructed as a single-car garage in 1929, this structure was no longer needed to house cars after the R4 Plan 21 garage was built in 1933. That year, the CCC relocated the 12' x 18' building and converted it to a blacksmith shop at a cost of \$360. It now serves as a generator shed.
- 13. Sauna (#71516):** A board-and-batten sauna, most likely built by and for helibase crews. Constructed in 1984, it was relocated from the Firefighter Memorial area (see below) to the north end of the compound.<sup>68</sup> The Forest Service removed it from the site around 2008.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Laura D. Poynor to Mr. Smith, 1 October 1988.

<sup>63</sup> "Improvement at CCC Camp F-92," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), 31 March 1937, 8.

<sup>64</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1937 Journal Vouchers; Fiscal Year 1937 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>65</sup> Nichols, "1953 Inspection of Indianola."

<sup>66</sup> Bill Galligan, telephone communication and e-mail to Sharon Plager, 30 September 2010 and 16 October 2010.

<sup>67</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1937 Journal Vouchers.

<sup>68</sup> Bill Galligan, e-mail to Sharon Plager, 16 October 2010.

<sup>69</sup> Cammie Sayer, personal communication with Richa Wilson, 13 January 2010.

14. **Cellar (#71605):** The R4 Plan 62 cellar, also built by the CCC in 1933, cost \$1,378. The concrete structure is set into the hillside behind Bunkhouse No. 3 (#71133). The architect, George L. Nichols, described it as “a first class job.”<sup>70</sup>
15. **Rappel Tower (#71717):** Used for training helitack crews, this wood structure dates to the 1990s.<sup>71</sup> It is across Indian Creek from the main compound behind a screen of trees. A wood footbridge provides access over the creek. Crews stopped training on the rappel tower after OSHA determined it was unsafe.
16. **Powder House:** According to a 1936 descriptive sheet, the CCC constructed a 3-ton capacity powder house “in the hillside 1200 feet from the ranger station.” The log structure had a plank roof and probably stored explosives that the CCC used while constructing the Salmon River Road. Its exact location is unknown because it does not appear on the 1940 site plan. Its relationship to the nearby Squaw Creek Powder House Site is also unclear.
17. **Latrines:** In 1934, the CCC constructed a four-unit toilet of R4 Plan 72 directly behind the blacksmith shop (the current generator shop). Its removal date is unknown. By 1999, a latrine clad with T1-11 siding (#71609) sat on the hill above the cellar. Constructed in 1970, it was removed sometime after 2007. Three fiberglass toilets, on site by 1999, still stand near the shower trailer.
18. **Wash House:** A 1958 site plan shows a small washhouse (#1610) southwest of the oil house. Forest Service staff painted it in 1958 and 1962.<sup>72</sup> An undated photo portrays it as a small, frame building with novelty siding, a front-gabled roof, and a 6-pane wood window in the gable end. Little else is known about the structure, which was removed sometime between 1975 and 1979.<sup>73</sup>
19. **Shower Trailer:** The shower trailer originally sat at the Cobalt Tent City, a housing area across Copper Creek from the Cobalt Summer Administrative Site. The tent city was abandoned in favor of the new Moyer Administrative Site, which was constructed in 1983-84, and the Forest Service relocated the trailer to Indianola.<sup>74</sup> A shower trailer was north of the Warehouse/Shop (#71311) by 1999.
20. **Firefighter Memorial.** Shane Heath and Jeff Allen, two members of the Indianola Rappel Crew, died while fighting the 2003 Cramer Fire. In 2006, a memorial was erected across Indian Creek from the main compound. Screened by trees and accessed by a new footbridge, the memorial includes two bronze sculptures of the men in full gear.

The site’s status as a district headquarters ended in 1972 with the consolidation of the Indianola and North Fork districts. The Salmon National Forest then used Indianola as a work center and as the Indianola Helibase, accommodating a helitack crew that became “rappel capable” in 1994.<sup>75</sup> On February 25, 2008, the District Ranger announced helicopters would no longer land at Indianola because the

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<sup>70</sup> Nichols, “Memorandum for Operation.”

<sup>71</sup> The Forest Service’s Infra database provides a date of 1993 but Heritage Report No. SL-95-1106, dated February 24, 1995, discusses the *proposed* construction of the tower.

<sup>72</sup> Improvement Maintenance Record for Indianola Washhouse, File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>73</sup> Bill Galligan, telephone communication with Sharon Plager, 30 September 2010.

<sup>74</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011.

<sup>75</sup> “Indianola Rappel Crew Employment Information,” Salmon-Challis National Forest, <http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/fire/indy.shtml> (accessed 18 August 2010).

helipad's location next to the Salmon River Road presented a danger to the public and crews. The Salmon-Challis National Forest shifted the helibase to the Salmon airport that year.<sup>76</sup>

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### ***4th of July Ranger Station***

The 4<sup>th</sup> of July Creek Ranger Station (T24N, R21E, S35) was a summer station, with the ranger using water from 4<sup>th</sup> of July Creek for domestic purposes and to irrigate a pasture.<sup>77</sup> The 110-acre parcel had no improvements when withdrawn on July 17, 1908 but the Forest Service started constructing a ranger's house soon thereafter.<sup>78</sup> In January of 1909, a forest officer provided the Forest Supervisor with a list of materials needed to



**4<sup>th</sup> of July Ranger Station**

complete the dwelling and to construct two porches.<sup>79</sup> Early photographs indicate this building was a standard plan designated as Plan No. 28 and distributed by the Forest Service's Washington Office in 1908.

Decades later, a Forest Service historian described the station's improvements as a 4-room frame dwelling and a frame barn, both built in 1909.<sup>80</sup> In 1925, the Forest Service considered selling the buildings but decided to retain them for the short term, as S.C. Scribner discussed in a letter:

Reference is made to our conversation of September 14 in regard to the use of the Fourth-of-July Creek Ranger Station dwelling. While investigating the circumstances of Mr. Benedict moving into the station it was represented to me that Ranger Wheeler had authorized such action with respect to at least the one room reserved by the latter for use of Service employees. Just what arrangements Ranger Wheeler made I am unable to determine until

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<sup>76</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest to Stop Helicopter Operations at Indianola Helibase," Press Release, 25 February 2008.

<sup>77</sup> John A. Pearson to Regional Forester, 28 July 1916," File: "2760, Meadow Butte," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>78</sup> James M. Ryan, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 8 June 1908"; and F.C. Haman to Forest Supervisor, 30 January 1909, File: "2760, Fourth of July," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>79</sup> F. C. Haman to Forest Supervisor, 30 January 1909.

<sup>80</sup> Ronald E. Averill, Salmon National Forest Historian, to Larry Jones, Idaho State Historical Society, 12 December 1975, File: "Salmon-Challis N.F., Admin. Sites & Facilities, General," Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

his return the latter part of this month. Since it appears that Mr. Benedict has acted in good faith I have authorized him to occupy the one room in question until such time as he can locate other quarters, or at least until Ranger Wheeler returns. The balance of the building may be occupied by yourself and family at any time you see fit, in accordance with my promise to you of last spring.<sup>81</sup>

Under this arrangement, the Forest Service leased the house to the public, with partial occupancy by Salmon National Forest staff. Change came in 1929 when the Salmon National Forest moved the house to the Indianola Ranger Station. There, the front two rooms served as office for the ranger and a summer guard while the back half became a storeroom for fire and administrative equipment.<sup>82</sup> Nevertheless, the 4<sup>th</sup> of July Ranger Station (SL-1707, 10-LH-1799) remained under special use permit and, in 1969, the Forest Service ordered the permittee to clean up the site. The 1909 barn was removed in 1977. In 1988, the Forest Service sold the existing structures (a six-room house, sheds, and a root cellar), which the permittee likely built. In preparation for a land exchange, heritage staff inventoried the site in 2003 and determined it was not eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity (Report No. SL-04-1440).

### ***Anderson Mountain Lookout Site***

The two-acre Anderson Mountain Lookout Site (T26N, R22E, S6) was withdrawn February 6, 1948, more than a decade after its development. A second withdrawal dated May 31, 1955 changed the area to 10 acres. In 1937, W. B. Rice reported on the new improvements at the site:

A tower has been erected at the Anderson Mountain lookout house of an old design, equipped with ladder instead of steps. Thirty-two visitors had climbed the tower at the date of my visit. While this is not a large number, it will probably increase as time goes on. I do not feel that it is safe for tourists and inexperienced people to climb this tower with its present equipment of ladders. If it is planned to permit visitors to climb the tower, I believe that more hand holds or other safety devices should be provided. The garage had not been quite finished, and there is need for some cleanup around the grounds.<sup>83</sup>

These references to an “old design” and “standard steel tower” suggest the lookout structure was an Aermotor tower. *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* states the tower measured 50 feet in height.<sup>84</sup> Other improvements were in place by 1944, when the district ranger requested funds to maintain the tower, a 1-room log dwelling, a log 2-car garage, and a pit toilet.<sup>85</sup> According to field data gathered in October of 1947, the dwelling measured 14' x 16', while the garage was 12' x 20'.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> S.C. Scribner to Nellie Gautier, 16 September 1925, File: “2760, Fourth of July,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>82</sup> “Alumni Bulletin, 1930,” 33; and Laura D. Poynor to Mr. Smith, 1 October 1988, File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>83</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, 1680 File, Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>84</sup> Kresek, 318.

<sup>85</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>86</sup> Grossenbach and Cuskelly, “Field Data on Anderson Mountain Lookout Survey, 13 October 1947,” File: “2760, Anderson Mountain,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.



During World War II, women staffed two lookouts on the Salmon National Forest. One was Miss Horn at the Anderson Mountain lookout.<sup>87</sup> With post-war advances in fire detection, the lookout's usefulness declined. The Salmon National Forest removed the tower, and presumably the other buildings, in 1962.<sup>88</sup>

### ***Bear Creek Point Lookout Site***

The 40-acre Bear Creek Point Lookout Site was withdrawn from public entry on May 31, 1955. It is in Section 13 of T18N, R13E, about four miles up Bear Creek from the Middle Fork Salmon River. The area was on the Idaho National Forest until transferred to the Salmon National Forest in 1923.<sup>89</sup> It is now part of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

The Salmon National Forest used Bear Creek Point to spot fires as early as 1931<sup>90</sup> and built the lookout around 1934.<sup>91</sup> Still standing, the Bear Creek Lookout (aviation no. 382) is a Region 1 Plan L-5, developed around 1930 and adopted by the Intermountain Region in 1941 as R4 Plan 81C. It is similar to the R4 Plan 80 (also known as the Region 1 Plan L-4 cab) but measures 10' x 10' rather than 14' x 14'. Forest Supervisor John Kinney preferred the smaller structure because it was cheaper.<sup>92</sup> Under his leadership, R4 Plan 81C lookout cabs were constructed at Stoddard, Duck Creek Point, and Sal Mountain lookout sites. However, its size meant cramped quarters and to remedy this, Lester Gutzman, Yellowjacket District Ranger, requested new buildings for Bear Creek Point in 1944:

Raise [*sic*] building and put 14' x 14' living quarters under it; log construction; move fly shed to lookout pt.; two miles pasture fence, log; construct garbage pit. Building should be raised to gain visibility and to provide living quarters for the guard.<sup>93</sup>

Although not approved, this proposal and another for maintenance funds provide evidence that a latrine and fly shed were on site by 1944.<sup>94</sup> The frame toilet was still there in 1982. Physical evidence suggests the fly shed became a cabin. In 1982, heritage staff recorded the cabin, located a half-mile downhill from the lookout, as follows:

This cabin is a single detached one-story, single room, rectangular, log structure. It measures 14' x 18' with the long sides bearing N 55° W. The foundation is log, the floor dirt, and the walls are composed of 5-8 inch diameter horizontal logs with open ended square notched corners and vertical saw cut ends. Chinking consists of mud and straw, newspaper, canvas, burlap, cloth, etc.

The roof is medium gable with the gable ends to the SE and NW. The roof is composed of a ridge pole and two purlins on each side. The second purlin on each side is also the

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<sup>87</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 121.

<sup>88</sup> Kresek, 318.

<sup>89</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Yellowjacket Ranger Station, 1935," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>90</sup> "Fire Organization in Salmon Forest," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), June 3, 1931, 1.

<sup>91</sup> Young, 18.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid*, 38.

<sup>93</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>94</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory – Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

top wall log. These are covered by milled boards with ends at ridge pole and eave with a layer of tar paper on top. A stove pipe exits in the W corner. There are no windows.

The only door is located to the left in the NW end. It is flat with plain 7" trim of milled board. The door measures 3' x 5'7". The door panel consists of a single leaf of vertical boards with an interior "X" frame and two "diamond" hinges.<sup>95</sup>

The location, dirt floor, and lack of windows indicate this building was the fly shed Ranger Gutzman mentioned in 1944. Its rustic log construction also suggests it pre-dates the frame lookout and toilet, possible to the 1920s. The Salmon National Forest abandoned the Bear Creek Point Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-271, 10-VY-409) by 1958.<sup>96</sup> The **Lookout (#71704)** has since suffered from a lack of maintenance and deterioration from the harsh elements. In August of 2000, the Shellrock Fire (Wilderness Complex) destroyed the cabin/fly shed (#71738) and latrine (#71703). Presently, the Middle Fork Ranger District manages the site, even though it is within the boundaries of the North Fork Ranger District.

### ***Beartrap Lookout Site***

The Beartrap Lookout Site withdrawal consisted of 12 acres in Section 23 of T24N, R17E, approved October 21, 1946 and superseded May 31, 1955 by a withdrawal of 10 acres. The location derives its name from the log bear traps that trappers placed along the ridge.<sup>97</sup> The Salmon National Forest used the site for fire detection purposes long before its withdrawal. In July of 1928, the local newspaper reported Magnus Bevan would be stationed at Beartrap and assist with constructing a lookout building there.<sup>98</sup> An early photograph indicates the structure may have been an R4 Plan 4-A, a 1917 design that Region 4 adopted in 1921. It featured log construction, a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, and seven large, single-pane windows on each side.

Marian Mahoney began staffing the Beartrap lookout with her husband Jim and three young children in 1936. She recalled it was the only job available for some families during the Depression. They lived in the "old" lookout, which existed until the Forest Service "dragged it off the point," presumably after the replacement lookout was built in 1938.<sup>99</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps contributed \$369 of labor toward building the new R4 Plan 80 **Lookout (#71752)** atop a 19' X 18' log storage room.<sup>100</sup> Eventually, it was assigned aviation number 355.

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<sup>95</sup> "Historic Structure Inventory Form, River of No Return Wilderness, SL-271/S-Co-17, 28 July 1982," File: "SL-271, Bear Creek Point Lookout," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>96</sup> Chet Moulton, Idaho Department of Aeronautics Director, to W.H. Shaw, Forest Supervisor, 19 January 1958, File: "1680, Improvements, General," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>97</sup> Boone, 23.

<sup>98</sup> "Forest Fire Fighting Force is Organized," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), July 4, 1928, 1.

<sup>99</sup> Jim and Marian Mahoney, Interview by Elizabeth M. Smith, 22 October 1969, Accession No. R4-1680-1995-0001-02-07, R4 History Collection; and Nate Taylor, "Lookouts," *Patchwork* (May 1989), 76 and 78.

<sup>100</sup> "Outline of Buildings Proposed, Planned or Completed, 1938," Folder 1, Box 2, George L. Nichols US Forest Service Collection, MS78, Special Collections, Stewart Library, Weber State University, Ogden, UT; Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers; Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region; and J. T. O'Neill, "Property Lost or Damaged, 1 December 1938; Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

The Forest Supervisor sought funds in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 14 fly shed.<sup>101</sup> While that request was never granted, a log **Garage/Shed (#71360)** was constructed circa 1940, possibly by CCC enrollees. Although its exact construction date is unknown, the garage/shed was there by 1943<sup>102</sup> and it exhibits the proportions, workmanship (tightly fitted logs), and architectural details (e.g., exposed rafter tails, skip sheathing, fenestration) of a New Deal building.<sup>103</sup> The CCC also may have built the R4 Plan 70 toilet that collapsed by 1985 and was in ruins by 1999.

The Salmon National Forest's need for the Beartrap Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-454) gradually declined and it was unstaffed as of 1966.<sup>104</sup> Some repairs were made in 1983.

## ***Bernard Guard Station***

In 1931, Forest Service staff investigated a potential administrative site at Bernard Creek, which was named for Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, the commander of U.S. Army troops during the Sheepeater Campaign of 1879.<sup>105</sup> According to the 1932 report recommending its withdrawal, the site was in the Idaho Primitive Area as well as the Middle Fork Game Preserve. The Yellowjacket District Ranger planned to use it as a winter headquarters while on patrol and conducting game studies. The report's writer also noted it would facilitate administration of the Yellowjacket Ranger District west of the Middle Fork and it could serve as headquarters for a wilderness recreation ranger.<sup>106</sup>

Withdrawn on August 18, 1932, the Bernard Creek Guard Station encompassed 91.76 acres in Sections 15 and 22 of T19N, R14E. Although the withdrawal report mentioned nothing about aviation, a landing field was constructed soon thereafter.<sup>107</sup> Wayne O'Connor built the 1,400' x 125' airstrip in the fall of 1932 with a plow that was packed to the site.<sup>108</sup> With increasing reliance on airplanes for transportation and shipping in remote areas of the forest, the airfield soon became an important reason for the administrative site's existence.

Prior to the withdrawal, a family by the name of Laing resided at a log cabin on Bernard Creek by the winter of 1900-01. The next occupant was A.D. Clark, there by 1916 when a survey plat showed his cabin. It was on this cabin's foundation that the Forest Service built the Bernard Creek Guard Station dwelling.<sup>109</sup> Although reported as an R4 Plan 5 design, its dimensions and detailing differ from the standard plan, largely due to the site's remoteness. Since transporting lumber was difficult, the builders used locally harvested logs to construct the guard station in 1933.<sup>110</sup> This likely accounts for its length (27'-6"), which is shorter than the standard plan's length (30'-0").

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<sup>101</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>102</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>103</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers.

<sup>104</sup> Young, 19.

<sup>105</sup> Boone, 27.

<sup>106</sup> Don E. Romano, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 20 July 1932," File: "2760, Bernard Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>107</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bernard Creek Administrative Site, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>108</sup> Wayne O'Connor, Interview by Elizabeth M. and Don Ian Smith, 23 October 1969, Accession No. R4-1860-1995-0001-02-03, R4 History Collection.

<sup>109</sup> Carrey and Conley, *The Middle Fork: A Guide*, 86 and 90.

<sup>110</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bernard Creek Administrative Site, 1936."

Part living quarters and part storeroom, the two-room log building was too small to serve both functions. As early as 1944, the Yellowjacket district ranger planned to convert it to a storeroom and to construct a new bunkhouse. The ranger also requested funds to purchase and develop 320 acres for the Crandall Ranch Landing Strip. He stated the strip would allow the elimination of the Bernard Creek landing strip, which was unsatisfactory for very large planes.<sup>111</sup> Records suggest none of his requests came to fruition.

The proposal for new construction resurfaced in 1960 when the Salmon National Forest wished to construct a compound at Bernard Creek similar to the recently built Indian Creek Guard Station on the Boise National Forest, another backcountry site with a landing field. Regional architect William R. Turner visited the site in February 1960 and recommended constructing a 20' x 36' bunkhouse/storeroom and a house similar to the Indian Creek guard dwelling. Remarking on the lack of road transportation, he suggested using pre-cut and prefabricated materials flown in on aircraft to the adjacent Flying B Ranch, which could accommodate cargo planes. Turner also recommended metal screening around the buildings' sill plates and lower sheathing to protect against gnawing pack rats.<sup>112</sup>

Turner prepared a plan for the bunkhouse/storeroom (R4 Plan A-71) but it was not built. His 1960 standard design for a guard station (R4 Plan A-69) was constructed during the summer of 1961. Now known as the **Bernard Guard Station (#71127)**, the dwelling originally featured a plywood exterior with battens covering the seams. Photographs indicated it was re-sided with log-profile shiplap ("Shevlin") siding sometime between 1981 and 1996. With these new quarters available to staff, the old guard station became a **Storage Building (#71350)**. Other improvements included a pit toilet built in 1934 and replaced in 1961.<sup>113</sup> When photographed in 1981, the second **Outhouse (#71683)** had a plywood exterior. Like the dwelling, it was re-clad with log-profile shiplap siding by 1996. Currently, the Bernard Guard Station (Heritage No. SL-285, 10-VY-426) provides housing and storage facilities in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness to Forest Service staff throughout the summer.

### ***Blue Nose Lookout Site***

The Blue Nose Lookout Site is one of the earliest known fire detection points on the Salmon National Forest. In 1912, the Supervisor planned to extend a telephone line to Blue Nose Mountain "for lookout purposes"<sup>114</sup> and, by 1916, the peak and Baldy Mountain were the Forest's primary fire detection spots.<sup>115</sup> Two men, a lookout and a smokechaser, were stationed at Blue Nose in 1924.<sup>116</sup> The following year, brothers John and Lester Gutzman, who had worked at Long Tom Lookout in 1923 and 1924, transferred to the Blue Nose in those position.<sup>117</sup>

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<sup>111</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680 File, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>112</sup> William R. Turner to H. M. Huckleby, 8 February 1960, File: "7300, Bernard Guard Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>113</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Bernard Creek Administrative Site, 1936."

<sup>114</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 1911-1912."

<sup>115</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 117.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.* 119.

<sup>117</sup> Buster, 102.

By 1926, the peak boasted a lookout house.<sup>118</sup> Two sisters recalled the structure while spending summers there with their father, Frank Lockyer, who was stationed there in the early 1930s. Imogene Lockyer Egner wrote:

We had a tent staked on a slope near the lookout. Here was a small cookstove and where all our supplies were stored. There was a small folding cot where our parents slept occasionally. Otherwise there were built in bunk beds in the small building of the lookout where my sister and I slept. A larger bunk bed was used by our parents. The lookout was about 10 x 10 and contained the Aledaide [*sic*] in the center for pin-pointing fire locations . . . There were windows on all four sides and cables held the building down as winds or storms could carry it away.<sup>119</sup>

She also remembered a log corral below the lookout, within which was a privy. (Early photographs portray a log fly shed opening into the corral.) Rae Lockyer Sawtelle remembered the lookout, a “barn,” and a corral and noted, “Our bathroom was a plank nailed between two trees.”<sup>120</sup>

The current **Lookout (#71750)** is an R4 Plan 80 structure that replaced the 10'x 10' lookout in the 1930s. Secondary sources claim the cab was built in 1934 and raised onto a log substructure in 1938.<sup>121</sup> Although no primary documentation verifies this statement, other sources support it. Former ranger Neale Poynor indicated Murdoch McNicholl, the man who built other lookouts on the Salmon National Forest in the early 1930s, may have constructed the cab.<sup>122</sup> Undated photographs clearly show an R4 Plan 80 lookout on the ground and, in 1937, a regional inspector noted the need for storage space. He recommended “raising the lookout house and providing storage space underneath. As it is, the house is too low anyway.”<sup>123</sup> According to historic documents, the CCC contributed \$276 in construction labor on the Blue Nose lookout in fiscal year 1939.<sup>124</sup> It is likely they helped build the log substructure at that time, thus elevating the cab and providing a storage area and catwalk.

The inspector also noted in 1937 that the Blue Nose garage, probably the former fly shed, needed pointing.<sup>125</sup> Without additional information, one can only guess that he was referring to repointing the mortar of a stone foundation or re-daubing log walls. Historic photographs and physical evidence suggest the garage/fly shed, referred to in current engineering records as the **Fly Shed (#71687)**, was constructed before the New Deal period, probably in the 1920s. For example, the roof consisted of large-diameter roof purlins covered with vertical board sheathing. In Region 4, standard buildings of the New Deal era typically had roofs of sawn rafters covered with horizontal skip sheathing. When inventoried in 1985 and 1999, the fly shed had a collapsed roof. Current engineering records indicate further deterioration has occurred since then and the former building is now considered a ruin.

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<sup>118</sup> Neale Poynor, Interviewed by Elizabeth M. and Don Ian Smith, 19 November 1969, Accession No. R4-1680-1995-0001-02-010, R4 History Collection.

<sup>119</sup> Imogene Egner, “Blue Nose, 27 August 2005,” TMs, File: “SL-457, Blue Nose Lookout,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>120</sup> Rae J. Sawtelle to Dan Everhart, 31 August 2005, File: “SL-457, Blue Nose Lookout,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>121</sup> Kresek, 318; and Bula, 3.

<sup>122</sup> Poynor Interview.

<sup>123</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: “1680,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>124</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers

<sup>125</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937.

Other improvements at the Blue Nose Lookout Site include a latrine and a cellar. The **Latrine (#71706)** appears to date to the 1930s, following the design and materials list drawn up for typical pit toilets at lookout sites on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>126</sup> Its construction date likely corresponds to that of the current lookout. The cellar, also referred to as a cooler, was set partially into the slope. It had walls made of stone found on the site and a wooden roof. Neither of the Lockyer sisters remembered a cooler at Blue Nose when they were there in the early 1930s. By 1999, its roof had partially collapsed and the door was severely damaged. Current engineering records, referring to it as a **Shed (#71688)**, describe it as a “pile of wood – possibly an old cooler.” The former structure is now a ruin.

In his book *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, Ray Kresek provides a humorous description of the Blue Nose Lookout, which sits on the ridge between Region 4’s Salmon National Forest in Idaho and Region 1’s Bitterroot National Forest in Montana. He wrote:

The west half of the cabin is in the Pacific Time Zone; the east is on Mountain time. From the west spring, water dribbles into the white and wild Salmon River. The east spring trickles into the green and tame Bitterroot River. In half of the 14-by-14 room, the Democrats are in power. The other half is under a Republican administration.<sup>127</sup>

After years of use, the Blue Nose Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-457) was withdrawn from public entry on February 12, 1948. The withdrawal, which encompassed 50 acres in Section 28 of T25N, R18E, was enlarged to 60 acres on May 31, 1955. Use of the site declined until the 1960s and the Salmon-Challis National Forest rarely uses it.<sup>128</sup>

### ***Butts Point Lookout Site***

The Salmon National Forest used the Butts Creek Point, also known as Butts Point, to detect fires by the 1930s, even though the 16-acre administrative site (T23N, R14E, S4) was not withdrawn until February 20, 1947. (A second withdrawal on May 31, 1955 reduced it to 10 acres). The territory surrounding Butts Creek Point was part of the Idaho National Forest until 1923 when it shifted to the Salmon National Forest.<sup>129</sup> It is now in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The site is remote and there is evidence of an uncompleted airstrip about a mile to the southwest.<sup>130</sup>

Murdoch McNicoll constructed the R4 Plan 80 lookout there, cutting “the materials to size during the winters and [building] the lookouts in the summers.” Earl Poyner packed the building materials on 10 mules.<sup>131</sup> According to a secondary source, McNicoll built the lookout in 1933,<sup>132</sup> a date supported by a 1934 newspaper article that reported the Forest Service was installing a radio on an experimental basis at Butts Creek Point.<sup>133</sup> It is unlikely the agency would put in such equipment without a shelter. In 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics notified the Salmon National Forest that they had assigned a new

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<sup>126</sup> “Single Unit Latrine” and “Cutting list and instructions for single unit Latrines for Lookouts.”

<sup>127</sup> Kresek, 312.

<sup>128</sup> Young, 20.

<sup>129</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Yellowjacket Ranger Station, 1935,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>130</sup> John Burns, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 18 December 2010.

<sup>131</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 120.

<sup>132</sup> Bula, 3.

<sup>133</sup> “Salmon Forest Radio Stations,” *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), May 9, 1934, 1.

number (#346) to the Butts Creek Point Lookout.<sup>134</sup> The aviation number currently painted on the lookout's roof is #69.

Hugh and Marvin Killum, 16- and 14-year old brothers, staffed the Butts Creek Point Lookout in the late 1930s. Other staffers included Gary and Laurii Gadwa who spent their honeymoon there in 1972.<sup>135</sup>

In 1944, the district ranger suggested alterations to the frame lookout cab, which sat on the ground. He requested permission and funds to "remodel [the] Butts Point building to provide catwalk, storeroom and foundation. Complete log building to provide quarters for 5 man squad."<sup>136</sup> His request was approved and the cab was raised onto the typical log substructure with a catwalk. The lookout was "remodeled" in 1977 but its high degree of integrity suggests the work was compatible with the building's historic character.<sup>137</sup>

In addition to the **Lookout (#71749)**, other buildings at Butts Creek Point included a **Latrine (#71707)** and a log fly shed. The latrine appears to date to the 1930s, following the design and materials list drawn up for typical pit toilets at lookout sites on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>138</sup> It was likely built around the same time as the 1933 lookout cab. The fly shed is shown as a "barn" on a 1946 map.<sup>139</sup> Dismantled in 1960-1961, it provided materials for reconstruction of the catwalk and the stair in 1962.<sup>140</sup>

The Salmon National Forest staffed the Butts Point Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-297, 10-IH-1543) annually through 1981.<sup>141</sup> Since then, use declined and it is no longer needed for fire detection purposes. Volunteers have taken care of the building, performing significant maintenance work in 1999. Fire crews wrapped the lookout and latrine with a fire-resistant material to protect it from the Butts Fire of 2000 (part of the Wilderness Complex). Their efforts paid off and the buildings suffered no damage.

## ***Camas Creek Administrative Site***

See Middle Fork Ranger Station below.

## ***Colson Creek Administrative Site***

The Colson Creek Administrative Site, named for the Colson brothers who were packers and placer miners in the vicinity, is in Section 24 of T23N, R16E.<sup>142</sup> Approved for administrative use on January 10, 1942, the Forest Service used it as a base for a packer who supplied "outlying fire control stations and fire suppression crews." One officer noted its importance for fire control purposes, particularly since it was

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<sup>134</sup> Moulton.

<sup>135</sup> Kresek, 302.

<sup>136</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>137</sup> Young, 21.

<sup>138</sup> "Single Unit Latrine" and "Cutting list and instructions for single unit Latrines for Lookouts."

<sup>139</sup> Ulrich H. Zuberbuhler, "Butts Creek Point Administrative Site Plan, 9 October 1946," File: "2760, Butts Creek Point," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>140</sup> Improvement Maintenance Record for Butts Point Lookout, File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>141</sup> Young, 21.

<sup>142</sup> Boone, 87.

located along the Colson Creek Road.<sup>143</sup> A withdrawal in May of 1955 enlarged the original 10.11-acre parcel to 40 acres.

CCC crews constructed a cabin, a corral, a latrine, and a water system at Colson Creek during fiscal year 1939.<sup>144</sup> George L. Nichols, the Region 4 architect, described the Colson Creek **Cabin (#71111)** as an R4 Plan 5.<sup>145</sup> Costing \$951, its layout and fenestration follow Nichols's standard plan but its dimensions, detailing, and lack of a front porch do not. It underwent remodeling in 1979. A vault **Latrine (#71608)** replaced the 1939 toilet in 1984.

The CCC also built a 12' x 18' x 9' powder house.<sup>146</sup> Shown on a 1942 site plan but now gone, it probably stored explosives for the CCC's construction of the Salmon River Road. A tack shed was put on site sometime after a 1942 site plan was prepared and by 1961.<sup>147</sup> Its light frame construction, board-and-batten siding, 5-panel wood door, and the original tarpaper roof are characteristic of some CCC camp buildings. It is reasonable to believe the Forest Service relocated it from the nearby Ebenezer Bar CCC Camp (a.k.a. Cove Creek Camp F-401). The tack shed – at some point a tool shed or shop as indicated by signage on the front – was converted to living quarters and is now known as the Colson Creek **Bunkhouse (#71117)**. A 1979 remodeling project of the building included window replacement, lining the interior walls, and installing wood roofing shingles.

The North Fork Ranger District intermittently uses the Colson Creek Administrative Site (Heritage No. SL-416, 10-LH-599).

## ***Granite Mountain Guard Station***

As early as 1930, the Salmon National Forest held an annual training camp near the Granite Mountain Lookout Site to educate new and returning fire guards for the upcoming fire season.<sup>148</sup> After a decade without permanent improvements, the Forest Supervisor requested permission in 1940 to construct several buildings:

We are writing you for clearance to proceed with construction of probably two rough buildings, one barracks, and one combination kitchen and dining hall for our Granite Mtn. guard training site. This has always been a tent camp in the past that costs us over \$100.00 per year to set up and take down. We believe that we could get two buildings, of barracks type, that will accommodate up to 30 men, at very little cost. We can get lumber from a mistletoe control job in Sage Creek near a sawmill which we can get sawed by contract. We can get our own shakes with CCC for the roof and sides. We have sufficient salvaged windows from lookout buildings. We can erect the building with

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<sup>143</sup> Art Buckingham, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 5 January 1942," File: "2760, Colson Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>144</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers; and J. Wayland Mattsson, Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1940 Journal Vouchers, 10 February 1940; Fiscal Year 1940 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>145</sup> George L. Nichols, "Outline of Work Accomplished, 1939," 9.

<sup>146</sup> Crosby, "I'd Do It Again in a Minute!," 34.

<sup>147</sup> Wally Mueller to F. E. Powers, 18 May 1961, File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>148</sup> Candace Burns, "A Common Heritage: Lookout Life and Other Firefighting Tales, 1995," p. 9, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and "Guard School Today-Tomorrow – Officials Declare Hazard Exists," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), June 24, 1936, 1.



ERA, CCC, and contributed labor. We propose for the barracks a building 18 x 30, with provision for wash room, shower, and toilet ultimately. Our tentative plan is to use this rough native material for dimension and sheathing. The building will be placed on cement piers at 8 ft. centers, 12" x 12" on top and 18 x 18 on the base. Sills and girders will be 8 x 8, joists 2 x 8 on 2 ft. centers, studs 2 x 6 on 2 ft. centers with the building broken into 8 ft. bents at which point all rafters, studs and crosstie members will be doubled and knee braced. It is our hope to get the building up in time for use this spring, and if time permits, to erect a combination kitchen, mess hall following the same type of construction.<sup>149</sup>

With approval from the Regional Office secured, the District Ranger requested and the Acting Forest Supervisor approved the construction of a 15' x 46' mess hall with a 20-year life span, as well as a 16' x 88' bunkhouse.<sup>150</sup> The CCC helped build the training camp structures in 1941.<sup>151</sup> The kitchen cost \$779 while the bunkhouse amounted to \$1,851.<sup>152</sup> The ranger's written request for lightning protection systems provided building measurements of 20' x 40' and 20' x 80', which may have been guesses.<sup>153</sup>

A 1943 site plan of the Granite Mountain Training Camp shows the locations of the mess hall, the barracks, and a shed of unknown construction date.<sup>154</sup> In 1944, the ranger sought funds to either maintain or build – it's not clear – a 4-unit toilet and a 1-unit toilet at the camp.<sup>155</sup>

To protect its investment in these improvements, the Forest Service formally approved the Granite Mountain Training Camp as an administrative site on February 6, 1948.<sup>156</sup> The 1.5-acre tract (T26N, R21E, S28) grew to 10 acres with a May 31, 1955 withdrawal from public entry. The site changed significantly in subsequent years. In 1961, the Forest Service relocated a c.1930 log garage from the Granite Mountain Lookout Site to the training camp.

By the mid-1970s, the nearly abandoned training camp became known as the Granite Mountain Guard Station or the Granite Mountain Garage Site (Heritage No. SL-352, 10-LH-434). Responding to the Forest's proposal to remove the Granite Mountain buildings (including the nearby lookout), heritage staff surveyed the site in June 1982. They provided details on the four-room bunkhouse, which measured 15'-8" x 61'-9" and had wood shingle siding, and noted the remnants of the mess hall's pier foundation, a water storage tank, and a subsurface cistern. After consultation with the Idaho SHPO, the North Fork District Ranger decided to retain the lookout and the relocated garage. They agreed to remove the bunkhouse because it no longer retained integrity. The bunkhouse was sold and removed in 1983 and the mess hall was demolished in 1974. The relocated garage, also called a light plant shed and a generator building in early facilities records, is the only remaining structure. It is known now as the Granite Mountain **Storage/Generator (#71341)** building.

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<sup>149</sup> F. W. Godden to Regional Forester, 17 January 1940, File: "1680, Improvements, General," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>150</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>151</sup> Crosby, 66.

<sup>152</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>153</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>154</sup> A.H. Wheeler and S. L. Cuskelly, "Granite Mountain Training Camp Site Plan, 15 September 1943," File: "2760, Granite Mountain Training Camp," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>155</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>156</sup> H.H. Van Winkle, "Granite Mountain Training Camp, 12 February 1948," File: "2760, Granite Mountain Training Camp," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

## **Granite Mountain Lookout Site**

As early as 1923, a lookout man worked at Granite Mountain that, according to a 1924 report, was the only site where the smokechaser did not use horses because of the water and pasture conditions, as well as the terrain. Although it was the Forest's lowest-elevation lookout, the Granite Mountain Lookout Site provided general coverage of the North Fork drainage.<sup>157</sup> In 1928, the local paper reported, "John Hull and Zed Stone are busy on telephone work and hauling material for a lookout on Granite Mountain where the former will spend the summer."<sup>158</sup> The lookout house was complete by 1929<sup>159</sup> and Jim and Frances Donlan occupied it the following year.<sup>160</sup> During World War II, women staffed two Salmon National Forest lookouts. Granite Mountain was one of the sites, with Mrs. Cloe Bradley stationed there.<sup>161</sup>

The construction date of the present lookout house is unconfirmed but some sources suggest it replaced the 1928-29 lookout. It is an R4 Plan 80, a standard plan developed by Region 1 in 1929 (as Plan L-4) and adopted by Region 4 in 1933. The Forest Service erected many of these lookout types in the 1930s or early 1940s when New Deal funds and labor were available and before World War II significantly halted construction activity. One source suggests the Granite Mountain lookout was built in 1934<sup>162</sup> but it would be unusual for the Forest Service to replace the original lookout only five years after its construction. Unusual, that is, unless the original structure burned down or somehow suffered damage.

Other buildings at the Granite Mountain Lookout Site included a log garage, a frame latrine, and a frame shed. Their forms and architectural details suggest they date to around 1930, soon after the lookout was completed and before the 1933 adoption of standard plans in Region 4. They were there by 1943 according to a site plan dated that year.<sup>163</sup> The Forest Service relocated the garage to the Granite Mountain Guard Station (Training Camp) in 1961. The **Latrine (#71702)**, measuring approximately 5' x 5', was overturned and downhill from its original location by 1982. The Forest Service removed it in 2001. The shed was described in 1944 as a "frame building 6 x 8, used by guard during fire season."<sup>164</sup> Other site features include rock stairs near the lookout, a flagpole, and a wooden walkway with steps leading from the road to the lookout. The steps, rebuilt in 1959, appear on a 1943 site plan.<sup>165</sup>

Despite its early use, the Granite Mountain Lookout Site was not formally withdrawn as an administrative site until February 6, 1948. That action, which covered 2.26 acres (T26N, R21E, S28), was superseded with a 10-acre withdrawal on May 31, 1955.

In 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics notified the Salmon National Forest that their records showed this lookout to be aviation number 354. Although not staffed, the lookout still showed faded numbers and they planned to show it on their aviation map for the next two years "subject to deletion in 1960 edition if advised by Forest Service."<sup>166</sup> The North Fork Ranger District apparently decided to

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<sup>157</sup> Young, 13 and 24; and Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 118.

<sup>158</sup> "Forest Fire Fighting Force is Organized."

<sup>159</sup> "Forest Trails and Telephones."

<sup>160</sup> Taylor, 77.

<sup>161</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 121.

<sup>162</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>163</sup> A.H. Wheeler and S. L. Cuskelly, "Granite Mountain Lookout Site Plan, 14 September 1943," File: "2760, Granite Mountain Lookout," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>164</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>165</sup> Wheeler and Cuskelly, "Granite Mountain Lookout Site Plan, 14 September 1943"; and "Historical Record for Buildings," File: "2760, Granite Mountain Lookout," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>166</sup> Moulton.

maintain the lookout and constructed new shutters in 1963 and 1970, painted the exterior in 1962 and 1966, and painted the interior in 1959, 1963, and 1967.<sup>167</sup>

Following the discontinuation of the Granite Mountain Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-366, 10-LH-433) around 1970, the North Fork Ranger District proposed to remove its buildings. However, no action was taken and the **Lookout (#71739, formerly #1740)** deteriorated until 2002 when the North Fork Ranger District, the North Fork Volunteer Fire Department, Passport In Time volunteers, and heritage staff undertook a major renovation. They repaired windows, constructed new shutters, re-shingled the roof, and painted.<sup>168</sup> Staff also repaired the **Shed (#71368)**. No longer needed for fire detection purposes, the lookout will be available for public rental through the Forest Service's cabin rental program. It was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register on September 18, 2003.

### ***Horse Heaven Lookout Site***

The Horse Heaven Lookout Site is a 160-acre administrative site in Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of T22N, R16E that was withdrawn from public entry on February 20, 1947. The Forest Service's use of Horse Heaven, which Mag and Bonner Bevan named in 1924 for the meadow and spring it provided their horses,<sup>169</sup> pre-dates its withdrawal. In March of 1938, the Forest Supervisor requested funds for an R4 Plan 80 lookout.<sup>170</sup> Likely built soon thereafter, the lookout was there, in Section 12, by 1944 when the district ranger sought maintenance funds for it and a fly shed.<sup>171</sup> Without documentary evidence, c.1935 is the estimated construction date of the log fly shed. The Forest Supervisor mentioned the structure in a 1979 memo:

While taking action on the Ship Island Fire, we found a poem written on the inside of the old log "fly shed" (stock barn) at the Horse Heaven fire lookout site. Horse Heaven lookout was constructed during the late 20's or early 30's. The lookout itself has since been removed, but the fly shed and cabin remain. . . . A more concise or understandable comment on our policies for abandoned structures would be hard to find.

*"There's nothing like a little cabin to weather out a storm. Build a fire, plug up the door and it will keep you warm. Here's to the Forest Service – my credit do they earn – Thank you for this cabin that you forgot to burn."*

*Jim Lish*

*October '77 – Caught Out*

*D. Ames*

*J. Becker*

*J. Lish<sup>172</sup>*

The fly shed and cabin were likely the same building, as supported by a 1975 building description that noted a wood-burning stove inside. The decade before, the need for the Horse Heaven Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-276, 10-LH-1852) had declined and the Salmon National Forest burned down the lookout

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<sup>167</sup> "Historical Record for Buildings," File: "2760, Granite Mountain Lookout," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>168</sup> Stephan E. Matz, Forest Archeologist, to Mary Anne Davis, Associate State Archeologist, 20 May 2002.

<sup>169</sup> Boone, 185.

<sup>170</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>171</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>172</sup> Richard T. Hauff to Regional Forester, 23 August 1979, File: "1680, FY 79, 82, and 87," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

house and an R4 Plan 70 toilet in 1967.<sup>173</sup> In 2002, fire crews wrapped the **Fly Shed (#71612)** with fire-resistant material to protect it from the Clear Creek Fire that burned within two miles of the site. Presently, it is abandoned.

## ***Kitchen Ridge Lookout Site***

See Nolan Point Lookout Site.

## ***Lick Creek Ranger Station***

When assistant ranger Earl Gilbreath proposed the Lick Creek Ranger Station in 1911, he observed, “One frame house 12 x 16 feet. Four frame houses 12 x 14 feet. Log barn 12 x 16 feet. Log barn 20 x 26 feet with hay-shed 26 x 26 feet. One half mile of three pole leaning fence.” The buildings, he noted, were habitable year-round and worth \$450. Harry F. Brown, the man who constructed and claimed the improvements, offered to sell them. The Forest Supervisor recommended against the purchase since “the cabins will not be needed by the Forest Service.”<sup>174</sup> He did approve the 33.8-acre tract (T25N, R21E, S1) as an administrative site on February 11, 1911. A withdrawal dated May 31, 1955 enlarged it to 50 acres.

The Lick Creek Ranger Station or Administrative Site (Heritage No. SL-1676, 10-LH-1717) has a square-notched log cabin measuring 16'-0" x 12'-7". The construction date of the partially collapsed building is unknown but its structural system (log) and size (12'-7" x 16'-0") are consistent with one of the log barns described in 1911. However, a 2003 archeological survey indicates its location is east of the Brown's structures and concludes it was constructed sometime after 1911. For lack of further information, the cabin's estimated construction date is c.1920, a date subject to revision upon future research.

## ***Long Tom Lookout Site***

The Long Tom Lookout Site's first withdrawal on April 12, 1946 (129.4 acres in T23N, R16E, S10) was superseded May 31, 1955 by a 160-acre tract. The 1945 withdrawal report noted its importance as a primary lookout because it provided coverage of the “trough of the Salmon River and the Middlefork where hazard is the greatest.” It also offered a pasture for the lookout's horses and pack strings used for fire protection and game management.<sup>175</sup>

As early as 1923, the Salmon National Forest used the site as a primary spot for detecting fires and may have built a lookout structure that year.<sup>176</sup> A 1924 report described it as a 10' x 10' building staffed by two men.<sup>177</sup> One of those men was John Gutzman. The other was probably his brother Lester, who worked there with John the previous year.<sup>178</sup> Decades later, Jeanne Kellar Beaty worked at Long Tom with her husband, an experience she documented in her book *Lookout Wife*.

Historic photographs portray the first lookout house as a small, square log structure with a steeply pitched roof, possibly the DuBois 1917 Plan 4-A that Region 4 distributed to its forests in 1921. Murdoch McNicoll

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<sup>173</sup> File: “SL-276, Horse Heaven Lookout,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>174</sup> Ora Cockrell, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 11 February 1911,” File: “2760, Lick Creek,” Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>175</sup> Clinton C. Quesnel, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 28 September 1945,” File: “2760, Long Tom Lookout,” Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>176</sup> Young, 29; and “Guard Training Camp for Fighting Fires,” *The Idaho Recorder* (Salmon, ID), 8 June 1923, 1.

<sup>177</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 119.

<sup>178</sup> Buster, 102.

replaced it in the 1930s with an R4 Plan 80 lookout cab on a log substructure.<sup>179</sup> As of 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics had designated it aviation number 356.<sup>180</sup>

A 1934 photograph of the lookout shows two other buildings, which are likely the garage and fly shed.<sup>181</sup> They were there by 1945, along with a cabin, a corral, a radio tower, and fences.<sup>182</sup> The log cabin, built in fiscal years 1939 to 1941, is a modified version of R4 Plan 7.<sup>183</sup> Unlike the standard plan, it has no porch floor, gable vents, or back door.

Eventually, the Salmon National Forest considered the second lookout building to be obsolete. In 1972, staff proposed to replace it with an R4 Plan 80-B-1. A few years later, funding became available and carpenters Wes Dana, Charley Rummmler, and Jim Stoddard of Salmon finished constructing a new lookout in September of 1977. Chet Rackham of Salmon was the first to staff the building, an R4 Plan 80-A design also known as the Region 6 Flattop or L-6 Flattop.<sup>184</sup> As part of this site redevelopment, the Forest Service may have removed the fly shed and garage. The latter was on site in 1965 but gone by 1985.

Presently, the Long Tom Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-417, 10-LH-1089) has four buildings: the 1977 **Lookout (#71748)**, the 1941 log **Cabin (#71118)**, and two toilets. **Latrine (#71713)** follows the design and materials list drawn up for typical pit toilets at lookout sites on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>185</sup> Its construction date likely corresponds to that of the second lookout: c.1934. When heritage staff documented **Privy (#71712)** in 1985, they described it as the “new toilet” thus suggesting a relatively recent construction date. Other site features include a weather station and a flagpole. The Salmon-Challis National Forest still considers the site to be a critical component of its fire program and staffs it annually.<sup>186</sup>

## ***Middle Fork Ranger Station***

The **Middle Fork Ranger Station** is one of several administrative sites named for their locations along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. It should not be confused with the **Middle Fork Patrol Cabin** (now known as the Little Creek Guard Station), which served the Challis National Forest. Nor should it be mistaken for the defunct **Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station** (formerly called the Risley Ranger Station), which is on that part of the Boise National Forest now administered by the Middle Fork Ranger District.

Another factor contributes to the confusion. The Middle Fork Ranger Station was withdrawn for the Salmon National Forest, even though it was on the Challis National Forest. Specifically, it encompassed 27 acres on the south side of the mouth of Camas Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork that served as a boundary between the two forests.

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<sup>179</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 120.

<sup>180</sup> Moulton.

<sup>181</sup> Taylor, 95.

<sup>182</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets; and Clinton C. Quesnel, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 28 September 1945,” File: 2760, Long Tom Lookout,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>183</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region; and Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>184</sup> File: “7300, Long Tom Lookout,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF; and “Moorhead retires long Forest Service career,” *The Recorder-Herald* (Salmon, Idaho), October 4, 1984.

<sup>185</sup> “Single Unit Latrine” and “Cutting list and instructions for single unit Latrines for Lookouts.”

<sup>186</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 193.

The Salmon National Forest's Middle Fork Ranger District was created in 1923 and the ranger set up his headquarters at the Mormon Ranch Ranger Station (see below). In 1924, Forest Supervisor S.C. Scribner wrote,

Since establishing our new Ranger District No. 7, which includes the Camas Creek and Middle Fork country within the Salmon Forest, we have been casting about for the most suitable location for a district headquarters. With a year's experience in administering this district, and in view of the approved improvement plan, we are convinced that the most suitable location for a permanent headquarters is a comparatively level area of bar land, about 27 acres in size, at the confluence of Camas Creek and Middle Fork, on the Challis Forest. Assistant District Forester Woods is familiar with the location and I believe agrees with us that it is the logical place for the district headquarters. Supervisor Renner has stated that the area in question is not needed by the Challis Forest and he would be glad to have it turned over to us.<sup>187</sup>

Two days after this statement, the Regional Forester approved the Middle Fork Ranger Station on January 25, 1924. Upon visiting the site, however, regional officer C. N. Woods did not agree that it was suitable:

. . . Inspector C. N. Woods noted that the place was very dry, with little forage; timber was not handy; there was no chance to buy hay for delivery there; and it was in an out-of-the-way corner of the district. C. N. Woods authorized Supervisor Scribner to construct headquarters on Yellowjacket Creek, since it was more central, with wagon road and telephone.<sup>188</sup>

With this direction, the headquarters were constructed at the Yellowjacket Ranger Station. However, the district found the Middle Fork site to be useful. In 1938, the ranger asked for money to build an R4 Plan 51 dwelling for the fire and weather checker, along with a standard weather station setup.<sup>189</sup> Although the guard station was not constructed, district employees continued to use the site and, in 1944, the ranger sought funds to construct a cableway "at the mouth of Camas Creek to provide a means of crossing the Middlefork by the checker and by fire crews." Instead, a bridge was constructed sometime by 1949.<sup>190</sup>

In 1950, the Salmon National Forest desired more administrative area for a checking station and proposed a 0.47-acre tract on the north side of Camas Creek. This "Camas Administrative Site" would straddle the intersection of the Lower Middle Fork, Upper Middle Fork, and Camas Creek trails, just northeast of the Camas Creek Bridge.<sup>191</sup> Regional officers recommended against having two administrative sites next to each other. As a result, the 40-acre Camas Creek Administrative Site, withdrawn on May 31, 1955, encompassed the old Middle Fork Ranger Station.

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<sup>187</sup> S.C. Scribner to District Forester, 23 January 1924; U-Administrative Sites, Salmon-Middle Fork Ranger Station, Closed 1/15/31; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Alaska Pacific Region.

<sup>188</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 77.

<sup>189</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>190</sup> R. B. Allison, "Field Map Sheet, Camas Administrative Site, 8 August 1949," File: "2760, Camas," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>191</sup> H.L. Ketchie, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 5 January 1950," File: "2760, Camas," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

Both withdrawals, in 1924 for the Middle Fork Ranger Station and in 1955 for the Camas Creek site, were for acreage in Section 14 of T18N, R14E. Current topographic information places the mouth of Camas Creek in Section 6 of T18N, R15E.

## ***Newland Ranch Administrative Site***

The Newland Ranch Administrative Site is about one mile west of the North Fork Ranger Station, along the Salmon River Road (Forest Road 030). Located in Section 17 of T24N, R21E, the property was known originally as the Rose Ranch after two brothers, Fred and Charles, who began occupying it in 1893.<sup>192</sup> According to one source, the Roses purchased the land from a homesteader by the name of Brown.<sup>193</sup> Another states they bought it from a Mr. Donnelly (Donnelly Gulch goes through the property). At the time, it had only one cabin but they quickly improved the property with houses, barns, sheds, and large orchards. Soon, the Roses were trucking fruits and vegetables to communities from North Fork to Bannack, Montana.<sup>194</sup>

“Fred” was August Fred[e]rick Rose, who made application for the 90-acre homestead on January 10, 1908, had been on the land since April of 1895. His improvements included a 7-room lumber house, a 6-room house, an 18’ x 100’ lumber barn, a 20’ x 50’ hay shed, a 16’ x 32’ granary, a 10-acre orchard with 1,500 fruit trees, and 70 acres of cleared land. George C. Thompson, the Forest Service examiner, described the features in September 1908 as “a two-story log house, a new large frame house, a rock cellar, a large frame barn, several sheds, fencing, ditches and an orchard of 1500 trees.”<sup>195</sup>

When assistant ranger Ora Cockrell prepared a report on Rose’s claim (Homestead Entry #54108, Serial #06519) in 1910, he noted an orchard of 1,700 apple, plum, pear, peach, and cherry trees. He also indicated the Roses raised potatoes and had 39 cattle, 8 horses, 100 chickens, and some hogs.<sup>196</sup> Cockrell provided details on the buildings:

The land has been provided with one frame dwelling house seven rooms that cost \$1400: hewed log dwelling house with six rooms, cost \$800: frame barn 18’ x 50’ with cowshed on the south side and hay loft, cost \$500; frame hay-shed 20’ x 50’ cost \$250: frame cellar double boarded and filled with sawdust 20’ x 20’ cost \$350: stone apple cellar with walls of stone two feet thick and ceiled with 4” x 12” plank, cost \$800; hotbed 6’ x 60’ so constructed to be warmed with a fire from the bottom, and is used for raising early vegetables, it is built of stone and cost \$75: earth cellar 15’ x 15’ cost \$75: frame granary 16’ x 24’ cost \$100: frame chicken-house with shed equipped for raising chickens, cost \$75.<sup>197</sup>

After proving up on his claim, Fred Rose received title to the 101.2-acre ranch on June 8, 1915. He and his brother Charles arranged to sell the property before then, apparently so they could reside in Salmon as

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<sup>192</sup> Ora Cockrell, “Report on Homestead Claim, 30 April 1910,” File: “SL-334, Newland Ranch,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>193</sup> Carrey and Conley, *River of No Return*, 80.

<sup>194</sup> *Gibbonsville, Idaho: The Golden Years* (Gibbonsville Improvement Association, 1982), 67-68.

<sup>195</sup> August F. Rose, “Application under Act of June 11, 1906, signed 10 January 1908,” and George C. Thompson, “Report on Agricultural Homestead Applications, 10 September 1908,” File: “SL-334, Newland Ranch,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>196</sup> Ora Cockrell, “Report on Homestead Claim, 30 April 1910,” File: “SL-334, Newland Ranch,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>197</sup> *Ibid.*

their children attended high school.<sup>198</sup> They sold the ranch in the fall of 1911 to Chris B. Hovey and Henry Brown of Buena Vista, Colorado.<sup>199</sup> Little is known about these men but, according to local lore, Stonewall Bollinger (or Ballengee) shot Hovey in the head over a cattle grazing dispute.<sup>200</sup> It is not clear if Hovey died.

The shooting incident may explain why the county sheriff sold the foreclosed property in 1922, subject to a mortgage Chris and Annie Hovey had taken out in 1918. Patrick and Matilda Hurley, also of Buena Vista, purchased it for \$3,370.97. Less than three years later, in February 1925, they sold the former Rose Ranch, along with a 113.75-acre parcel just down the Salmon River, to the Central National Farm Loan Association of Salmon.

The properties then passed to Frank and Cora Hoyt (May 1925) and Fred Morrison (August 1929). Morrison held on to the parcels until 1946 when he and his wife Lena sold them, with 22.6 acres from another tract (HES #546) adjoining the Rose Ranch, to George J. and Ada Ruth Colwell. The Colwells operated the ranch for 2 ½ decades, making some improvements such as remodeling the house and constructing the large barn.

The Colwells sold their ranch, by now expanded with another 38.75 acres from another homestead (HES #352) further downriver, to George R. and M. Marcheta Newland in 1971. According to the sales agreement, the transaction included farm machinery and equipment, the 1970 hay crop (220 tons), cattle, a horse, and a Forest Service grazing permit.<sup>201</sup>

In 1977, the Newlands conveyed their property to The Nature Conservancy, a conservation organization that allowed the couple to lease the land for \$1.00 while the Forest Service secured funding for its purchase. Under the terms of the two-year lease, the Newlands continued ranching activities. Finally, in April 1979, the US Government bought the 267.52-acre Newland Ranch for \$430,000, accepting the title June 5, 1978.

Heritage staff have documented the Newland Ranch Administrative Site (SL-334, 10-LH-479) several times since 1981 and recorded the following structures:

- 1. Dwelling (#71139):** Early documentation and information from former owner Ada Ruth Colwell suggest August Fredrick Rose may have built the house. Given his period of ownership (1895-c.1912) and early descriptions of the property, a construction date of circa 1900 is likely. Subsequent owners altered the house significantly by enclosing the east porch, constructing additions, and adding new siding and windows. In 1954, the Colwells added the basement and possibly the garage. In recent years, Forest Service employees have resided here.
- 2. Root Cellar (#71302):** This structure is notable for its stone construction and long retaining walls extending beyond the face of a 24' x 32' room set into the hillside. Fred or Charles Rose likely built it around 1900. The rock cellar is mentioned in a 1908 report and, in 1910, was described as a "stone apple cellar with walls of stone two feet thick and ceiled with 4" x 12" plank, cost \$800." The 1981 heritage survey identified it as a "fieldstone building" and indicated the structure had an

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<sup>198</sup> Lemhi County History Committee, *Centennial History of Lemhi County, Idaho* (Salmon, ID(?): no publisher, 1992), 668.

<sup>199</sup> Cathleen R. Miller, *Gibbonsville, Idaho: The Lean Years* (Bend, OR: Maverick Publications, 1994), 56.

<sup>200</sup> Carrey and Conley, *River of No Return*, 80.

<sup>201</sup> Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.



upper story that had burned. According to the 1985 survey, “The structure was originally two-story with a gabled roof on the upper, above-ground level; the upper story burned and subsequently a new ceiling was constructed of 1x12s, and a tin roof added.” Former owner Ada Ruth Colwell may have provided this information, which is found in previous heritage reports. Presently, the cellar is empty.

3. **Large Barn (#71303):** According to Ada Ruth Colwell, she and her husband George constructed this board-and-batten barn in the 1950s. A 13’ x 40’ room was added to the west side of the original 18’ x 40’ structure at an unknown date. In 1984, the Forest Service permitted the telephone company to construct an 11’ x 15’ equipment storage room on the south. The concrete block addition is clad with board-and-batten siding. The North Fork Ranger District uses the barn to store hay, feed, and tack.
4. **Loafing Barn (#71333):** Given their other investments on the ranch, it is likely that George and Ada Colwell constructed the loafing shed during their period of ownership (1946-1971). It is immediately next to the c.1955 large barn, which is also clad with board-and-batten siding. Since it is unlikely the large barn was constructed around the loafing shed, it can be deduced that the 18’ x 10’ loafing shed was built after the barn.
5. **Small Barn (#71343):** The original portion of this building is a 16’-0” x 23’-4” structure. Its construction – 2x6s exposed on the exterior walls and lined with horizontal boards on the interior – is typical of granaries. Ada Ruth Colwell recalled that, in the early 1950s, she and her husband relocated the granary to its present location from the south side of the Salmon River Road. Either she or Forest Service heritage staff thought Fred Morrison, the previous owner from 1929 to 1946, constructed it. However, other documents suggest Fred or Charles Rose may have built it. Fred listed a 16’ x 32’ granary on his 1908 homestead application. His dimensions may have been in error; a 1910 report indicated the \$100 frame granary measured 16’ x 24’, which nearly matches the existing building’s dimensions. The Colwells likely constructed the two additions before selling the property in 1971. One is a two-sided addition on the west; the other is an open, shed-roofed structure on the south. The Forest Service now uses the building as a shop.
6. **Chicken Coop/Shed (#71603):** In 1910, a Forest Service surveyor reported the Roses had 100 chickens and a “frame chicken-house with shed equipped for raising chickens, cost \$75.” This was likely the existing chicken coop, which is 24’-3” long and 10’-6” deep. Constructed circa 1900, it is now vacant.
7. **Woodshed (#71604):** This structure partially sat in the hillside just east of the cellar. When heritage staff surveyed it in 1981 and 1985, they described it as an “earthbank shed” built of wood-framed and fieldstone walls. The Forest Service removed most of the structure in 2004 but left the stone walls.

## ***Nolan Point Lookout Site***

The Salmon National Forest considered the Kitchen Ridge Lookout Site for fire detection purposes as early as 1938. That year, the Forest Supervisor requested funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.<sup>202</sup> Two years later, he received money to build a “round log tower, 20 feet in height, standard R-1 Lookout building” at the site, by now renamed Nolan Point. Construction, which began by September

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<sup>202</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

1940, cost \$839.<sup>203</sup> *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* reports the lookout had a 60' pole tower and log cabin.<sup>204</sup> In 1944, the District Ranger asked for funds to maintain a 35-foot high lookout tower and to construct a garbage pit.<sup>205</sup> His request suggests the district used the site, despite one author's claim to the contrary.<sup>206</sup> Two withdrawals of the site also support its use. The first withdrawal of 30 acres (T23N, R14E, S36) occurred February 12, 1948. A second withdrawal on May 31, 1955 expanded the administrative site to 40 acres.

The importance of the Nolan Point Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-294, 10-IH-3420) decreased and district employee Ken Rogers was ordered to burn it down in 1966. According to Rogers:

The structure was very sound, the floor was pretty with the varnish finish. The lookout was in better condition than most of the lookouts we visited. I removed the crank telephone and left the lookout standing. I didn't have the heart to burn it down. It had a larger floor plan than most the other lookouts, about 16' square. The log structure that the tower was made of looked sound. Earl Nichols, the Forest Service packer at Indianola, was instructed to burn it down the fall of 1967 which he did.<sup>207</sup>

## **Oreana Lookout Site**

Murdoch McNicoll built at least seven lookout houses for the Salmon National Forest in the 1930s, including the Oreana lookout. He pre-cut the materials during winters and, after Earl Poynor transported the building parts by pack string, built them during summers.<sup>208</sup> According to a secondary source, construction of Oreana occurred in 1934.<sup>209</sup> As with other lookouts on the forest, the district ranger asked for funds in 1944 to raise the Oreana Lookout, an R4 Plan 80 cab, onto a log substructure that would serve as storeroom.<sup>210</sup> His request was approved and the extra story provided height and a catwalk around the cab. In 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics notified the Salmon National Forest that they had assigned a new aviation number (#344) to the Oreana Lookout.<sup>211</sup>

In addition to the 1934 **Lookout (#71746)**, formerly #1752), other buildings at the Oreana Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-458, 10-LH-2055) included a frame toilet, a log barn (demolished or collapsed sometime between 1946 and 1985), and a log garage. The latrine (#71716) had fallen by 1985 and was in ruins by 1999. The **Garage (#71361)**, which is not a standard plan, likely was constructed soon after the ranger requested funds for it in 1944.<sup>212</sup> It was there by 1946 when forest staff prepared the withdrawal report and site plan.<sup>213</sup> The withdrawal, approved October 22, 1946 and covering 16 acres (T25N, R17E, S21), was superseded May 31, 1955 by a withdrawal of 10 acres. The site derives its name from the Spanish

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<sup>203</sup> "Rains Relieved the Fire Danger," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), September 4, 1940, 1; and Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>204</sup> Kressek, 309.

<sup>205</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>206</sup> Young, 31.

<sup>207</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011.

<sup>208</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 120.

<sup>209</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011.

<sup>210</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>211</sup> Moulton.

<sup>212</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>213</sup> Ulrich H. Zuberhuhler, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 4 September 1946," File: "2760, Oreana," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

word meaning “an unbranded but earmarked calf.”<sup>214</sup> The Salmon National Forest vacated the Oreana Lookout in 1969.<sup>215</sup>

### ***Rancherio Creek Cabin Site***

According to former supervisor John Burns, crews from the Salmon National Forest regularly used a cabin at the junction of Clear and Rancherio creeks in Section 12 of T22N, R17E. The Rancherio Trail (209) led from this site to the Sagebrush Lookout about two miles due northwest.<sup>216</sup> When heritage staff recorded the site (Heritage No. SL-236, 10-LH-612) in the early 1980s, they noted a log cabin with a shake-covered, front-gabled roof that projects beyond the front elevation. Various scholars refer to this type of structure as the “Rocky Mountain,” Anglo-Western, and “Finnish-plan” house.<sup>217</sup> An inscription, “TRAPPER LEON NICHOLS Shoup Idaho 83469” above the cabin’s door may provide clues to its construction date and earlier use. The site’s other structures included a log barn with a shake-covered gable roof and a log semi-dugout with a shed roof.

District employee Ken Rogers, who first saw the buildings in 1966, recalled, “The only time the structures were used was to store the trail crew’s gear in and possibly to sleep in on an occasion. They were built by a Charles Shoup who had mental problems and lived up there for a period. He built two log cabins and a trapper tore one down for firewood or for material to finish the other cabin in the 70’s and 80’s.” The Rancherio buildings burned during the 2000 Clear Creek Fire.<sup>218</sup>

### ***Sagebrush Lookout Site***

A 1918 map of the Salmon National Forest identified the Sagebrush Lookout Site, which is located in Section 2 of T22N, R17E.<sup>219</sup> Originally a tent camp, two men were stationed there in 1924.<sup>220</sup> Although some secondary sources provide a construction date of 1924, Frank Rood recalled in 1982 that he and another agency employee built the lookout in 1926.<sup>221</sup> It is a Plan 4A lookout, a standard plan designed by Region 5’s Coert DuBois in 1917 and distributed by the Regional Office in 1921. The log structure has a steeply pitched roof and large single-pane windows on each side.

Other early improvements included a fly shed, a toilet, and a pasture, all of which were there by 1938.<sup>222</sup> The fly shed collapsed sometime between 1946<sup>223</sup> and a heritage survey in 1995. The **Latrine (#71718)**, described as “recent” in a 1990 survey, was rebuilt in 1997.

Numerous attempts to improve the Sagebrush **Lookout (#71732)** were unsuccessful. To no avail, the District Ranger requested funds in 1944 to set it on a log substructure.<sup>224</sup> By 1960, staff considered

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<sup>214</sup> Boone, 278.

<sup>215</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011.

<sup>216</sup> John Burns, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 18 December 2010.

<sup>217</sup> Jordan, et. al., 16.

<sup>218</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 22 March 2011.

<sup>219</sup> Young, 33.

<sup>220</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 119.

<sup>221</sup> Frank Rood, Interview by Ken Rogers, 15 April 1982, File: “SL-277, Sagebrush Lookout,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>222</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>223</sup> L. T. Gutzman, “Sagebrush Lookout Site Plan, 14 October 1946,” File: “2760, Sagebrush Lookout,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>224</sup> A. R. McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets; Project Work Inventory, Book No. 1 and Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

replacing the building, which was assigned Idaho aviation number 368.<sup>225</sup> A 1972 maintenance plan noted its poor condition and recommended its replacement with an R4 Plan 80B-1, a flattop lookout. This and a similar proposal in 1982 went unapproved.<sup>226</sup> The Cobalt Ranger District proposed to stabilize the Sagebrush Lookout in 1995 but its use has diminished significantly since then.<sup>227</sup>

Withdrawal of the Sagebrush Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-277, 10-LH-1141) occurred March 3, 1947 and consisted of 53.5 acres in Section 3 of T22N, R17E. The withdrawn area expanded on May 31, 1955 to 60 acres in Sections 2 and 3.

### **Short Creek Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest may have chosen the Short Creek Lookout Site to observe the Wilson Creek drainage, which had suffered a massive wildfire in 1929.<sup>228</sup> It replaced the Two Point Lookout as a fire detection spot in that area.<sup>229</sup> In April of 1930, a Mr. Romano and Ranger Gutzman identified it as a lookout point for the coming summer.<sup>230</sup> The *Salmon Recorder Herald* reported two years later, "Perry Black left with the Forest Service truck on Tuesday for Short Creek where he will be engaged in building a lookout house."<sup>231</sup> Black constructed an L-4 cab, a standard Region 1 design developed in 1929 and adopted by Region 4 in 1933 as R4 Plan 80. As of 1958, the Short Creek lookout was assigned aviation number 377.<sup>232</sup>

The Short Creek fly shed and toilet were probably built in the 1930s too. They were there by 1944 when the district ranger requested maintenance funds for them.<sup>233</sup> Recent sources refer to a 1930 log cabin that, considering the corral directly adjacent to it, was probably the fly shed.<sup>234</sup> As of 1982, site features included the corral, a weather station, and a helipad.

To protect its investments, the Salmon National Forest had the Short Creek Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-274, 10-VY-411) withdrawn from public entry on May 31, 1955. The withdrawal covered 40 acres in Section 5 of T19N, R14E. Eventually, need for the Short Creek lookout declined and, in 1966, Ken Rogers became the last person to staff it.<sup>235</sup> By 1978, the Forest recommended abandoning the vacant lookout.<sup>236</sup>

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<sup>225</sup> Art R. Bevan, 20 May 1960, File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and Moulton.

<sup>226</sup> File: "7300, Fire and General Purpose Construction," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>227</sup> "Sagebrush Lookout Stabilization Project, Heritage Report No. SL-95-110"; Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011; and John Burns, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 18 December 2010.

<sup>228</sup> Young, 36.

<sup>229</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010.

<sup>230</sup> "Notes from the Salmon Forest," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), April 23, 1930, 1.

<sup>231</sup> "Notes from the Salmon Forest," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), August 24, 1932, 1.

<sup>232</sup> Moulton.

<sup>233</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>234</sup> Kresek, 309; and Carr, Swanson, and Ellis, "Cultural Resource Management Form, Short Creek Lookout, 30 July 1982," File: "SL-274, Short Creek Lookout," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>235</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011.

<sup>236</sup> Claude R. Elton to Forest Supervisors, 3 January 1978, Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

The **Lookout (#71705)** remains but the Shellrock Fire of 2000 destroyed the **Fly Shed (#71610)** and **Toilet (#71710)** in August of 2000. The Middle Fork Ranger District is in charge of the site even though it is on the North Fork Ranger District.<sup>237</sup>

### ***Skunk Camp Lookout Site***

A 1924 report noted a lookout worked at the Skunk Camp Lookout Site but he had no telephone.<sup>238</sup> Former ranger Neal Poynor later recalled the site was unimproved when he went to Indianola in 1926.<sup>239</sup> A secondary source claims a lookout “was assembled” in 1929 at the site which, although it was classified as an emergency lookout, was important “because it placed smokechasers in a relatively hard-to-reach area, and along a ridge that was frequently struck by lightning.” The same source claimed the lookout burned in 1962.<sup>240</sup>

Primary sources suggest the lookout was constructed between 1938, when the Forest Supervisor requested money to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and R4 Plan 70 toilet, and 1944. That year, the District Ranger proposed to build a catwalk for the existing R4 Plan 80 lookout. He also wanted money to build an R4 Plan 14 fly shed with an 8-foot storage addition, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and a garbage pit.<sup>241</sup>

*Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* reports the Forest Service abandoned the lookout in 1950.<sup>242</sup> However, the 10-acre tract in Section 13 of T24N, R15E was withdrawn as an administrative site on May 31, 1955, which indicates the administrative site still had some value to the Forest Service. Secondary sources state the lookout was burned down in 1962<sup>243</sup> or 1966<sup>244</sup> while another claims the lookout “cabin” was destroyed in 1970.<sup>245</sup>

### ***Squaw Creek Powder House Site***

When the Squaw Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn from public entry on November 30, 1908, a log cabin worth \$10 existed on the property. It was unclaimed, as its owner had died. The following year, ranger Richard W. Young asked the Forest Supervisor to inform him “if there are any specifications as to style of house you wish built.”<sup>246</sup> He apparently did not build a house, probably because the Salmon National Forest was arranging to buy the adjacent Indianola Way Station that year.

Nevertheless, the Squaw Creek site, with its location next to the Indianola Ranger Station and along the Main Salmon River, proved useful. In 1933, CCC Camp F-92 set up its year-round base at the mouth of Squaw Creek. Enrollees worked on the Salmon River Road, extended the road along Spring Creek, and improved roads up Squaw, Sage, and Indian creeks. The camp closed permanently in 1941.

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<sup>237</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 168.

<sup>238</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 119.

<sup>239</sup> Poynor Interview.

<sup>240</sup> Young, 37.

<sup>241</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>242</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>243</sup> “Historic Administrative Sites and Lookouts Inventory and Evaluation Status Summary,” Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>244</sup> Wildesen, 139.

<sup>245</sup> Kamstra.

<sup>246</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 30 November 1908,” and Richard W. Young to Forest Supervisor, 16 December 1909,” File: “2760, Squaw Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

A **Powder House**, possibly associated with the CCC roadwork, is located along the Squaw Creek Road (Forest Road 039), 0.6 mile north of the Salmon River Road and former CCC camp. The poured concrete structure measures 9'-7" square and sits on a rise above the road. Its unsafe proximity to the road led district employees to place a 7' x 8' metal storage container (#71331) further from the road in the late 1980s or early 1990s. It is just east of the concrete powder house, across from and up a small drainage. A former **Cap House**, across the drainage and uphill from the original powder house, previously stored detonators.<sup>247</sup>

Throughout Region 4, powder houses and cap houses typically housed explosives for road construction, especially during the New Deal era. The Forest Service's *Truck Trail Handbook* of 1940 provided guidance on explosives storage.<sup>248</sup> For powder houses, it recommended specific distances from buildings and highways, depending on the amount of explosives to be stored. To avoid misfires or incomplete detonation, storage buildings needed to be dry and vented to prevent the buildup of humidity and heat. Doors were to be of 3 inches of wood with the exterior covered by ¼" steel. Detonators or electric caps were stored in a separate "magazine" at least 100 feet from the powder house. Although the handbook provided a standard plan, it advised staff to acquire approved plans from explosive manufacturers.

The Squaw Creek powder house has poured concrete walls and a concrete shed roof. The exterior side of the door is 1/4" steel, most likely covering thick wood. The cap house is an unusual earth-berm structure. Its three exposed walls are made of logs, with the highest front wall extending only three feet above grade. The front half of the structure's top is open; the rest is buried. Inside and to the back is a riveted heavy-gauge steel box measuring 4'-0" wide x 2'-2" high x 2'-0" deep. The front is a steel door, hinged on the bottom, with a hasp at the top. A metal vent pipe with an elbow extends through the earth-covered back half.

A lack of documentation makes it difficult to date these two historic structures. Both were inspected in 1954 and the ranger mentioned the powder house in a 1961 memo.<sup>249</sup> Historic research of other powder houses on the Forest reveals that they varied in construction date, size, and design. In the 1930s, the Squaw Creek CCC camp enrollees built a 3-ton capacity powder house "in the hillside 1200 feet" [0.23 miles] from the Indianola Ranger Station.<sup>250</sup> The log structure had a plank roof. Its exact location is unknown but the current powder house site is more than 1200 feet away. Other powder houses on the Salmon National Forest were built at the Colson Creek Administrative Site just above the Ebenezer Bar CCC Camp F-401 (1935), the Cobalt Ranger Station (by 1936), the Jesse Creek Guard Station (by 1944), and the Falconberry Guard Station (c.1950). On the Challis National Forest, powder houses were constructed at the Yankee Fork Ranger Station (c.1934) and at or near the Seafoam Ranger Station (c.1933). The Powder House Administrative Site, four miles from Challis and just off the Garden Creek Road, had two such structures (c.1934).

The 1908 withdrawal of the Squaw Creek Administrative Site, which encompassed 45.32 acres in Sections 10, 11 and 14 in T24N, R19E, was replaced with a 90-acre withdrawal on May 31, 1955. The Squaw Creek powder house and cap house are located in Section 14. At this time, the estimated construction date of

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<sup>247</sup> Ken Rogers, personal communication with Richa Wilson, 11 August 2010.

<sup>248</sup> USDA Forest Service, *Truck Trail Handbook*, 1940, p. 834-840, Accession No. R4-1680-2004-0021, R4 History Collection.

<sup>249</sup> A. F. Hays, "(Powder) (Detonator) Storage Inspection, Salmon N.F., 21 May 1954," and District Ranger Mueller to F. E. Powers, 18 May 1961, File: "SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>250</sup> "Indianola Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1936, revised 1941," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

the structures is circa 1935. The estimate is merely a guess based on limited documentary information, sparse architectural details, and the history of powder houses in Region 4.

### ***Stein Mountain Lookout Site***

Three lookout houses were built at Stein Mountain. The first, photographed in 1917, was a small, square building with a steeply pitched gable roof and large windows. The frame building was replaced during the New Deal era with an R4 Plan 80 lookout atop a log lower story. In 1958, the Salmon National Forest tore it down and constructed an R4 Plan 80A-1 design. Introduced by Region 6 in 1953, the frame cab is also known as the R6 flattop.<sup>251</sup> Fred Mous revised the cab design and Region 4 architect William R. Turner added a concrete block substructure. The Idaho Department of Aeronautics assigned aviation number 353 to the Stein Mountain lookout.<sup>252</sup>

In addition to the **Lookout (#71701)**, the Stein Mountain site has a frame **Latrine (#71620)**, likely built around 1958 also. Its features are consistent with other Regional Office designs of that era. Other site features include a helispot, a flagpole, and a Forest Service brass survey marker inscribed "Stein Mountain 1924." Remnants of a fence and several depressions provide clues to the site's former development and use.

The Stein Mountain Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-464), named for prospector Henry Stein,<sup>253</sup> was withdrawn from public entry on May 31, 1955. The withdrawn area encompassed 40 acres in Section 32 of T25N, R22E. It is an important part of the fire program and the Salmon National Forest staffs it every summer. Its lightning protection system was updated in 2004 and other upgrades were made by 2007.<sup>254</sup>

### ***Stoddard Lookout Site***

The Stoddard Point Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-293, 10-IH-1537) withdrawal of February 12, 1948 covered 160 acres in Sections 28 and 33 of T22N, R14E. A second withdrawal dated May 31, 1955 enlarged the area to 180 acres. Murdoch McNicoll constructed the Stoddard lookout, along with at least six others, in the mid-1930s. He pre-cut the materials in the winters, Earl Poynor transported them by pack train, and then McNicoll constructed the lookouts during summers.<sup>255</sup> He likely built it in 1934 when the *Salmon Recorder Herald* reported the Forest Service was installing an experimental radio at Stoddard.<sup>256</sup> It is doubtful that the Forest Service would place such important equipment on site without a structure to shelter it.

The Stoddard lookout cab is an R4 Plan 81C design, also known as the Region 1 Plan L-5. At 10' x 10', it is a similar to the 14' x 14' R4 Plan 80 (Region 1 Plan L-4). Forest Supervisor John Kinney preferred the smaller design because it was cheaper.<sup>257</sup> Under his leadership, R4 Plan 81C lookout cabs were constructed at Bear Creek Point, Duck Creek Point, and Sal Mountain lookout sites. Unfortunately, the diminutive building proved to be cramped for those living in it. To remedy this, Kinney's successor requested money in 1938 to build a larger R4 Plan 80 lookout at Stoddard.<sup>258</sup> In 1944, the district ranger resubmitted the

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<sup>251</sup> Kresek, 12.

<sup>252</sup> Moulton.

<sup>253</sup> Boone, 360.

<sup>254</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 195.

<sup>255</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 120.

<sup>256</sup> "Salmon Forest Radio Stations."

<sup>257</sup> Young, 38.

<sup>258</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

request for an R4 Plan 80 lookout “with living quarters for fire crews in first story.”<sup>259</sup> Instead, the existing R4 Plan 81C cab was raised onto a full-story log substructure that adds height, storage space, and a catwalk.

The Stoddard lookout was designated aviation number 367 by 1958.<sup>260</sup> Other buildings at the Stoddard Lookout Site included a fly shed (there by 1944 but now removed<sup>261</sup>) and a pit toilet (in ruins by 2000). Despite 1960 construction plans for a new lookout, the 1934 **Lookout (#71745)** remains despite its abandonment around 1975 or 1977.<sup>262</sup>

## **Stormy Peak Lookout Site**

Some secondary sources claim the Stormy Peak Lookout buildings were constructed in 1928. According to the local newspaper, the Salmon National Forest built the lookout in 1930, the same year the site was first staffed regularly.<sup>263</sup> The *Salmon Idaho Recorder* provided details:

Construction work has been started on a lookout house on Stormy Peak. The logs have been cut and are in readiness and the lumber is being packed by the government pack train from Shoup to Stormy Peak, a distance of six miles. This building will be the standard forest service log lookout house with windows on all four sides, will have telephone communication and the standard lightening protection . . .<sup>264</sup>

Region 5’s Coert DuBois designed the standard plan in 1917 and Region 4 distributed it as Plan 4A in 1921. In addition to the Stormy Peak lookout, the site improvements included the existing **Latrine (#71722)** – likely built with the lookout in 1930 – and a fly shed (there by 1944).<sup>265</sup> Forest Service employees tore down the fly shed in 1964 and constructed a helispot in 1962-63.<sup>266</sup>

Forest officers sought funds to replace the Stormy Peak lookout in 1938 and again in 1944.<sup>267</sup> Instead of constructing a new R4 Plan 80 structure as proposed, the Forest Service placed the existing cab on a log substructure. By 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics had assigned the **Lookout (#71744)** aviation number 357.<sup>268</sup>

To protect its improvements the Salmon National Forest had the Stormy Peak Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-459, 10-LH-1363) withdrawn from public entry. The February 12, 1948 withdrawal covered 80 acres in Section 3 of T23N, R19E; it was superseded by a second withdrawal dated May 31, 1955. The North Fork

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<sup>259</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>260</sup> Moulton.

<sup>261</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>262</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 12 January 2011; Art R. Bevan, 20 May 1960, File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and Young, 38.

<sup>263</sup> “No Large Fires in Salmon Forest,” *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), July 23, 1930, 1.

<sup>264</sup> “Notes from the Salmon Forest,” *Recorder Herald*, (Salmon, ID), July 16, 1930, 1.

<sup>265</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>266</sup> Improvement Maintenance Record for Stormy Peak Lookout, File: “SL-302, Indianola Ranger Station,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>267</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region; and Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>268</sup> Moulton.



Ranger District uses the site intermittently. Crews wrapped the lookout with fire-resistant material during the 2000 wildfire season and, in 2005, upgraded the lightning protection system.<sup>269</sup>

## ***Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site***

The Salmon National Forest used the Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site, which derives its name from a nearby mining community, to detect fires as early as 1918.<sup>270</sup> According to a 1924 report, the Ulysses lookout man climbed a tree to get a view of the surrounding region.<sup>271</sup> He may have used the tree platform, often known as a “crow’s nest,” featured in a 1931 photograph. It was a small, square structure attached to the tree and accessed by a ladder. The tree stump in the center served as a base for the alidade.

In 1930, the local paper reported on a new lookout to be erected on Ulysses Mountain that summer: “This tower which will be sixty feet high, will be constructed of steel, and the material will have to be packed approximately eight miles. Ulysses mountain is occupied by John Burt of the Utah Agricultural College.”<sup>272</sup> Former ranger Neale Poynor later recalled Fred Carl helped construct the prefabricated tower.<sup>273</sup> It is an Aermotor LX-25 model and is 62 feet tall at the base of the cab. Nine flights of metal ladders lead to its cab. By 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics had designated the lookout as aviation number 352.<sup>274</sup>

In addition to the **Lookout Tower (#71743)**, other structures included a barn or fly shed (noted on a 1946 site plan but removed by 1985),<sup>275</sup> a **Cabin (#71507)**, and a **Latrine (#71723)**. The log cabin provided housing since the steel lookout cab was too small for living quarters. It is a non-standard log dwelling, possibly built around 1930 with the tower. Its architectural details differ from standard plans adopted in 1933 (e.g., gable end treatment, 4-pane window sash). The cabin was there by 1944 when the ranger



**Ulysses Mountain Lookout, 1931**

<sup>269</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 209.

<sup>270</sup> Young, 33.

<sup>271</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 118.

<sup>272</sup> “Notes from the Salmon Forest,” July 16, 1930.

<sup>273</sup> Poynor Interview.

<sup>274</sup> Moulton.

<sup>275</sup> U. H. Zuberbuhler, “Ulysses Mountain Site Plan, 26 October 1946,” File: “2760, Ulysses Lookout,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

requested maintenance funds to chink and daub it, thus suggesting it had existed for a while.<sup>276</sup> The frame toilet probably dates to 1930 also. It is consistent with others constructed at lookout sites on the Salmon National Forest during the early 1930s. These latrines followed a design and materials lists that is similar to, and may have pre-dated, the standard R4 Plan 70 pit latrine.

To protect its investment, the Salmon National Forest had the Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-460) withdrawn from public entry on February 5, 1947. The 16-acre area (T24N, R20, S9) was replaced with a 10-acre withdrawal on May 31, 1955. Nevertheless, use of the site declined and it has remained unstaffed since 1968.<sup>277</sup>

## ***West Horse Lookout Site***

Few primary sources documenting the history of the West Horse Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-1477) are available. It is situated in Section 17 of T24N, R14E, on the boundary between the Salmon and Bitterroot national forests.<sup>278</sup> A secondary source claims the site was first staffed in 1928 and a lookout structure was built in 1929.<sup>279</sup> However, former ranger Neale Poynor recalled Murdoch McNicoll built the lookout in the 1930s.<sup>280</sup> Ray Kresek featured the building in *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*. It was there, he writes, that Jeanne Beatty spent her honeymoon with husband Chip and wrote the bestseller *Lookout Wife*.<sup>281</sup>

In 1944, the District Ranger asked for funds to remodel the West Horse lookout, which he described as an R4 Plan 80, by adding a catwalk, foundation, and storeroom. He also wanted to maintain the fly shed (construction date unknown) and construct a garbage pit.<sup>282</sup> The fly shed ("barn") and the lookout appear on a 1947 site plan prepared from fieldwork completed in 1944.<sup>283</sup>

Use of the West Horse Lookout Site preceded its withdrawal, which occurred March 12, 1947 and covered 20 acres. In 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics notified the Salmon National Forest that their records showed the West Horse Lookout building to be aviation number 351. Although unstaffed, the lookout still exhibited faded numbers and the State planned to place it on their navigation map for the next two years "subject to deletion in 1960 edition if advised by Forest Service."<sup>284</sup> Secondary sources suggest that, in 1962, the Forest Service burned down the lookout or that it was destroyed in 1962 after the Corn Creek Fire.<sup>285</sup> The Corn Creek Fire occurred in 1961; perhaps the lookout was damaged and taken down subsequently. Another source claims the lookout's destruction occurred in 1966.<sup>286</sup> During a helicopter survey in 2000, a Forest Service archeologist was unable to locate any buildings.

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<sup>276</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>277</sup> Young, 42.

<sup>278</sup> U.H. Zuberbuhler, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 23 January 1947," File: "2760, West Horse Lookout," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>279</sup> Young, 42.

<sup>280</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 120; and Poynor Interview.

<sup>281</sup> Kresek, 317.

<sup>282</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>283</sup> U. H. Zuberbuhler to Forest Supervisor, 23 January 1947, File: "2760, West Horse Lookout," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>284</sup> Moulton.

<sup>285</sup> "Historic Administrative Sites and Lookouts Inventory and Evaluation Status Summary"; and Young, 42.

<sup>286</sup> Wildesen, 139.

## **Other Administrative Sites**

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah and:

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory-1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Allan Mountain Lookout Site**

A 1924 report on Salmon National Forest lookouts mentioned the Allan Mountain lookout, which is located in Section 12 of T26N, R20E.

### **Alpine Point Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Yellowjacket Ranger District sought funds to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit at Alpine Point. With this request denied, the district submitted a second proposal in 1944 but this too was unrealized.<sup>287</sup> Alpine Point is located in approximately T20N, R16E.

### **Big Creek Guard Station**

The Big Creek Guard Station was the subject of the Salmon Forest Supervisor's 1938 proposal to build an R4 Plan 51 guard station as a fire checking station. It may have been along the Middle Fork Salmon River in approximately Section 10 of T20N, R14E.

### **Big Hill Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest planned to develop Big Hill, located on the Yellowjacket Ranger District in approximately Section 20 of T21N, R14E, as a lookout site. The Forest's 1938 request to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit was unapproved. It is now on that part of the Payette National Forest administered by North Fork Ranger District.

### **Boyle Creek Administrative Site**

The 80-acre Boyle Creek Administrative Site in Section 10 of T23N, R22E was withdrawn November 11, 1908 and revoked March 24, 1914.<sup>288</sup>

### **Boyle Point Lookout Site**

Boyle Point is another location that the Salmon National Forest hoped to develop as a lookout site. The Forest Supervisor submitted a project proposal in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and a fly shed. Handwritten notations on his request indicate that none of the proposed improvements were constructed. Although no location is available, Boyle Point is believed to be on the North Fork Ranger District, perhaps near the Boyle Creek Administrative Site.

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<sup>287</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>288</sup> S. V. Proudfit to the Register and Receiver, 11 November 1908, File: "2760 File, Dry Gulch," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

### **Bridge Creek Administrative Site**

The Bridge Creek Administrative Site, consisting of 67.16 acres in Section 17 of T22N, R18E, was withdrawn October 26, 1908 and revoked August 29, 1916. It is not known if the USFS ever used the site.

### **Cathedral Mountain Lookout Site**

By 1916, the Salmon National Forest periodically used Cathedral Mountain as a lookout site. It provided a view of the Middle Fork country that could not be seen from the Baldy Mountain and Blue Nose lookouts. A telephone line provided communications from the site by 1917.<sup>289</sup> Cathedral Rock summit is located in Section 26 of T12N, R16E in Lemhi County.

### **Clear Creek Ranger Station**

According to a 1908 report on the proposed Clear Creek Ranger Station, William Romjue had a placer mining claim on the land in April of 1907. Two 10' x 12' log cabins, "built a number of years ago," were abandoned and in poor condition.<sup>290</sup> The 67.57-acre tract (Sections 13, 14, and 23 of T22N, R17E) was withdrawn from public entry on July 6, 1908. At that time, Ranger Earl Gilbreath, in another report, examined a claim for the Twin Cabin Mine that was on the land desired for the station. He recommended the claim be considered invalid because of its speculative nature, noting the "Claim [was] located on account of a mining excitement about 6 miles from this place on Big Creek, in 1907."<sup>291</sup> The claim was declared invalid November 17, 1910.

### **Corn Lake Lookout Site**

According to *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, the Corn Lake Lookout Site was a detection point in the 1940s. The Forest Service eventually abandoned the undeveloped site, which was in T24N, R16E, S20.<sup>292</sup>

### **Cottonwood Butte Lookout Site**

The Cottonwood Butte Lookout Site was located on the Idaho National Forest (now the Payette), in an area now administered by the North Fork Ranger District. A log cabin was constructed there in the 1920s<sup>293</sup> but the Idaho National Forest reported in 1940 that "we are transferring investments to you as follows: Cottonwood Lookout House, Inventory value in 1933 \$1,002.04. There is an old stove in the lookout house, but since it is valueless we are not including it in the transfer."<sup>294</sup> The importance of Cottonwood Butte (located in T23N, R14E, S31) as a detection point decreased with the designation of Butts Point and Stoddard as lookout sites.<sup>295</sup> The cabin was reportedly destroyed in 1965.<sup>296</sup>

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<sup>289</sup> Smith, 79 and 117.

<sup>290</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 6 July 1908," File: "2760, Clear Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>291</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Mining Claim, 6 July 1908," File: "2760, Clear Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>292</sup> Kresek, 318.

<sup>293</sup> *Ibid.*, 308; and Young, 15 and 22.

<sup>294</sup> J. W. Farrell to Salmon National Forest Supervisor, 30 April 1940; Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>295</sup> Young, 22.

<sup>296</sup> Kresek, 308.

### **Countess Peak Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Yellowjacket Ranger District proposed to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit for the Countess Peak Lookout Site.<sup>297</sup> Although its location is unknown, it may have been around Countess Gulch in Section 29 of T19N, R14E.

### **Cove Creek Lookout Site**

This site is mentioned in a 1930 list of lookouts on the Salmon National Forest. Its location is unknown but it may have been near the Cove Creek Ranger Station.

### **Cove Creek Ranger Station**

The Cove Creek Ranger Station was used as early as November 1913 when R. L. Dryer reported that he “Rode to Cove Creek R. S. going to Mahoney’s camp to work on trail.”<sup>298</sup> By 1915, there were no improvements except for the “north tower of the Salmon River Pack Bridge.”<sup>299</sup> The 20-acre parcel, withdrawn from public entry on October 6, 1915, was near the confluence of the Salmon River and Cove Creek in Sections 11 and 12 of T23N, R17E. In a response to a Regional Office query about administrative sites, the Salmon National Forest reported in 1916 that the Cove Creek Ranger Station was unused.<sup>300</sup> The Salmon National Forest stationed a fire dispatcher at the site by 1924 but abandoned the site around 1935.<sup>301</sup> The 1915 site withdrawal was replaced May 31, 1955 with another encompassing 40 acres.

### **Dry Gulch Administrative Site**

The Dry Gulch Administrative Site was withdrawn November 11, 1908. It encompassed 86.67 acres in T22N, R18E, S6 and T22N, R17E, S1.<sup>302</sup> In his 1908 report on the proposed site, Earl Gilbreath noted the land was ideal for a ranger cabin and pasture and that no improvements existed.<sup>303</sup> A 70-acre parcel in Sections 16 and 17 of T18N, R16E was withdrawn for administrative purposes on May 31, 1955. It may be related to the original Dry Gulch withdrawal.

### **Dutchler Mountain Lookout Site**

Little is known about this lookout site except that, in 1938, the Forest Supervisor submitted a proposal to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet. Dutchler Mountain is located in Section 5 of T24N, R19E.

### **Elkhorn Mountain Lookout Site**

The Salmon, Idaho newspaper reported in 1934 that radios would be installed experimentally (in addition to telephones) at the supervisor’s office, Long Tom, Stoddard, Butts Creek, Sal Mountain, Middlefork Peak and Elkhorn.<sup>304</sup> This may have been the Elkhorn Lookout Site in the FC-RONR (Section 29 of T25N, R13E).

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<sup>297</sup> Godden, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938.”

<sup>298</sup> R. L. Dryer, Official Work Diary, 12 November 1913, File: “1680, Diary of R. L. Dryer,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>299</sup> F. C. Haman, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 9 September 1915,” File: “2760, Cove Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>300</sup> John A. Pearson to Regional Forester, 28 July 1916, File: “2760, Meadow Butte,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>301</sup> Mitzi Rossillon, “The Cove Creek Civilian Conservation Corps Dump in Central Idaho,” p. 4-5, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>302</sup> File: “2760, Dry Gulch,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>303</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 8 July 1908,” File: “2760, Dry Gulch,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>304</sup> “Salmon Forest Radio Stations.”

The lookout there burned in 1987 and Forest personnel planned to pack out the material (“building block and slab foundation”) in 1991.<sup>305</sup>

### **Gatton Guard Station/Gatton Ranch**

In 1944, district ranger Neale Poynor asked for money to build a cabin and storeroom on Gatton Ranch. He claimed he needed it for general administration for protection of fire equipment and supplies at the Gatton Airport.<sup>306</sup> The Gatton Ranch is at the end of the road on Horse Creek.<sup>307</sup>

### **Gibbonsville Guard Station**

The Salmon National Forest sought funds in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 7 guard station at Gibbonsville, Idaho. Another request in 1944 proposed to construction of “one standard modern 3-room quarters, combination garage, woodshed and fire equipment storage, light plant for patrolman. Justification: For use by patrolman for recreation and patrol duty during the fire season.”<sup>308</sup> Gibbonsville is in Section 25 of T26N, R21E.

### **Grizzly Springs Lookout Site**

A lookout man was stationed at Grizzly Springs as early as 1924.<sup>309</sup> Neal Poynor later recalled, “We had a Guard out there [Grizzly Mountain], but not a Lookout . . . Robert Hunt was there one summer, and then Don Shulenberger was a Guard up there one summer.” He went on to explain that a lookout’s job was fire protection while the guard’s duties included suppression and improvement work.<sup>310</sup> The site may have been located in Section 5 of T25N, R20E.

### **Grouse Flat Administrative Site**

The Region 4 Lands Status Atlas lists this site but provides no location or withdrawal date. It was on the Salmon National Forest’s District 2, which records suggest was the Hughes Creek Ranger District.

### **Horsefly Gulch Lookout Site**

According to a 1924 report on Salmon National Forest lookouts, one man was stationed at Horsefly Gulch.<sup>311</sup> The mouth of Horsefly Gulch is in Section 22 of T24N, R18E.

### **Hughes Mountain Lookout Site**

The Forest Supervisor sought funds in 1938 to construct improvements for a lookout on Hughes Mountain. He proposed an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, a fly shed, and an R4 Plan 70B two-unit toilet but these were never realized. Hughes Mountain may be on the North Fork Ranger District, perhaps near Hughes Creek.

### **Indian Peak Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest stationed a smokechaser at Indian Peak throughout the 1920s.<sup>312</sup> It was still a detection point for the Salmon National Forest in 1930.<sup>313</sup> Eight years later, the Forest Supervisor

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<sup>305</sup> Undated form titled “Administrative Facilities (Lookout Site), Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness,” Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>306</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>307</sup> John Burns, e-mail to Richa Wilson 18 December 2010.

<sup>308</sup> Wheeler, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>309</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 118.

<sup>310</sup> Poynor Interview.

<sup>311</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 119.

proposed to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70B toilet but handwritten notations on his requests indicate that neither was constructed. A second request in 1944 to build a lookout also went unfulfilled.<sup>314</sup> Indian Peak is in Section 16 of T25N, R20E. Heritage staff surveyed the site (Heritage No. SL-37, 10-LH-343) in 1979 and identified it as a National Register-eligible property in the Tincup Spring Timber Sale report (Report No. SL-79-0092). SHPO concurred. In 2009, surveyors identified a collapsed outbuilding – possibly a shed or outhouse –along with a tent frame, a sawhorse (collapsed), a hitching post (collapsed), and a benchmark. They also reiterated the site’s eligibility (Report No. CH-09-776).

### **Indianola Lookout Site**

The Salmon, Idaho newspaper included Indianola in a 1930 list of lookouts.<sup>315</sup> It is not clear if this was associated with the Indianola Ranger Station or if it was a separate lookout site.

### **Marlin Point Lookout Site**

The Salmon Forest Supervisor, in 1938, requested funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet at this site. Its location is unknown but online maps indicate Marlin Spring is in Lemhi County, in Section 17 of T25N, R19E.

### **McEleny Mountain Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest used McEleny Mountain as a lookout point as early as 1924 when a report noted a “lookout-patrolman-smokechaser” camped a half-mile below the mountain and there were no improvements.<sup>316</sup> In 1938, the Yellowjacket Ranger District hoped to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. McEleny Mountain is located in Section 36 of T20N, R16E.

### **McKay Flat Administrative Site**

When withdrawn from public entry on November 25, 1910, the McKay Flat Administrative Site had no improvements. Encompassing 16.02 acres in Sections 19 and 30 of T24N, R19E, it was desired for “its proximity to settlements, trails, mines and timber, and because there is no other tract available for several miles along the river.”<sup>317</sup> In July of 1959, the Salmon National Forest proposed to change the property to a public service site, as it had never been used for administrative purposes. When Forest Service officials visited the site in 1964, they observed three illegal buildings. In 1985, the Salmon National Forest sought to revoke the withdrawal.<sup>318</sup>

### **Morgan Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Salmon National Forest proposed several improvements for Morgan Mountain (T25, R22, S3). They included an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and a two-unit latrine of R4 Plan 70B. None were built.

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<sup>312</sup> Young, 27.

<sup>313</sup> “No Large Fires in Salmon Forest.”

<sup>314</sup> Poynor, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>315</sup> “No Large Fires in Salmon Forest.”

<sup>316</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 118.

<sup>317</sup> Richard W. Young, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 25 November 1910,” File: “2760, McKay Flat,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>318</sup> File: “2760, McKay Flat,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

## **Mormon Ranch Ranger Station**

The Mormon Ranch Ranger Station was a 230.77-acre parcel in Section 4 of T18N, R14E that was withdrawn October 14, 1910. The withdrawal was released in two transactions on July 20, 1914 (100.57 acres) and on January 19, 1918. It served as a ranger station for the early Middle Fork Ranger District of the Salmon National Forest, which should not be confused with the Middle Fork Ranger District later created on the Challis National Forest. In 1924, the Forest received funds to build a district headquarters at the Middle Fork Ranger Station (see above). After further study, officials decided to construct buildings at the Yellowjacket Ranger Station instead.<sup>319</sup> Former supervisor John Burns provides additional information:

“The Mormon Ranch is located in Sections 34 and 27, T19N, R14E. The tract is owned by the Idaho Fish & Game Department. It is contiguous to the Flying B property but is located on the east side of the river while the B’s buildings and airstrip are on the west side. A suspension bridge provides access across the river a short distance downstream from the Mormon Ranch.

“The cabin is kept in very good repair by the Fish & Game. The sign on the porch states it was built by the Beagle Brothers in 1910, the same year as the withdrawal. Perhaps it was ultimately determined that the claimants had a prior claim which led to the revocation of the withdrawal in 1914.”<sup>320</sup>

## **North Horse Point Lookout Site**

The Supervisor proposed in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet at North Horse Point. Handwritten notes on his request suggest none were built. Its location is unknown but, like the West Horse Lookout Site, it may have related to the Horse Creek drainage.

## **Papoose Peak Lookout Site**

Papoose Peak, located in Section 25 of T22N, R13E was the subject of a 1938 improvement proposal. There, the Salmon National Forest hoped to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.

## **Pine Creek Administrative Site**

The Pine Creek Administrative Site encompassed 74.27 acres (Sections 4, 8 and 9 of T23N, R19E) withdrawn from public entry October 6, 1908. Six years later, on April 22, 1914, the Forest Service added 10.24 acres of agricultural land to the property. Fred Brandstedt made a claim for five acres, which the Forest Service resolved by releasing on July 14, 1914.<sup>321</sup>

## **Sheepwater Point Lookout Site**

The Sheepwater Point Lookout (T24N, R18E, S28) was a primary lookout for the Salmon National Forest as early as 1923.<sup>322</sup> By 1933 and possibly as early as 1931, it was designated an emergency point.<sup>323</sup> No improvements were built, despite the Forest Supervisor’s request for funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout,

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<sup>319</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 77.

<sup>320</sup> John Burns, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 18 December 2010.

<sup>321</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 16 April 1914,” File: “2760, Pine Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>322</sup> Young, 13; and “No Large Fires in Salmon Forest.”

<sup>323</sup> Young, 34; and “Fire Organization in Salmon Forest.”



an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet. The Forest abandoned the site around 1950.<sup>324</sup> In 1985, archeologists tried to locate the lookout site (Heritage Report No. SL-85-373) and found a cabin complex (SL-453) near the project area.

### **Shoup Bridge Checker Station**

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor requested permission to built stations at the Shoup Bridge and at Leesburg Road, “to make suitable living quarters for fire checkers at these points during the fire season.” Records provide no evidence that these were ever constructed. Shoup is in Section 30 of T24N, R19E.

### **Soda Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Salmon National Forest (Yellowjacket Ranger District #7) requested funds to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit here. The location of the site, also referred to as Soda Point, is unknown. It may have been near Soda Creek, a tributary of Camas Creek in T18N, R15E.

### **Spring Creek Administrative Site**

The 108.61-acre Spring Creek Administrative Site (T24N, R19E, S17) was withdrawn July 30, 1909 and released five years later on May 6, 1914.

### **Sugar Loaf Mountain Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest may have used the Sugar Loaf Mountain Lookout Site as early as 1937. The Forest Supervisor submitted a proposal in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. A circa 1980 preliminary inventory of structures in the River of No Return Wilderness describes this site (Heritage No. SL-9005, 10-LH-1857) as one mile west of Yellowjacket Lake in Section 15 of T20N, R16E on the Cobalt Ranger District. At that time, there were no structures at this location.

### **Two Point Lookout Site**

The undeveloped Two Point or Two Peaks Point Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-1480) was in Section 17 of T19N, R13E. The Salmon National Forest designated it as a primary lookout by 1923 and used it through the 1930s.<sup>325</sup> According to a 1924 report on the Salmon National Forest lookouts, two men worked at Two Point.<sup>326</sup> As of 1932, the smokechaser stationed there lived in a tent.<sup>327</sup> The Forest eventually abandoned the site in favor of the Short Creek Lookout Site.<sup>328</sup>

### **Waterfall Administrative Site**

The Salmon National Forest in 1910 requested this unimproved parcel as an administrative site, claiming it was necessary to administer an area along the Middle Fork Salmon River and Waterfall Creek. As a result, 172.36 acres (T21N, R14E, S34 and S35 and T20N, R14E, S2 and S3) were withdrawn December 6, 1910. In 1945, the administrative site changed to a public service site, which allowed recreational use. The Salmon

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<sup>324</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>325</sup> Young, 13 and 41; “Forest Trails and Telephones”; “No Large Fires in Salmon Forest”; and Lester Gutzman, Interview by Elizabeth M. and Don Ian Smith, 23 October 1969, Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-08, R4 History Collection.

<sup>326</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 118.

<sup>327</sup> Burns, 10.

<sup>328</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010.

National Forest planned to open it up as a campground and as a pasture for pack stock.<sup>329</sup> This led to the Regional Forester to approve the Waterfall Administrative Site Addition, a 470-acre parcel that included the old site, on January 29, 1947.

### **Wilson Mountain Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest may have used the Wilson Mountain Lookout Site for fire detection purposes by 1926. A circa 1980 preliminary inventory of structures in the River of No Return Wilderness places this site in Section 7 of T20N, R16E, which was on the Cobalt Ranger District at the time. There were no structures at the abandoned site (Heritage No. SL-9001, 10-LH-1854).

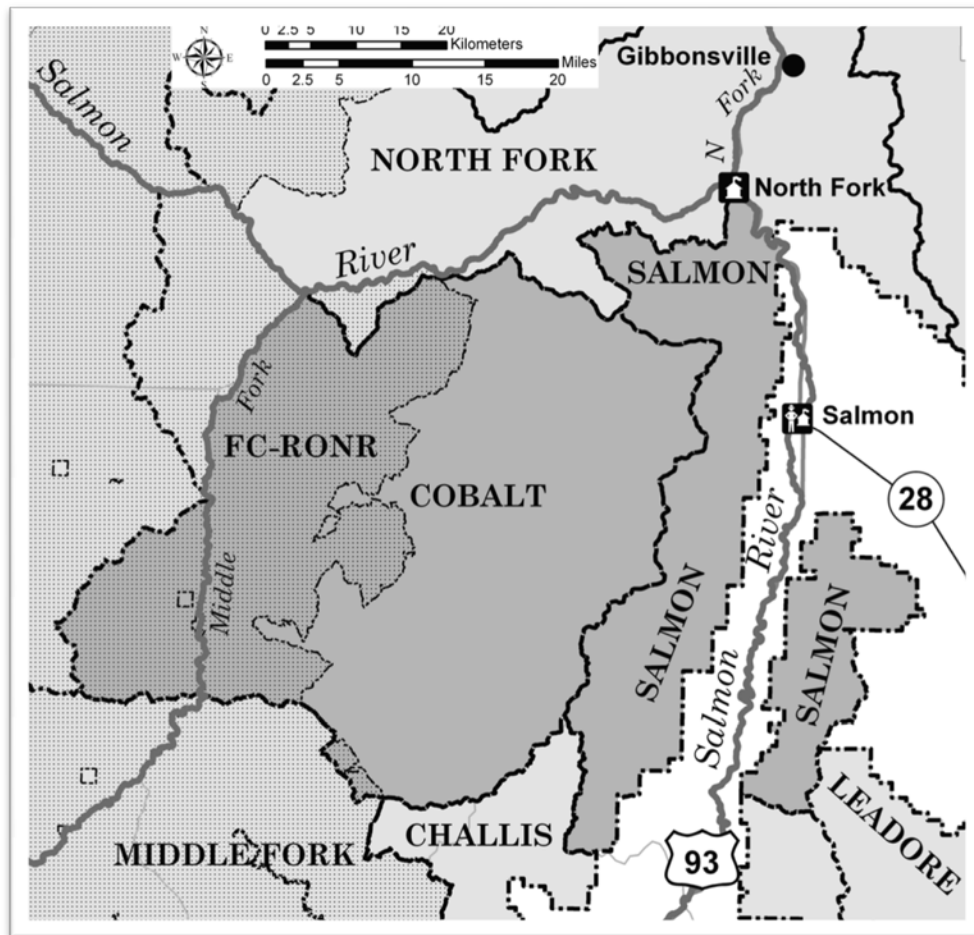
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<sup>329</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 6 December 1910," and Irvin C. Robertson, "Report on Waterfall Public Service Site, 12 October 1945," File: "2760, Waterfall," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

# Chapter 11: Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District

## NAMES & CONFIGURATIONS

Early ranger districts comprising the current Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District included the Leesburg Ranger District, one of the Salmon National Forest's original twelve. Its headquarters, the Leesburg Ranger Station, is now the California Bar Ranger Station. Beginning around 1915, the Forney Ranger District absorbed the Leesburg district, a process complete by 1918.<sup>1</sup>



Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District (dark gray)

Some early documents refer to the Forney Ranger District as the Cabin Creek Ranger District after its headquarters located three miles south of Forney, Idaho. Around 1931, the district's name changed to Copper Creek to match the name of its second headquarters, established six miles north of Forney.<sup>2</sup> It

<sup>1</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 54; and historic Forest Service personnel directories.

<sup>2</sup> Glenn S. Bradley, "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cabin Creek Ranger Station, 1936," 2760 Withdrawal Files, Supervisor's Office, SCNF; and Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 77.

absorbed part of the Yellowjacket Ranger District in 1954 and, three years later, was renamed the Cobalt Ranger District to reflect its proximity to a new mining community.<sup>3</sup>

The Yellowjacket Ranger District originally was known as the Middle Fork Ranger District, which should not be confused with the Middle Fork Ranger District created on the Challis in 1972. It was established in 1923 after part of the Idaho National Forest was transferred to the Salmon National Forest. It encompassed the transferred area, along with part of what later became the Copper Creek Ranger District.<sup>4</sup> Summer headquarters were initially at “the old Mormon Ranch house” on the Middle Fork Salmon River but shifted to the new Yellowjacket Ranger Station in 1925. At some point, most likely during the 1972 reorganization, part of the former Yellowjacket Ranger District went to the newly created Middle Fork Ranger District. In recent years, another part shifted to the North Fork Ranger District.

While the Salmon Ranger District’s boundaries undoubtedly changed over the years, at least its name persevered. In 1994, Cobalt ranger Clint Groll retired and Bob Russell, the Salmon District Ranger, became the acting ranger of the Cobalt district. When Russell transferred to the Supervisor’s Office in 1995, Debbie Henderson Norton became the first ranger of the newly consolidated Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District.<sup>5</sup>

## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Several of the administrative sites described below served as summer headquarters for the early ranger districts, with personnel moving to Salmon during winters. As districts consolidated, some sites converted to work centers. The ease of travel and communications led to the designation of Salmon, Idaho as the year-round headquarters for the Salmon and Cobalt ranger districts. In 1993, both districts relocated with the Supervisor’s Office staff to a new building on south of town on Highway 93. Proving the maxim “history repeats itself,” the Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District staff moved back to the former Supervisor’s Office compound in 2004.<sup>6</sup>

### ***Cabin Creek Ranger Station***

The Cabin Creek Ranger Station was about three miles south of Forney, Idaho, at or near the confluence of Cabin and Panther creeks. The GLO withdrew the 135-acre tract (T19N, R18E, S21) from public entry on October 29, 1907. Not to be confused with the Cabin Creek Administrative Site on the former Challis National Forest, it was unimproved at the time of its withdrawal.<sup>7</sup> It served as headquarters of the Forney Ranger District from 1909 until 1920.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Boone, 84.

<sup>4</sup> “Improvement Atlas Descriptive Sheet, Yellowjacket Ranger Station, 1935,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>5</sup> Bob Russell, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 4 October 2010.

<sup>6</sup> “Salmon/Cobalt Ranger District Open House,” News Release, 11 February 2005.

<sup>7</sup> George G. Bentz, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 26 September 1907,” File: “2760, Cabin Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>8</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cabin Creek Administrative Site, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.



**Cabin Creek Ranger Station**

E. Morris “Swede” Christensen, the Forney District Ranger, purposely located the Cabin Creek station next to his homestead.<sup>9</sup> By August 1908, he was constructing a house that he described as a “commodious six-room headquarters.”<sup>10</sup> He finished building the 18’ x 24’ log house, a barn, and a fence in 1909.<sup>11</sup>

As the Salmon National Forest matured during its first decade, district boundaries adjusted to improve administration.

By 1914, forest officials considered relocating the Forney district headquarters, a move heralding the pending consolidation of the Forney and Leesburg ranger districts. They proposed the McGowen Basin Ranger Station as a new location in 1914, going so far as to withdraw it that year from public entry. Four years later, they suggested Allen M. Colewell’s former claim near the Forney Post Office, noting the inadequacy of the Cabin Creek Ranger Station’s pasture and dilapidated buildings.<sup>12</sup> It was not until 1920, however, that the Copper Creek Ranger Station was built in a more central location six miles north of Forney.

Although the Cabin Creek site lost its status as a headquarters, it became a guard station for the ranger and crews working in the area. The former ranger dwelling received improvements in 1933. At that time, it was described as having a stone foundation, a shingled gable roof, four rooms on the lower level, a large room on the upper level, and an unfinished interior. With New Deal funds, the Forest Service lined the kitchen with wallboard and converted one part of the structure to a road equipment storage shed. Additionally, the house received a new roof (stained “standard chrome green”) and new sill logs. With this work done, the house was known as the machine shop/dwelling by 1936.<sup>13</sup>

A barn, also built in 1909, still existed in 1936. At that time, the decrepit structure was described as a 14’ x 16’ log structure with a board roof, a manger on the north side, and no loft. It was destroyed around 1939.<sup>14</sup> Other improvements included a 4’ x 5’ “old board latrine,” a corral, and a 1931 fence that

<sup>9</sup> John M. O’Connor, *Rocky Mountain Treasures*, (Bend, OR: Maverick Publications, 1994), 50.

<sup>10</sup> Magoon, 137.

<sup>11</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cabin Creek Administrative Site, 1936.”

<sup>12</sup> J.L.O. [Oquin?] to Forest Supervisor Parkinson, 30 June 1918, and Dana Parkinson to District Forester, 5 July 1918, File: “Salmon-Challis N.F., Salmon-Cobalt R.D., General,” Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah

<sup>13</sup> “Improvement Plan, Cabin Creek Administrative Site, 1936.”

<sup>14</sup> J. T. O’Neill, Property Lost or Damaged, 31 March 1939; Fiscal Year 1939 Journal Vouchers; Accession No. 82-212; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

replaced the 1909 fence.<sup>15</sup> Ross Tobias, stationed at the Cabin Creek site in 1910-11, built a cellar in 1911, but no mention is made of it in a 1936 description of improvements.<sup>16</sup>

In 1944, the ranger requested funds to maintain the 20' x 35' log machine shed (presumably the former dwelling), an R4 Plan 70 latrine, a corral, and the pasture fence. He also wanted money to build a standard two-room guard station.<sup>17</sup> There is no indication he received the money. Within ten years, the former Cabin Creek Ranger Station fell into disuse and, in early 1954, the Forest Service proposed to tear down the dwelling and use its logs for fuel.<sup>18</sup> All of the structures were gone by 1975.<sup>19</sup>

## **California Bar Ranger Station**

The GLO withdrew the 87-acre California Bar Ranger Station, which was located along the Salmon-Forney wagon road, on October 29, 1907. It served as headquarters for the Leesburg Ranger District until 1920 when the district consolidated with the Forney Ranger District. At that time, the California Bar site became a summer work station.

The Forest Service originally referred to the site as the Leesburg Ranger Station for a nearby mining community but locals called it California Bar after an old placer mine. In 1925, the Forest Supervisor wrote that he would try to avoid using "California Bar" when referring to the station.<sup>20</sup> Nevertheless, the Forest Service succumbed to local precedent and formally changed its name on June 3, 1941. At that time, the site's legal description was corrected from T22N, R20E, S6 to T21N, R20E, S6.<sup>21</sup>

Forest officers camped at the site as early as 1907.<sup>22</sup> Their comfort level increased when construction of a five-room cabin began in 1908.<sup>23</sup> Although some reports claim it was finished in 1909,<sup>24</sup> the house required additional work in 1911.<sup>25</sup> A regional inspector noted:

It is shown that \$500 has been spent on the house at California Bar known as the Leesburg R. S. It is far from complete, and has never been occupied. A very large structure was planned in the first place. According to the records, \$150 could yet be spent on this house under the law. The Ranger lives at California Bar nearby, renting a furnished house, and keeping his horses at the Leesburg R. S. If the record as to the cost of the Leesburg R. S. is correct, the Supervisor will, I believe, endeavor to secure an additional \$150 and make the house habitable, and in my judgment this should be done."<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Cabin Creek Administrative Site, 1936."

<sup>16</sup> Tobias Diary, 20 February 1911.

<sup>17</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>18</sup> "5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station, 1 January 1954," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>19</sup> Averill to Jones.

<sup>20</sup> Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, 6 April 1925, File: "2760, Leesburg," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>21</sup> Andrew R. McConkie, "Survey Map of Administrative Site, 30 August 1941," File: "2760, Leesburg," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>22</sup> Tobias Diary, 23 April 1907.

<sup>23</sup> Magoon, 137.

<sup>24</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, California Bar Administrative Site, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>25</sup> August A. Schroeder to Forest Supervisor, 17 January 1911, File: "2760, Leesburg," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>26</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 1911-1912."

When finished, the log dwelling had three rooms and a lean-to on the west. As a side-gabled log structure, it is unusual for central Idaho where front-gabled buildings were the norm during the late 1800s and early 1900s.<sup>27</sup> The two-pen structure is also atypical for its high plate height, which better accommodates use of the attic, and its full-width, log lean-to on the back. Physical evidence suggests the lean-to served as a woodshed, which is mentioned in Ranger Ray L. Dryer's 1913 work diary. Dryer added a wood block foundation to the house in 1913.<sup>28</sup> The interior was finished with rough building paper placed over the logs.<sup>29</sup>

Plans for a fence, a cellar, and a barn were in place by January 1911, when assistant forest ranger August Schroeder provided cost estimates.<sup>30</sup> Finished in 1912, the barn was described as "a 16' x 20' log barn with a hay loft, shingle roof, and rock foundation."<sup>31</sup> As a front-gabled building with an extended roof over the entrance, it represents the majority of the area's early log structures. Usually constructed of round logs, these "Rocky Mountain" or "Anglo-Western" buildings provided better protection from melting snow.<sup>32</sup>

Assistant ranger Ross Tobias moved to the California Bar Ranger Station with his new bride in the summer of 1913 and, soon thereafter, began constructing a log cellar.<sup>33</sup> The location of that structure is unknown.

The Forest Service renovated the California Bar Ranger Station in 1933-34, most likely with the help of New Deal funds and/or labor. Employees installed wood roofing shingles stained "standard chrome green" on the **Dwelling (#11137)** and **Barn (#11363)**. They also improved the house by applying a cement-based daubing to the logs, constructing a concrete foundation, and installing Firtex (low-density fiberboard) on the interiors of two rooms.

A **Latrine (#11727)**, constructed in 1934, probably replaced an earlier latrine.<sup>34</sup> It is consistent with other pit toilets constructed on the Salmon National Forest, especially at lookout sites, during the early 1930s. These latrines followed a design and materials lists that is similar to, and may have pre-dated, the standard R4 Plan 70 pit latrine.

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor requested funds to build an R4 Plan 7 guard station but his proposal and a similar request in 1944 went unfulfilled.<sup>35</sup> District consolidations and improved access to facilities in Salmon led the Forest Service to abandon the California Bar Ranger Station (Heritage No. SL-355, 10-LH-423). In 1954, the Copper Creek ranger suggested leasing it to the Williams Basin-Napias Cattle Association for use as a riders' summer camp.<sup>36</sup> It remained under special use permit to that outfit from 1956 until at least 1991.

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<sup>27</sup> Jordon, et. al., 14-16.

<sup>28</sup> Dryer Diary, 24 September 1913.

<sup>29</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, California Bar Administrative Site, 1936."

<sup>30</sup> August A. Schroeder to Forest Supervisor, 17 January 1911, File: "2760, Leesburg," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>31</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, California Bar Administrative Site, 1936."

<sup>32</sup> Jordon, et. al., 16-21.

<sup>33</sup> Tobias Diary, 21 August 1913.

<sup>34</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, California Bar Administrative Site, 1936."

<sup>35</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF; and McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>36</sup> "5-Year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger District."

Former Forest Service archeologist Joe Gallagher and log restoration expert Harrison Goodall led a training session in 1988 to restore the California Bar dwelling. Their work earned an Orchid Award from the Idaho Historic Preservation Council. The Salmon-Challis National Forest acknowledged the site's historic importance and re-designated it as an interpretive site.<sup>37</sup>

## ***Cobalt Ranger Station***

The Copper Creek Ranger Station was a summer headquarters beginning in 1920, a role it gradually lost after the district's 1995 consolidation with the Salmon Ranger District. It first served the Forney Ranger District, later known as the Copper Creek Ranger District (c.1931-1957) then the Cobalt Ranger District (1957-1995). Earl Gilbreath surveyed the tract in May of 1910, describing it as unimproved and unclaimed.<sup>38</sup> As a result of his work, the Forest Service received approval for the administrative site on November 25, 1910. It covered 16.71 acres in Section 3 of T19N, R19E and straddled Panther Creek and the Salmon-Forney stage road. Despite this action, forest officials did not occupy the Copper Creek Ranger Station much in the early years. As of 1916, a special use permittee was using it "for agricultural purposes."<sup>39</sup> The situation changed in 1920 when the Forest Service developed the site as headquarters for the Forney Ranger District, previously based at the Cabin Creek Ranger Station about nine miles to the south.

District Ranger Al Wheeler and Earl Kingsbury built the first structures.<sup>40</sup> Started in 1920, these included a three-room house, a three-horse barn, a tool/woodshed, a cellar, and an outhouse.<sup>41</sup> In 1928, a regional inspector recommended the board-and-batten barn "be raised and the rotten lumber removed from the base, and the structure then set on rock or cement pillars."<sup>42</sup> Soon thereafter, the site gained more buildings: a 12' x 20' tool shed (1929), a cellar (1929) to replace the old caved-in cellar, a 10' x 12' open-sided woodshed (built in 1930 to replace the first one), a 10' x 16' garage (1930), and a guard quarters/storeroom (1930).<sup>43</sup>

In 1933-34, CCC enrollees from Moccasin Creek Camp F-89 and Progress Works Administration (PWA) workers redeveloped the Copper Creek Ranger Station by remodeling existing buildings and constructing new ones. The latter group included an R4 Plan 23 woodshed/storeroom, an R4 Plan 20 garage, an R4 Plan 33 machine shed/storeroom, an R4 Plan 7 guard station, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 11 barn. Most of the buildings are on the west side of Panther Creek but the new barn, the pasture, and a powder house were on the east side.<sup>44</sup> The powder house, built in 1933 about one-quarter mile from the main compound, consisted of a "10' x 10' creosoted bridge plank over heavy timber construction with heavy iron door." The rustic structure, which cost all of \$15.54, may have stored explosives used to develop the former Salmon-Forney stage road, which is shown on the site's 1936 survey map as the Challis-Salmon Truck Trail. Other New Deal-era work included the replacement of a bridge over Panther Creek to provide

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<sup>37</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 54.

<sup>38</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 25 November 1910," File: "2760, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>39</sup> John A. Pearson to Regional Forester, 28 July 1916, File: "2760, Meadow Butte," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>40</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 77.

<sup>41</sup> Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>42</sup> C. N. Woods, "Salmon Inspection, 27 August 1928," File: "1680," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>43</sup> "A Study of the Salmon National Forest," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), 24 September 1930, 16; and "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station."

<sup>44</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station."





**Copper Creek Ranger Station (Cobalt Summer Administrative Site), 1948. Photo courtesy of Philip Gutzman.** *Mr. Gutzman lived on site while his father was ranger. He identified the pile of rocks on the left as the cellar and the adjacent building as the blacksmith shop. The summer smokechaser stayed in the "pie wagon" in the left foreground. On the right, two small posts with a rail held the rain gauge. The cow belonged to the Gutzmans.*

access to the barn and pasture. Additionally, crews seeded a bluegrass and white clover lawn around the ranger and guard dwellings (1934), planted several species of conifers (1934-35), and re-built fences.<sup>45</sup>

Soon after this redevelopment, the ranger recommended expansion of the Copper Creek Ranger Station's boundaries to include all of the improvements and the entire pasture.<sup>46</sup> The resulting 1936 survey revealed that the original legal description for the 1920 withdrawal was incorrect.<sup>47</sup> Consequently, a new withdrawal covering 21.5 acres in Section 18 of T20N, R19E was approved April 21, 1937 and the original withdrawal was released May 5, 1937.<sup>48</sup> The site expanded to 30 acres by another withdrawal dated May 31, 1955.

Despite numerous requests for more buildings in 1938 and 1944, the Copper Creek Ranger Station did not see many changes until the 1950s, thanks to at least two factors. Forest Service appropriations for capital improvements increased that decade and the reorganization of the Salmon National Forest's ranger districts necessitated the abandonment or expansion of certain administrative sites. Part of the Yellowjacket Ranger District transferred to the Copper Creek Ranger District in 1954, an action that shifted more staff to Copper Creek.<sup>49</sup> Three years later, the latter was renamed the Cobalt Ranger District and the name of its headquarters changed from the Copper Creek Ranger Station to the Cobalt Ranger Station.

The mid-century changes to the site began in 1950 when ranger Lester Gutzman relocated a shower building and a tool shed from the Forney (a.k.a. McDonald Flat) CCC Camp to the station. The former became the gas house while the latter served as a bunkhouse. Gutzman's son Philip recalled, "In 1951, a

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*; and "Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County."

<sup>46</sup> Glenn S. Bradley to Forest Supervisor, 27 April 1934, File: "2760, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>47</sup> J. O. Reeve, "Description of Survey, July 1936," File: "2760, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>48</sup> J. W. Sirtus to Forest Supervisor, 5 May 1937, File: "2760, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>49</sup> "Cobalt Summer Station Moves to New Site," News Release, 20 November 1984.

water line was run to the bunkhouse, but those living there still used a latrine located just northwest of the bunkhouse, as did the other smoke chasers.”<sup>50</sup> After a 1953 inspection, regional architect George L. Nichols described it as a substandard smokechaser dwelling “not on record,” and recommended it be abandoned or improved.<sup>51</sup> It was removed sometime after 1954.

Ranger Gutzman also constructed a light plant building to shelter a gas-powered Onan generator “near the back fence about 20 meters from Dummy Creek.” His son remembered the structure, “an oversized doghouse,” had a removable door to allow sufficient cooling. The ranger removed the light plant after he succeeded in building a power line to the mouth of Blackbird Creek.<sup>52</sup>

In 1957, the 1929 cellar, described in 1936 as “an 8’ x 10’ side-hill cellar with rubble masonry walls and reinforced concrete roof,” was condemned and removed.<sup>53</sup> Soon thereafter, the ranger station gained a bunkhouse (1958) and a ranger dwelling (1959).

Several buildings underwent significant alterations in the early 1970s, perhaps due to the changes in forest and district boundaries. Despite efforts to keep up with facilities needs, the housing and sanitation systems at Copper Creek again proved inadequate. In 1981, a Forest Service inspector reported the Cobalt Ranger Station was remote, about 1.5 hours from Challis and Salmon, with employees occupying it about eight months per year. Facilities in the main compound (west of Panther Creek) were acceptable but those to the east, in an area later known as the Cobalt Tent City, were very poor. Crew housing, he wrote, consisted of a disarray of substandard A-frame cabins and tents there.<sup>54</sup>

In response, the Pearson Construction Company placed modular housing units on a bench a few miles to the south. Staff moved to the new compound, known as the Moyer Administrative Site, in 1985. The District eventually relocated the A-frame cabins from the Cobalt Ranger Station to other locations around the forest.<sup>55</sup> Other Tent City structures, documented with photos in 1999, were removed also. They included some sheds, a latrine, and a fire cache (#11331). The latter building was a 1952 oil house constructed at the Yellowjacket Ranger Station<sup>56</sup> and relocated to Cobalt by 1984.<sup>57</sup> The District moved it a second time to the Panther Creek Guard Station in 2001.

The Cobalt Summer Administrative Site’s existing buildings, listed by facility number, are as follows:<sup>58</sup>

- 1. Ranger Dwelling (#11110):** Ranger Al Wheeler and Earl Kingsbury built the three-room dwelling in 1920.<sup>59</sup> Historic photographs illustrate a small, square, hip-roofed structure with a central,

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<sup>50</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

<sup>51</sup> Nichols, “1953 Inspection of Copper Creek.”

<sup>52</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 6 December 2010.

<sup>53</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station”; “5-Year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger District”; and Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

<sup>54</sup> Lippert.

<sup>55</sup> “Cobalt Summer Station Moves to New Site. According to facilities engineer Randy Thompson, the A-frame cabins were relocated to other sites for administrative use but several of them are now available through the Forest Service’s cabin rental program. Thompson thinks the Salmon National Forest may have acquired them from the Bitterroot National Forest in the 1970s.

<sup>56</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

<sup>57</sup> Waldemar Mueller, “Revised Yellowjacket Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1 March 1954,” Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>58</sup> Most of the following is from “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station”; Nichols, “1953 Inspection of Copper Creek”; Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF; and McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

brick chimney and a full-width, hip-roofed porch. It had drop siding, exposed rafter tails, corner boards, and 2/2 double-hung windows. The building received significant repairs in 1927<sup>60</sup> but, in 1933, CCC enrollees undertook a major renovation. For \$2,994, they moved it 60 feet, replaced the hip roof with a front-gabled roof, and added a square-columned front porch and multi-pane windows. These modifications brought the house in line with the Region 4 architectural identity, as defined by architect George L. Nichols. According to a 1936 description, it was a 26' x 32' building with a 7-foot deep porch, five rooms, a bathroom, and a 23' x 25' basement. Despite the work, the district ranger requested a new house only a decade later but his wish was not granted. When Nichols inspected the site in 1953, he found the building to be satisfactory.

2. **Timber Office (#11203):** Built as an R4 Plan 7 guard station/office, this building is now the timber office. It cost \$1,716 when completed in 1933-34. As more housing became available, the building served increasingly as office space. It received a rear addition in 1971 and, by 1975, gained a front addition, replacement doors and windows, and two entry porches on the south side.
3. **Summer Office (#11204):** The house, built in 1958-59 as a ranger dwelling, is an R4 Plan 166, designed by Forest Service architects William R. Turner and Cal Spaun. It became an office when the Cobalt Ranger District moved its housing to the Moyer Administrative Site in 1985.
4. **Barn (#11309):** The CCC men built the R4 Plan 11 barn in 1933-34 for \$1,675.
5. **Warehouse (#11310):** At a cost of \$1,170, the machine shed/storeroom was constructed in 1933-34 to replace the 1929 tool shed. Now known as the warehouse, it is a mirrored version of the R4 Plan 33 and its large garage doors swing rather than slide. It must have had a dirt floor because forest officers proposed to pour a concrete floor in 1937 and 1938.<sup>61</sup> In 1973, doors and windows were removed or relocated.
6. **Oil Storage Shed (#11321):** This 6' x 20' building, built in 1993, is a shed-roofed structure clad with T1-11 siding.
7. **Gas & Oil House (#11325):** In 1948, the Salmon National Forest requested funds to build a "suitable gasoline and oil house" with an underground tank. Keeping with post-war recycling trends, Lester Gutzman relocated a c.1935 10' x 12' shower house from the Forney (a.k.a. McDonald Flat) CCC Camp and converted it to a gas house.<sup>62</sup> He may have done this in 1950, the date the building was reportedly "rebuilt."<sup>63</sup> In conjunction with this work, an underground fuel tank and an open grease pit were installed also. The ranger also gained a hand-operated gas pump from Farrell Terry, the operator of a small store and gas station at the mouth of Cabin Creek.<sup>64</sup> The gas and oil house doubled in size with a rear addition in 1973.
8. **Conference Room & Storage (#11328):** In 1938 and 1944, forest officers proposed to build a bunkhouse for fire crews. A third request in 1957 justified the need for quarters to house seasonal employees in the remote area where no other housing was available.<sup>65</sup> Finally, a

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<sup>59</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 77.

<sup>60</sup> "Forest Notes," February 18, 1927.

<sup>61</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: "1680," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>62</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

<sup>63</sup> "5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station."

<sup>64</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

<sup>65</sup> J. W. Ladle, "Cobalt Bunkhouse Justification Statement, 15 August 1957," File: "7300, Cobalt Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

bunkhouse was completed in 1958, somewhat following plans for the 1956 Indianola warehouse-to-bunkhouse conversion (R4 Plan A34).<sup>66</sup>

9. **Storage Shed (#11335):** This 15' x 20' building, which dates to 1993, is a frame structure with T1-11 siding and a shallow, front-gabled roof.
10. **Residence (#11347):** This R4 Plan 23 building was built in 1933-34 for \$399. Originally designated a woodshed/storeroom, it replaced the 1930 woodshed. Deviations from the standard plan included window and door locations, including the placement of garage doors on the gable end, rather than the side. The Forest converted the woodshed to a guard station in 1946. By the 1960s, it was known as the "Cobalt Alternative Dwelling" (facility no. 1109) and in 1975 as the "Fire Control Officer's Dwelling." Current engineering records refer to it as the "Residence (Old Fire Cache)," indicating yet another use.
11. **Storage Room (#11365):** As with other buildings on site, this building served numerous purposes as the District's facilities needs changed. Constructed in 1930 as a garage, it was converted to a blacksmith shop in 1933-34 at a cost of \$234. The work included installation of siding to match other buildings. As seen in a 1933 photo, it originally had board-and-batten siding and Z-braced doors on a gable end. Lester Gutzman recalled the shop had a forge that the used "to adjust horse and mule shoes and to repair shovels, axes and Pulaskis."<sup>67</sup> The district remodeled the blacksmith shop into a shower house in 1952.<sup>68</sup> The building likely assumed its general present appearance at that time with some alterations made in the 1970s. It also served as a laundry building for several years.
12. **Carpenter Shop (#11511):** Constructed in 1933-34 for \$1,100, this former R4 Plan 20 garage replaced the 1930 garage/blacksmith shop. A regional inspector suggested the addition of a concrete floor to the building in 1937.<sup>69</sup> In 1973, the district converted the garage to a bunkhouse, which required removal of the garage doors and an addition on the rear.
13. **Pole Barn (no number):** This open-sided structure consists of an open truss roof covered with corrugated metal and supported by round posts. District staff built it in the mid-1990s.<sup>70</sup>
14. **Fire Shed 6:** This 4' x 3' fire hose shelter measures 5'-3" from the ground to its roof ridge. It has a front-gabled, wood-shingled roof and plywood siding. It is red with white trim and a green roof. Its construction date is unknown, but features suggest it may have been put on site around 1973 when the compound's buildings under went extensive renovation, some of which relied heavily on the use of plywood.

After the Copper Creek Ranger Station lost its status as a summer headquarters, it became a general work center and is known now as the Cobalt Summer Administrative Site (Heritage No. SL-38, 10-LH-351). In 2000, the Clear Creek Fire threatened the compound and firefighting crews soaked the buildings with water to protect them. To repair the resulting damage, the Forest Service installed metal roofing on all buildings except the barn, after consultation with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

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<sup>66</sup> A. L. Anderson, "Plans for Cobalt Bunkhouse, 9 July 1957," File: "7300, Cobalt Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>67</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

<sup>68</sup> "5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station."

<sup>69</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: "1680," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>70</sup> James L. Upchurch, telephone communication with Richa Wilson, 1 October 2010.

## ***Salmon Downtown Complex***

The town of Salmon has been the headquarters of the Salmon National Forest since 1907. The first Supervisor's Offices were in rented buildings but, by the early 1930s, forest officers sought permanent facilities. After requesting bids in 1931 for land, the Forest Service acquired a 0.44-acre property (Block 1; Section 6 of T21N, R22E) from the George L. Shoup estate for a mere \$75.<sup>71</sup> The United States accepted title on July 30, 1934 after extensive title investigations and after improvements were already constructed. These included a 1931 warehouse and buildings that the CCC started in 1933. In addition to modernizing the 1931 building, the CCC enrollees built an R4 Plan 54 office, a garage, and a machine shop. All were painted white with Nile green trim; roofs were stained light green.<sup>72</sup>

By 1936, the Salmon National Forest found the new compound too small – primarily because of ongoing New Deal relief work – and recommended construction of a warehouse, machine shop, and oil house on an adjacent parcel.<sup>73</sup> Indeed, the Forest Service purchased a 0.43-acre tract (Lots 1-3, Block 2) to the east and across McPherson Street, with title accepted on March 21, 1938. There, the agency built a warehouse in 1937 and an oil house in 1938.<sup>74</sup> A second office, which was a smaller version of the R4 Plan 54 design, was built on the parcel in 1960 for the Salmon Ranger District staff.

After a 1953 inspection of the Salmon site, Forest Service architect George L. Nichols criticized an ongoing Forest Service trend:

This setup, having grown as it has, is one which reflects on policies of choosing too small a site. It is rather unfortunate that the activities are split as they are. Reflecting back, additional land was available to both the South and East at nominal figures. This was passed by. If we grow any larger at Salmon, extra property will need to be purchased at considerable distance from this setup, thus offering more problems of control and management.<sup>75</sup>

Nichols's prediction proved true. In 1965, the Supervisor's Office relocated to a new building on the east side of US Highway 93, just north of Salmon.<sup>76</sup> The older site, now known as the Salmon Downtown Complex, continued to serve as the district headquarters for the Salmon Ranger District and as winter headquarters for the Cobalt Ranger District. When the two districts combined in 1994, district staff relocated with the Supervisor's Office personnel to the Public Lands Center, one mile south of Salmon along Highway 93. The Downtown Complex became a work center for district and forest employees. The Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District headquarters moved back to the Downtown Complex in 2004 where it

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<sup>71</sup> E.W. Whitcomb to H. E. Ray, 13 February 1933, File: "2760, Supervisor's Headquarters," Supervisor's Office, SCNF; and "Fires All Out in Salmon Forest," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), August 26, 1931, 1.

<sup>72</sup> "Forest Service New Building," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), June 21, 1933, 1; and "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Salmon National Forest Supervisor's Office, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>73</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Salmon National Forest Supervisor's Office, 1936."

<sup>74</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1937 Journal Vouchers; and Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1938 Journal Vouchers.

<sup>75</sup> G. L. Nichols to A. L. Anderson, 2 November 1953, File: "7300, Salmon Administrative Site," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>76</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 76.

remains today. The buildings at the Salmon Downtown Complex (Heritage No. SL-422, 10-LH-596), listed by facility number, are as follows:<sup>77</sup>

- 1. Old Cobalt District Office (#11201):** On May 31, 1933, the Regional Office directed the Salmon Forest Supervisor to accept the bid for the Supervisor's Office and proceed with construction.<sup>78</sup> The bid was likely for materials because, by mid-June, a CCC crew overseen by Jake Middlekauff began excavating the basement.<sup>79</sup> October saw its completion at a cost of \$4,774 and the Forest staff's move to its new facility.<sup>80</sup> A rear addition was constructed in 1938, following Forest Service architect George L. Nichols's R4 Plan 54E. As a consultant in 1960, Nichols developed another design for additions on the north and east that were never built. Instead, the Supervisor's Office staff relocated to a new building north of town in 1965. The Forest used the old office as a storage facility until 1972 when it became the Cobalt Ranger District's winter station.<sup>81</sup> After the District staff relocated to the Public Lands Center in 1994, it again became a storage building. Since a 2004 rehabilitation, it has been the headquarters of the Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District.
- 2. Salmon District Office (#11208):** George L. Nichols retired from the Forest Service in 1956 but, as a consultant, continued to prepare architectural plans for the agency. He drew a smaller version of the R4 Plan 54 office (20' x 40' rather than 24' x 44'), which was constructed in 1960 as the Salmon Ranger District office. Located on the east parcel and accessed from Sharkey Street, it allowed district staff to move from the old Supervisor's Office building across the street. In 1989, the building expanded with a compatible addition on its northwest side. It ceased to be the district office in 1994 and now serves as overflow office space for Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District employees.
- 3. Salmon Warehouse No. 1 (#11318):** The Salmon newspaper reported that construction of the Forest Service's warehouse and machine shed had commenced by August 1931.<sup>82</sup> It was completed at a cost of \$3,306 in early December, although painting was postponed until the following spring.<sup>83</sup> CCC enrollees altered door and window locations in the 1930s to improve the building's functionality. In 1944, the Assistant Forest Supervisor requested funds to reconfigure the warehouse to accommodate better fire equipment and the dispatcher.<sup>84</sup>
- 4. Salmon Warehouse No. 2 (#11319):** By October 1936, CCC enrollees were constructing a new warehouse on the east parcel. The R4 Plan 37 structure, built to accommodate "trucks, gas and oil, and equipment," was likely finished in 1937.<sup>85</sup> By 1944, the Forest sought to alter the building "to accommodate all forest warehousing other than fire" by insulating and heating it,

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<sup>77</sup> Most of the following is from "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Salmon National Forest Supervisor's Office, 1936."

<sup>78</sup> John N. Kinney to Regional Forester, 31 May 1933, and C. N. Woods to Forest Supervisor, 31 May 1933, File: "2760, Supervisor's Headquarters," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>79</sup> "Forest Service New Building" and "Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County."

<sup>80</sup> "Forest Office Moved Saturday," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), October 18, 1933, 1.

<sup>81</sup> "Administrative Structures Inventory, Heritage Report No. SL-85-326," Report Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

No primary source cited.

<sup>82</sup> "Fires All Out in Salmon Forest"; and "More Buildings Under Construction," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), September 9, 1931, 1.

<sup>83</sup> "Notes from the Salmon Forest," December 2, 1931.

<sup>84</sup> I. C. Robertson, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 15 February 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>85</sup> "Forest Building a New Warehouse," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), October 14, 1936, 1; and Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1937 Journal Vouchers.

constructing a storage loft, partitioning an office, and installing a lift from the basement.<sup>86</sup> Funds were not allocated for the project and, in 1953, regional architect George Nichols again suggested modifications to the building, which he referred to as the “fire warehouse.”<sup>87</sup>

5. **Salmon Oil/Gas House (#11329):** The CCC built the R4 Plan 53 gas and oil house, most likely in 1938.<sup>88</sup> The selection of this standard dwelling/office design is odd and its utilitarian function at the Salmon compound required adjustments, including a loading dock and sliding door on the rear elevation.
6. **Salmon Engineering Warehouse (#11364):** Like the office, the Salmon Forest Supervisor received approval to accept the bid for construction of a shop on May 31, 1933.<sup>89</sup> Under Jake Middlekauff, CCC enrollees had poured the foundations and were framing the structure by mid-June.<sup>90</sup> They finished the 24’ x 40’ building that year at a cost of \$1,758. Four years later, a regional inspector described it as inadequate, especially for winter work such as sign and picnic table construction.<sup>91</sup>
7. **Salmon Radio Shop (#11504):** In 1933, the CCC built a 24’ x 40’ four-car garage for \$1,104. Though described in some records as an R4 Plan 33 shop/storeroom, it was more similar to the R4 Plan 33A for a garage/storeroom. By 1953, it was a radio shop.
8. **Salmon Storage Shed (Radio Shop) (#11371):** This 8’ x 6’ shed, clad with plywood siding, was placed on site in 1994.
9. **Salmon Road Crew Sheds (#11372, #11375, #11376):** District staff removed these three sheds from behind Warehouse No. 1 in 2009. Materials and detailing suggest they dated from approximately 1950 if not earlier. A 1938 site plan shows two temporary blacksmith shops behind Warehouse No. 1, which suggests a possible connection.<sup>92</sup> A photo indicates shed #11372 was there in 1953. Photos from 1974 illustrate the presence of sheds #11375 and #11376. It is possible that the latter two were moved to the Salmon Downtown Complex from another administrative site.

## ***Yellowjacket Ranger Station***

The Yellowjacket Ranger Station served as summer headquarters for the Middle Fork Ranger District, created in 1923. Initially, the ranger reportedly worked from “the old Mormon Ranch house” on the Middle Fork Salmon River.<sup>93</sup> Another source states the ranger’s station there consisted of a “10’ x 12’ wall tent on a tent frame kit” in one corner of the Ranch.<sup>94</sup> The Forest planned to establish a summer ranger

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<sup>86</sup> Art Buckingham, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 3 February 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>87</sup> G. L. Nichols to A. L. Anderson, 2 November 1953, File: “7300, Salmon Administrative Site,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>88</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1938 Journal Vouchers.

<sup>89</sup> John N. Kinney to Regional Forester, 31 May 1933, and C. N. Woods to Forest Supervisor, 31 May 1933, File: “2760, Supervisor’s Headquarters,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>90</sup> “Forest Service New Building” and “Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County.”

<sup>91</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: “1680,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>92</sup> “Salmon National Forest Supervisor’s Office Improvement Plan, 1938,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>93</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Yellowjacket Ranger Station, 1936,” Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>94</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010.

station at the mouth of Camas Creek but, in 1924, inspector C. N. Woods recommended against it because its water, forage, timber, and accessibility were inadequate. As a substitute, he authorized construction of the summer headquarters at Yellowjacket Creek, a central location with access to a telephone line and a wagon road.<sup>95</sup>

The Yellowjacket site initially was withdrawn for administrative use on November 30, 1910. This 80.28-acre tract in Section 33 of T19N, R16E was released August 13, 1915 – possibly due to its proximity to multiple mining claims. Despite the release, the Salmon National Forest followed Wood’s advice and developed the parcel as a ranger station in 1924-25. Lew Degen, a contract carpenter, constructed the first station building – a log dwelling – and Forest Service employee Harold Bahm built the other structures, including a log barn, a toilet, and a pasture fence.<sup>96</sup> In 1928, Forest Supervisor John Kinney emphasized the need for a new withdrawal to protect these investments.<sup>97</sup> Consequently, a withdrawal of 24 acres along Yellowjacket Creek (T19N, R17E, Sections 8 and 9) occurred January 29, 1930. The site expanded to 40 acres on May 31, 1955.

Other improvements at the Yellowjacket Ranger Station included a woodshed and a garage/storeroom, both built in 1932.<sup>98</sup> In 1934, 24 CCC men set up a spike camp on site and began remodeling the dwelling. They also built a cellar, a bridge, and a replacement barn.<sup>99</sup> CCC crews, working at the station through at least 1938, painted the buildings white with green trim and stained the roofs a slate color.<sup>100</sup>

In September 1937, a regional inspector noted the need for more quarters:

The Yellowjacket station has been well developed with a set of neat up to date buildings, but is not being very neatly kept by the ranger. Manure, rubbish, and junk are too much in evidence. This is the headquarters of one of the back country districts where it is frequently necessary to house visiting officers and other forest employees, and there is need for one more building for that purpose. I would suggest a new two-car garage with a bunk room in the back room, working the old garage over for a storehouse for the ranger.<sup>101</sup>

The Salmon newspaper reported later that month that enrollees from CCC Company 1764 had set up a spike camp at the station where they planned to build a warehouse.<sup>102</sup> Completed in 1938, this modified R4 Plan 33 “dwelling-garage” provided much-needed accommodations. Nevertheless, housing continued to be a problem. In 1944, District Ranger Lester Gutzman requested money to build a “4-apartment

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<sup>95</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 77.

<sup>96</sup> John M. O’Connor, 52; “News Notes of Forest Activities,” *The Idaho Recorder* (Salmon, ID), June 5, 1925, 1; and Lester T. Gutzman, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 4 January 1930,” File: “2760, Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>97</sup> John Kinney to Forest Ranger, 4 September 1928, File: “2760, Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>98</sup> “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Yellowjacket Ranger Station, 1936.”

<sup>99</sup> Waldemar Mueller, “Revised Yellowjacket Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1 March 1954,” Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>100</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1938 Journal Vouchers.

<sup>101</sup> W. B. Rice to Regional Forester, 8 September 1937, File: “1680,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>102</sup> Elton L. Brown, “Forney CCC Camp,” *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), 23 September 1937, 1.



building to house alternate, packer, station guard, and emergency guard.” He noted that these personnel stayed in tents, the warehouse, and a bunkroom.<sup>103</sup>

Despite the housing shortage, the site received little if any improvement work until after World War II. In the summer of 1947, the Forest Service acquired a surplus CCC camp building for use as a hay barn.<sup>104</sup> A non-standard oil house was built in 1952.<sup>105</sup> Eventually, some buildings were removed, including the woodshed (sometime before 1953),<sup>106</sup> the oil house (relocated to the Cobalt Ranger Station by 1984 and to the Panther Creek Guard Station in 2001), and the hay barn (sold and removed after 1985).

The site’s landscaping included a fenced lawn and, in 1938, the Forest Supervisor proposed to construct concrete walks around the house.<sup>107</sup> Other features included a corral, a flagpole, and a timber bridge with rubble masonry abutments. The bridge was condemned in 1952. In 1950, the Forest Service re-routed the Yellowjacket Creek to the eastern edge of the administrative site to increase the size of the pasture and “to eliminate a hazard for children.”<sup>108</sup> Substantial flooding in 1974 illustrated the creek’s influence on the site. The current channel separates the cellar, now suffering from the effects of erosion, from the rest of the compound.

The Yellowjacket Ranger Station served as the ranger’s summer headquarters until 1954 when the Copper Creek Ranger District absorbed the Yellowjacket Ranger District.<sup>109</sup> Consequently, its usefulness declined. The Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District now uses the garage for administrative purposes and the dwelling is available for public rental. The other buildings are vacant.<sup>110</sup> Following is a summary of buildings known to exist at the site:<sup>111</sup>

1. **Yellowjacket Dwelling (#11113):** Completed in 1925, the log dwelling measured 24’ x 24’ and had 6-foot wide porches on the front and back. As seen in early photographs, it had a pyramidal hipped roof; partial front and rear porches with hip roofs; a central, brick chimney; and multi-light windows. A CCC crew dramatically remodeled the house in 1933-34 to conform to the Forest Service’s regional design standards. They replaced the hip roof with a gable roof, widened the porches to full width, enclosed part of the back porch for use as an extra bedroom, added a bathroom, and clad the log structure with V-grooved novelty siding. A basement was dug under the house sometime after January 1936, possibly in 1937 when CCC labor on the house totaled \$810.<sup>112</sup> Remodeling costs came to \$5,589, a significant sum in those days.

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<sup>103</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944,” File: “1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>104</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 8 July 1947,” File: “1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>105</sup> Mueller, “Revised Yellowjacket Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet.”

<sup>106</sup> George L. Nichols, “1953 Administrative Sites Inspection, 23 September 1953,” File: “7300, Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>107</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>108</sup> Mueller, “Revised Yellowjacket Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet.”

<sup>109</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 146.

<sup>110</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 52.

<sup>111</sup> Unless noted otherwise, the following information is from three versions of the “Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Yellowjacket Ranger Station,” dated 1936, 1941, and 1954 and located in the Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>112</sup> Salmon National Forest-Fiscal Year 1937 Journal Vouchers.

2. **Yellowjacket Log Barn (destroyed):** A log barn was built sometime between 1925 and 1928.<sup>113</sup> An early photograph portrays it as a rectangular structure with a side-gabled roof and a hayloft. It was destroyed in 1934 after a new barn was constructed.
3. **Yellowjacket Barn (#11324):** In 1934, the CCC replaced the c.1925 barn with an R4 Plan 13A barn at a cost of \$1,277. A decade later, the district ranger requested, but did not receive, funds to construct a 12-foot addition to the barn, which he considered too small.<sup>114</sup> Instead, the Forest Service relocated a surplus CCC building to the site for hay and tack storage. With this new building, the district proposed to convert the barn to a bunkhouse in 1954 but did not receive adequate funds to do so.
4. **Yellowjacket Hay Barn (#11323, removed):** In 1947, the Forest Service acquired a 30' x 30' "former Army CCC portable building" from the abandoned CCC Forney Camp 167.<sup>115</sup> For \$1,300, it was placed on a concrete foundation and partitioned, with the north half used for hay storage and the south half for tack. Need for the hay barn, referred to as a "storehouse" in 1953, eventually decreased and the Forest Service removed it sometime after consultation with the Idaho SHPO in 1987.
5. **Yellowjacket Woodshed (removed):** The 10' x 14' frame woodshed, constructed in 1932, was removed sometime before 1953 when regional architect George L. Nichols inspected the site.<sup>116</sup>
6. **Yellowjacket Warehouse (#11337):** Now known as the warehouse, this frame structure was built as a 16' x 20' garage/storeroom in 1932. It is not a standard Forest Service design. The CCC completed some work on the \$673 building, most likely to bring it up to regional standards. The ranger, in 1948, relocated his office space from the house to the storeroom – a remodeled, knotty pine-lined room measuring 13' x 16'. With this alteration, the name of the building changed from "garage-storeroom" to "office-warehouse."
7. **Yellowjacket Garage (#11308):** A spike camp from CCC Company 1764 constructed this 20' x 40' "dwelling-garage" in 1937-38 for \$1,728.<sup>117</sup> Although incorrectly described in 1954 as an R4 Plan 21 design, it is actually a modified version of the larger R4 Plan 33 shop/storeroom. Modifications include a bunkroom instead of a storeroom and rearrangement of the fenestration. In March 1952, District Ranger Waldemar Mueller complained that the only bathing facility at the Yellowjacket Ranger Station was in the ranger's dwelling, which presented an unacceptable situation for the ranger alternate who occupied the dwelling-garage with four other members of his family.<sup>118</sup> Mueller proposed and succeeded in having an 8.5' x 4.5' bathroom added to the garage in 1953.
8. **Yellowjacket Cellar (#11624):** The CCC built a concrete cellar in a hillside southeast of the other station buildings in 1934. Similar in design to the R4 Plan 62 cellar, the 8' x 16' structure cost \$739. In 1950, the channel of Yellowjacket Creek shifted eastward, thus isolating the cellar from the rest of the compound and making it vulnerable to erosion.

<sup>113</sup> John Kinney to Forest Ranger, 4 September 1928, File: "2760, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>114</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region; and Floor Plan of Yellowjacket Ranger Station Dwelling, 1954, File: "2760, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>115</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 8 July 1947," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>116</sup> George Nichols, "1953 Administrative Sites Inspection."

<sup>117</sup> Brown, "Forney CCC Camp."

<sup>118</sup> W. Mueller to Forest Supervisor, 11 March 1952, File: "7300, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

9. **Yellowjacket Oil House (relocated):** The oil house, built in 1952 for \$150, was relocated to the Cobalt Ranger Station by 1984. A 1954 description portrayed it as an 8' x 10' frame building with a concrete floor and foundation, housing a 516-gallon tank and a pump. It has been at the Panther Creek Guard Station since 2001.
10. **Yellowjacket Light Plant (removed):** The 1954 site plan shows a "light plant," a common term for a generator shed. Lester Gutzman built it, likely in the 1940s, to shelter a gas-powered generator. His son remembered the structure, "an oversized doghouse," had a removable door to allow sufficient cooling.<sup>119</sup> Its removal date is unknown.
11. **Yellowjacket Old Latrine (removed):** A 4' x 6' frame toilet was built in 1925. Although a bathroom was added to the ranger's dwelling in 1934, a 1936 site plan shows an outhouse southeast of the barn. As with most sites, it likely served crews and other personnel to minimize disturbances to the ranger and his family. It no longer exists on site.
12. **Yellowjacket Latrine (#11679):** The existing latrine, across the road from the compound, dates to 1970. The front-gabled frame structure has a wood-shingled roof and T1-11 plywood siding.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

### ***Bacon Ranch Administrative Site***

See Panther Creek Guard Station.

### ***Baldy Mountain Lookout Site***

Records provide conflicting information about the Baldy Mountain Lookout Site, located about six miles west-southwest of Salmon in Section 17 of T21N, R21E. Lee Bradley built a lookout there in 1911 and was the first to staff it. At the time, he rode horseback to Salmon to report fires because he had no telephone line from the site. Also known as Salmon City Peak, it and the Blue Nose Lookout were the Salmon National Forest's two main lookouts in 1916 because most of the forest could be viewed these points.<sup>120</sup> One source claims nothing was built on Baldy Mountain and its use was discontinued by 1918.<sup>121</sup> Another claims a 9' x 9' lookout was constructed sometime before 1924,<sup>122</sup> and a 1929 newspaper article listed the Baldy Mountain lookout as one of 10 lookout houses on the Salmon National Forest.<sup>123</sup> A more recent source states the lookout had a 6' x 6' observation cab built in the 1930s and abandoned in 1942.<sup>124</sup>

The Forest sought funds to develop, or redevelop, the Baldy Mountain lookout in 1938 with a standard 14' x 14' lookout on an 8-foot high log base, an R4 Plan 24 garage for the smokechaser's car, and an R4 Plan 70 pit latrine. Handwritten notes on this request indicate the structures were not constructed.<sup>125</sup> The

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<sup>119</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 6 December 2010.

<sup>120</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 117; and Crosby, "*I'd Do It Again in a Minute!*," 12.

<sup>121</sup> Young, 18.

<sup>122</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 118.

<sup>123</sup> "Forest Trails and Telephones."

<sup>124</sup> Kresek, 318.

<sup>125</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

district ranger submitted a second request for a latrine in 1944, which suggests the site was still in use.<sup>126</sup> The 40-acre administrative site was withdrawn from public entry on withdrawn May 31, 1955.

Eventually, the site's use changed from fire detection to communications. By 1976, the Salmon National Forest had designated it as a radio repeater location and it became known as now known as the Baldy Mountain Communication Site. A building maintenance survey that year recorded the radio repeater building as a 2-story block building measuring 1,180 square feet and having living quarters. Photos of the site from 1988 show typical one-story, windowless repeater buildings including a former Forest Service building and one used by the State of Idaho. According to current facilities records, these are the South Baldy Mountain Radio Building (#11505), a 234-sf structure built in 1957, and the North Baldy Mountain Radio Building (#11508), a 1,240-sf structure built in 1976. A latrine (#11715), also built in 1976, was gone by 2004.

A 1979 archeological survey of the Baldy Mountain Electronic Site examined several locations for "small building sites" in Sections 17 and 20 of T21N, R21E. Staff concluded there were no archeological sites and made no mention of historic sites or buildings (Report No. SL-79-108).

### ***Blackbird Lookout Site***

Although not formally designated an administrative site until 1944, the Salmon National Forest used the peak of Blackbird Mountain as early as 1918. In June of 1923, a local newspaper reported, "Mr. Allan leaves Monday to complete the Blackbird mountain lookout building."<sup>127</sup> The structure was one of the new 14' x 14' plans, rather than the 9' x 9' buildings found elsewhere on the forest. It served as a primary lookout until 1926 when it was designated an emergency lookout.<sup>128</sup> In 1938, the Copper Creek Ranger District requested funds to maintain the lookout, a toilet, and a fly shed at the site and to purchase a telescope for the alidade. The ranger also wanted to construct an R4 Plan 24 garage and a garbage pit (R4 Plan 103).<sup>129</sup>

In 1944, the Forest Service surveyed the site for withdrawal, which occurred October 30, 1944 and covered five acres in Section 25 of T21N, R17E. Improvements existing in 1944 included the lookout building, the fly shed, and a toilet.<sup>130</sup> That year, the ranger asked for funds to construct an 8-foot log base for the lookout cab. Additionally, he hoped to build a pasture fence, a one-car garage of logs, a helicopter landing spot, and a garbage pit.<sup>131</sup> Records provide no indication that his scheme was realized.

The Blackbird Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-1479) eventually fell into disuse and, in early 1954, the Forest Service planned to condemn and abandoned the buildings "by burning after salvaging windows (built 1922)."<sup>132</sup> Despite this decision, the site's withdrawn area expanded to 10 acres on May 31, 1955. The Blackbird Lookout house no longer exists. One source suggests the Forest Service may have burned it in

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<sup>126</sup> Otis Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1 and Book No. 4; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>127</sup> "Guard Training Camp for Fighting Fires."

<sup>128</sup> Young, 12 and 20; and Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 118.

<sup>129</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>130</sup> L. T. Gutzman, "Blackbird Administrative Site Plan, 20 October 1944," File: "2760, Blackbird," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>131</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>132</sup> "5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station."

the 1950s<sup>133</sup> while another states it was destroyed in 1965.<sup>134</sup> A wildfire destroyed the remains of the former lookout.

## ***Copper Creek Ranger Station***

See Cobalt Ranger Station.

## ***Duck Creek Lookout Site***

The Salmon National Forest used the Duck Creek Lookout Site, also known as Duck Creek Point, for fire detection as early as 1930.<sup>135</sup> Wayne O'Connor of Salmon later recalled the lookout structure was built in 1935.<sup>136</sup> It is an R4 Plan 81C lookout, a Region 1 standard design developed around 1930 and formally adopted by Region 4 in 1941. Known in Region 1 as the L-5 cab, it is a 10' x 10' version of the L-4 cab, which was known as R4 Plan 80 in Region 4. Forest Supervisor John Kinney promoted using the smaller buildings on the Salmon National Forest in an effort to save money.<sup>137</sup> Under his leadership, R4 Plan 81C lookout cabs were constructed at Bear Creek Point, Duck Creek Point, and Stoddard lookout sites.

Although no documentation confirms their construction dates, the **Fly Shed (#11693)** and the frame **Latrine (#11755)** were likely built around 1935 with the lookout. In 1944, the district ranger asked for funds to maintain the fly shed and a toilet. He also sought money to build living quarters under the lookout cab, which sat on the ground and provided cramped quarters.<sup>138</sup> With his proposal approved, the **Lookout (#11754)** was raised onto a log substructure that added height, storage space, and a catwalk. To protect these investments, a 40-acre tract (T18N, R17E, S5) was withdrawn from public entry on May 31, 1955. However, the lookout actually sits in Section 8 of T18N, R17E.

The Salmon National Forest's need for the Duck Creek Lookout Site diminished but the Challis National Forest realized its value as Bing Young noted in his history of lookout sites:

The question whether or not to use Duck Creek was debated extensively. Red Rock got the lookout first, saw exclusive Salmon country, and was located on a road. But the Challis Forest preferred Duck Creek because it saw essentially the same country as Red Rock, plus a lot of important country on the Challis. Though the lookout was finally built on Duck Creek, it fell into disuse before many of the Depression-era lookouts and its neighbor, Red Rock.<sup>139</sup>

The Forest Service abandoned Duck Creek around 1950<sup>140</sup> and, in 1975, staff recommended burning the lookout structure. Nevertheless, it survived that proposal as well as the Clear Creek wildfire of 2000.<sup>141</sup> The roof reportedly was replaced in 2004.<sup>142</sup>

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<sup>133</sup> Young, 20.

<sup>134</sup> Kresek, 318.

<sup>135</sup> Burns, 5.

<sup>136</sup> Young, 23.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid, 38.

<sup>138</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>139</sup> Young, 23.

<sup>140</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 1 November 2010.

<sup>141</sup> Young, 23.

<sup>142</sup> "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 58.

## ***Gant Mountain Lookout Site***

Gant Mountain replaced the Jureano and Sagebrush sites as primary lookout locations, even though it had a blind spot that the Jureano lookout could see. Consequently, the Gant Mountain lookout man had to “periodically run down the ridge to Indian Point, and look back into the Bighorn Crags.”<sup>143</sup>

The earliest use date of the Gant Mountain Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-275, 10-LH-1851) is presently unknown but, in his 1938 request for maintenance funds, the Forest Supervisor mentioned a lookout, a toilet, and a fly shed there. He proposed to construct an R4 Plan 24 garage (unusual given the difficulty of access) and an R4 Plan 80 lookout with a catwalk. He also wanted funds to purchase and install an Osborn fire finder to replace the existing wood one. The latter task was completed but it is not clear if the lookout was replaced.<sup>144</sup>

The District Ranger’s 1944 funding request for improvement work included remodeling the base of the lookout for living quarters and constructing a one-car garage, a garbage pit, and a fence around a 160-acre horse pasture. He also proposed to build a helicopter landing strip (0.25 mile by 100 feet).<sup>145</sup> That same year, Ranger McConkie wanted to build “emergency improvements” at “Gant #2,” which suggests there was a second lookout location in the area. These would have included an Osborne fire finder on a concrete base, a 14’ x 14’ concrete floor for a tent or portable building, a lightning protection system, and high frequency radio equipment.<sup>146</sup> Records provide no indication that this second site was developed.

In 1946, Ranger Lester Gutzman prepared a withdrawal report, noting the presence of the lookout, fly shed, and toilet.<sup>147</sup> The 4.2-acre tract, withdrawn March 3, 1947, expanded to 10 acres on May 31, 1955. It was located in Section 17 of T22N, R18E, near the Bridge Creek Ranger Station that had been withdrawn in 1908.

Little else is known about the Gant Mountain lookout structure. Some suggest it was a two-story frame lookout built in 1933 or 1934.<sup>148</sup> If so, it seems odd that the Forest Supervisor would want to replace it in 1938. Perhaps his proposal referred to the construction of a substructure under the cab, as done at so many other lookout sites on the Forest. A 1944 request to remodel the base of the lookout supports this theory. Despite these attempts, the lookout fell into disuse and, in 1954, the Forest Service proposed to “remove property and abandon building in place.”<sup>149</sup> It reportedly succumbed to fire, perhaps under Forest Service direction, by 1970.<sup>150</sup>

## ***Grant Mountain Lookout Site***

See Hot Springs Lookout Site.

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<sup>143</sup> Young, 24.

<sup>144</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>145</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>146</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>147</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 21 November 1946,” File: “2760, Gant Mountain,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>148</sup> Young, 24; and Kamstra.

<sup>149</sup> “5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station.”

<sup>150</sup> Young, 24; and Kamstra.

## ***Hot Springs Lookout Site***

The Hot Springs Lookout Site gained a lookout house and toilet before 1938, when forest officers requested funds to maintain the two buildings. They also asked for money to construct a garbage pit (R4 Plan 103) and a 14' x 18' log fly shed.<sup>151</sup> Six years later, the district ranger submitted another request for funds to build a two-unit cistern, with each having a holding capacity of 300 gallons. It would collect drinking water "from snow bank and supplemented from spring" and washing water from the eave troughs. He also wanted money to build a 10' x 20' single-car garage and a garbage pit.<sup>152</sup>

Various secondary sources provided conflicting information about the Hot Springs Lookout Site. One claims it had a log cabin (1930s) and an L-4 cab (1940).<sup>153</sup> According to *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, the Forest Service used the site as early as 1934, built the log cabin in 1940, and abandoned the site in 1950.<sup>154</sup> In his report on lookouts, Bing Young states the Hot Springs lookout was built during the CCC era as a secondary and emergency lookout. He wrote, "It burned to the ground in the middle of winter. Lester Gutzman of Salmon hiked in by snowshoe and reported that there were no tracks evident. It is suspected that the sun hit a piece of glass on the right angle, starting the fire. The lookout was re-built the following season, but was not used much thereafter."<sup>155</sup> His account is reinforced by local rumor that the lookout burned down while Frank Rood, a resident along Beaver Creek, used the wood stove while occupying the lookout during his winter trapping.<sup>156</sup>

To protect the Forest Service's investments, the Hot Springs Lookout Site was withdrawn from public entry on March 3, 1947. It consisted of two acres in Section 16 of T23N, R18E. A second withdrawal dated May 31, 1955 expanded the administrative site to 2.5 acres, which is curious since the Forest Service proposed to "abandon buildings in place" in 1954.<sup>157</sup>

A 1956 photograph shows an aerial identification number of "69" painted on the lookout's roof.<sup>158</sup> In 1958, the Idaho Department of Aeronautics notified the Salmon National Forest that their records showed this lookout to be number 369. Although it was unstaffed, the lookout still exhibited faded numbers and they planned to show it on their map for the next two years "subject to deletion in 1960 edition if advised by Forest Service." They also noted that this lookout would be known as Hot Springs, rather than Grant as shown in 1956.<sup>159</sup>

The Hot Springs Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-478) lost its primary resource, the lookout structure (#11736), to the 2000 Clear Creek Fire.

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<sup>151</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>152</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>153</sup> Kamstra.

<sup>154</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>155</sup> Young, 15 and 26.

<sup>156</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 1 November 2010.

<sup>157</sup> "5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station."

<sup>158</sup> Taylor, 79.

<sup>159</sup> Moulton.

## ***Jesse Creek Compound***

The Forest Service approved the 170-acre Jesse Creek Ranger Station on April 19, 1909 as an administrative pasture and a winter station.<sup>160</sup> Located in Section 2 of T21N, R21E, it shrunk to 92.29 acres by withdrawal dated May 18, 1964. The site is about two miles west of downtown Salmon and just inside the National Forest boundary. Jesse Creek's name honors Captain Jesse McCaleb, an early resident of Lemhi County and a member of the Idaho legislature.<sup>161</sup>

Homesteaders had claimed part of the land that the Forest Service desired for the Jessie Creek Ranger Station. Daniel Vessels made his claim on December 19, 1900 but did not settle it before he died. William Fox filed on the land in 1904 but he too never settled it. Fox and his family eventually squatted on a tract 22 miles north and, by 1909, had moved to Montana.<sup>162</sup> James B. Huffman filed in 1911, two years after the Forest Service withdrawal, but he also failed to prove his claim.<sup>163</sup>

By August of 1909, ranger William Swan requested funds to construct a standard dwelling following a plan that the Washington Office issued the previous year:

In my opinion a station at this place, being just out side of the city limits, should be a model of neatness and the house should be of modern pattern such as standard plan No. 28. I realize that it would probably be impossible to complete this house this year, but by being conservative it would be possible to get it in shape to live in and it could be finished next year. This station when completed will be one of the most important stations on this Forest."<sup>164</sup>

A few months later, as Acting Forest Supervisor, Swan called for bids on timber for a house and fence.<sup>165</sup> Forest Service employees Fred Chase and Gus Schroeder built the dwelling and fenced 40 acres beginning in March 1910.<sup>166</sup> The house was later described as "log with frame roof and shingled, 2 rooms, 16' x 28'."<sup>167</sup> A barn, built in 1911, joined the station's list of improvements.<sup>168</sup>

The Salmon National Forest's need for the station eventually diminished. After the Forest Supervisor condemned the house in 1929, Harry Carlin razed it in 1932 and salvaged the logs.<sup>169</sup> The Forest Service redeveloped the site, now known as the Jesse Creek Compound, as a warehouse and utility complex during the New Deal era. Research has not yielded exact construction dates but, by 1944, its structures included a 24' x 96' warehouse, a 12' x 14' powder house, a 6' x 8' cap house, a creosoting plant ("2 tank with jin pole"), and a 10-foot high fence stretching a quarter mile.<sup>170</sup> The powder house was abandoned

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<sup>160</sup> William Swan, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 14 April 1909," File: "2760, Jessie Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>161</sup> Boone, 200.

<sup>162</sup> James Ryan, "Report on H.E. No. 24194, Hailey L.O. Salmon National Forest, 14 June 1909," File: "2760, Jessie Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>163</sup> John A. Pearson to District Forester, 9 November 1911, File: "2760, Jessie Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>164</sup> William Swan to Acting Forest Supervisor, 10 August 1909, File: "2760, Jessie Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>165</sup> William Swan, "Informal Bid for Supplies, 23 December 1909," File: "2760, Jessie Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>166</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 77; and "General History, Salmon Ranger District."

<sup>167</sup> "General History, Salmon Ranger District, February 25, 1936," Regional Architectural Historian's Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>168</sup> T. Townsend, IMACS Site Form, File: "SL-421, Jesse Creek," Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>169</sup> "General History, Salmon Ranger District."

<sup>170</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.



in the 1980s due to its “inadequate construction and proximity to the town which was expanding on the high bar.”<sup>171</sup> In 1984, when the metal-clad **Hay Barn (#11351)** was built, only the historic **Warehouse #3 (#11320)**, by then lengthened to 121 feet, remained. Extensive remodeling in 1975 and 2002 removed most traces of its New Deal architecture. The district staff placed a prefabricated wooden shed next to the warehouse in recent years.

## ***Jureano Mountain Lookout Site***

Jureano Mountain is named for Jules Renaud, a French prospector in the vicinity as early as 1866.<sup>172</sup> The Salmon National Forest relied on the mountaintop to detect fires by 1930<sup>173</sup> and erected an Aermotor lookout tower and a cabin in 1936.<sup>174</sup> The garage, fly shed, toilet, and corral likely date to the same year. They were there by March of 1938 when the Forest Supervisor requested maintenance funds for them.<sup>175</sup>

According to a 1983 history of the Salmon National Forest’s lookouts, the existing steel lookout replaced an old wooden tower but this claim is unconfirmed with a primary source.<sup>176</sup> The Jureano Mountain **Lookout Tower (#11735)** is an Aermotor model LX-25 measuring 62 feet from the ground to the cab’s base. Designated as aviation number 370 by 1958,<sup>177</sup> it is one of two Aermotor lookouts on the Salmon-Challis National Forest; the other is on Ulysses Mountain.

The **Guard Station (#11115)** is a 12’ x 16’ log cabin. It may be an R4 Plan 6 building, a standard design that Forest Service architect George L. Nichols created. If so, it is the only such plan on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The **Garage (#11362)** is also a log building. In August of 2000, as the Clear Creek Fire approached, fire crews wrapped the cabin and garage with fire shelter material but had to evacuate before wrapping other structures. The wildfire destroyed the **Latrine (#11711)** and part of the corral. A fifth building, the log fly shed, was dismantled sometime before 1985 and a few of its logs remain on site.

Years after its first use, the Jureano Mountain Lookout Site was withdrawn as a 4.88-acre administrative site on February 23, 1944. The withdrawn area, located in Section 29 of T22N, R19E, grew to 10 acres in May 1955. The Forest Service used the site until about 1969.<sup>178</sup>

## ***Lake Mountain Lookout Site***

The Lake Mountain Lookout Site appears on a 1918 forest map. By 1923, when P. H. Penslin worked there, it served as a smokechaser location to support primary and secondary lookouts elsewhere on the forest.<sup>179</sup> According to a 1924 report, the site had no improvements except a telephone line to Salmon, leaving the smokechaser to camp just below the mountain peak.<sup>180</sup>

Conditions improved in 1928 when smokechaser Paul Gutzman and a Mr. Partch built a cabin.<sup>181</sup> Enrollees from CCC Camp Forney F-167 constructed a road to the Lake Mountain Lookout Site in 1938.

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<sup>171</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 1 November 2010.

<sup>172</sup> Boone, 30.

<sup>173</sup> “No Large Fires in Salmon Forest.”

<sup>174</sup> “5-year Improvement Plan, Copper Creek Ranger Station.

<sup>175</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, SCNF.

<sup>176</sup> Young, 27.

<sup>177</sup> Moulton.

<sup>178</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 1 November 2010.

<sup>179</sup> Young, 12-13; and “Forest Service News Items,” *The Idaho Recorder* (Salmon, ID), June 22, 1923, 1.

<sup>180</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 118.

<sup>181</sup> “Forest Fire Fighting Force is Organized.”

That year, they also converted the log cabin to a garage and built an R4 Plan 80 lookout cab on top.<sup>182</sup> The local paper commented on the improvements in October 1938:

This is the latest type of lookout observatory being built by the forest service and should afford a place for local people to take any visiting guests who desire to see a modern lookout building and at the same time enjoy one of the most beautiful panoramic views of the Salmon and Lemhi valleys that it is possible to obtain. Foreman Charles McGee and a crew have reconstructed and surfaced the spur road south to the lookout so that it is very easy to drive from Salmon to the point. A good road leads up to the top where parking facilities for cars may be had. The building is located on an eight foot log base which gives an added height [sic] to the point which facilitates a better view of the surrounding country. Surrounding the lookout building is a platform equipped with a railing which enables one to walk entirely around the outside of the structure while he is making his observations.<sup>183</sup>

District Ranger Otis Slavin described the new lookout as an “R-1 standard on log base 8’-19’-20’ with masonry foundation.”<sup>184</sup> A few years later, he referred to it as an R4 Plan 80 when requesting maintenance funds for it and an R4 Plan 70 outhouse (built c.1938).<sup>185</sup> Employees stationed at Lake Mountain relied on a spring for water, a wood stove for heat, and a telephone line connected to Swan Peak and a ranch on the South Fork of Williams Creek.

The site withdrawal of 3.33 acres in Section 34 of T20N, R20E did not occur until January 14, 1944.<sup>186</sup> At the same time, the Forest Service approved the China Springs Administrative Site, about one-half mile away, as a pasture for the lookout’s horses. On May 31, 1955, the Lake Mountain Lookout Site was enlarged to ten acres, perhaps to include a helispot, which was there by 1963.<sup>187</sup> The Federal Aviation Administration in the early 1970s requested removal of the Lake Mountain lookout (aviation number 378<sup>188</sup>) so it could develop the site as a VOR (VHF Omni-directional Radio-range) location.<sup>189</sup> The Forest Service acquiesced and the FAA tore down the Lake Mountain lookout on September 18, 1974.<sup>190</sup> The toilet was likely removed at the same time.

Heritage staff surveyed the Lake Mountain Electronic Site in 1980 and observed “no cultural material.” The report (No. SL-81-180) made no mention of the site’s former use as a lookout or of its former buildings.

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<sup>182</sup> Crosby, “I’d Do It Again in a Minute!,” 65; Kamstra; and Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region. A handwritten note on the Project Sheet states, “Lake Mtn. garage built in log base under the building in 1938.”

<sup>183</sup> “Complete Lake Mountain Lookout,” *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), October 5, 1938, 8.

<sup>184</sup> Otis W. Slavin, Cost Keeping Form, 28 June 1939,” File: “7300 Buildings, Lake Mountain Lookout,” Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District Office, SCNF.

<sup>185</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>186</sup> See also Otis W. Slavin, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 4 January 1944,” File: “2760, Lake Mountain,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>187</sup> File: “7300 Buildings, Lake Mountain Lookout,” Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District Office, SCNF.

<sup>188</sup> Moulton.

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*; and Young, 28.

<sup>190</sup> Slavin, “Cost Keeping Form, 28 June 1939.”

## **Leesburg Ranger Station**

See California Bar Ranger Station.

## **Middle Fork Peak Lookout Site**

The February 16, 1949 withdrawal of the Middle Fork Peak Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-463, 10-LH-1593) encompassed 342 acres in Sections 13 & 24 of T19N, R15; it was superseded on May 31, 1955 with a withdrawal of 320 acres. The peak served as a secondary lookout point for the Salmon National Forest by 1923,<sup>191</sup> with smokechasers camping on site until 1929 when a lookout building was constructed.<sup>192</sup> The first lookout for the Yellowjacket Ranger District,<sup>193</sup> it was reportedly a Plan 4A lookout cab. However, photos indicate otherwise: it has seven rather than six windows on each side. Other buildings included a fly shed (by 1939)<sup>194</sup> and an outhouse. Carl Gaver, stationed here in 1938 and 1939, may have been the first to enjoy the new amenities.<sup>195</sup> Ranger Lester Gutzman requested maintenance funds for the three buildings in 1944 and sought authorization to reconstruct the lookout cab to the “R-1 standard.” Additionally, he wanted to construct a garbage pit and two miles of pasture fence.<sup>196</sup>

The Salmon National Forest replaced the original lookout, designated aviation no. 383,<sup>197</sup> in 1962 with a two-story Region 6 flattop building. In August of 2000, a wildfire burned the adjacent 1962 **Latrine (#11719)**, the remains of which were removed the following year. The Forest continues to staff the **Lookout (#11753)**, which is in Section 25 of T19N, R16E.



**Original Middle Fork Peak Lookout, 1930**

## **Napoleon Hill Lookout Site**

The Napoleon Hill or Napoleon Ridge Lookout Site (T23N, R21E, S5) originally consisted of seven acres withdrawn January 14 or February 23, 1944. It was enlarged to 10 acres on May 31, 1955. The Forest Service used the site long before then. As the first lookout stationed there in 1930, 18-year old Esmond

<sup>191</sup> Young, 13.

<sup>192</sup> Smith, “A History of the Salmon National Forest,” 118; and “A Study of the Salmon National Forest.”

<sup>193</sup> “Alumni Bulletin, 1930,” 33.

<sup>194</sup> James W. Baker, “Stormy Peak Lookout Inspection, April 1982,” File: “1680, Salmon National Forest History,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>195</sup> File: “1680, Salmon National Forest,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>196</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944,” File: “1680, Project Work Inventory Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF; and Lester T. Gutzman, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>197</sup> Moulton.

Anders built a trail to the site, constructed an alidade platform (still there in 1995<sup>198</sup>), and camped in a tent in harsh and sometimes terrifying weather.<sup>199</sup> He also rigged a lightning protection system for his tent:

I ran four wires up and twisted them together and hook[ed] them to the lightning rod.  
I'd twist a piece up and then leave the ends sticking out. It was number four copper wire.  
At night, during a lightning storm you thought you'd better get out from underneath  
them because they would get red hot.<sup>200</sup>

Murdoch McNicholl built many lookouts on the Salmon National Forest in the 1930s, the first being the Napoleon lookout.<sup>201</sup> He pre-cut the materials and Earl Poynor packed them to the mountain peaks. Historian Elizabeth Smith described the difficulties they encountered at Napoleon:

There were seven switchbacks to the top. One mule, carrying the stove, bucked on the trail and rolled from the top down all seven switchbacks. The stove had to be replaced. Merle Hoffman was the lookout on Napoleon that summer, and he worked with McNicoll in building the lookout.<sup>202</sup>

The Salmon National Forest submitted a funding request in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 70B toilet and an R4 Plan 24 garage but neither was realized.<sup>203</sup> In 1944, the ranger again proposed a toilet but also asked for money to maintain the R4 Plan 80 lookout and the R4 Plan 70 latrine. He also wanted to raise the lookout onto a garage/storeroom substructure.<sup>204</sup> Nevertheless, the site fell into disuse and its buildings gone by 1966.<sup>205</sup>

## ***Panther Creek Guard Station***

The Panther Creek Guard Station was part of the Willard T. Rood, Sr. ranch. Soon after marrying in 1907, Rood and his new wife Mae moved to the property on Panther Creek land that he and his father Horace had claimed. There he raised cattle for his butcher shop in Leesburg.<sup>206</sup> Rood received patent to his 82.23-acre claim in 1915 (HES #57) and extended it with an 8.26-tract on the south (HES #461, patented 1919). After nearly half a century, he sold it in 1956 to Carl J. Kriley, a former Forest Service employee. Subsequent owners included Keith and Emma Hansen (1959-1966) and Dr. Gilbert A. and Arlene Bacon of Pocatello (1966-1975). With this line of ownership, some Forest Service documents refer to the Panther Creek Guard Station as the Rood Ranch or the Bacon Ranch.

The Bacons sold most of their ranch to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in October 1975. By this time, it also included the former Richard Hines homestead to the north (HES #239, patented 1919). While waiting for the Forest Service to secure money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, TNC leased the land to the Bacons from October 1976 to September 1977. During that time, they hired a caretaker to live on

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<sup>198</sup> Burns, 9; and Taylor, 74. See also "Salmon Foresters Actively Engaged," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID) June 25, 1930: 1.

<sup>199</sup> Burns, 9.

<sup>200</sup> Taylor, 75.

<sup>201</sup> Poynor Interview.

<sup>202</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 120.

<sup>203</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>204</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>205</sup> Kamstra.

<sup>206</sup> Lemhi County History Committee, 666; and Boyd Rood, *Salmon River Memories: Pioneers, Characters, and Great Neighbors* (Boise: Towanda, Inc., 2006), 8.

the property and allowed friends to use the guest cabin. Finally, on March 20, 1978, the Forest Service purchased and accepted title to the 134.55-acre tract (T22N, R18E and T23N, R18E) for \$250,000.<sup>207</sup>

Rood's grandson Boyd Rood, who passed away in 2008, wrote a delightful account of growing up on the ranch. Published in 2006 as *Salmon River Memories: Pioneers, Characters, and Great Neighbors*, the book provides details about its buildings and activities.<sup>208</sup> The Rood Ranch was a family affair with Willard, Sr.'s sons and their spouses also living and working on the property. In addition to raising cattle, they trapped and hunted, served as hunting guides, and worked a placer claim on Beaver Creek. Soon after he married in May 1934, Willard, Jr. took his new wife Beulah to the Sagebrush Lookout where he had worked the previous summers. Their work was cut short after Willard, Jr. fell off a horse and broke both arms. With this setback, they returned to the ranch and the following year, in 1935, he became a foreman at the Panther Creek CCC Camp. Their son Boyd was born that same year.

A circa 1908 photo in Boyd Rood's book shows the first ranch improvements, including a corral and a couple of buildings, were rather rustic. The 1912 survey of Rood's homestead indicates a dwelling, a shed, and a chicken house. The Rood family likely constructed these and other buildings. Frank A. Butschke, a carpenter who worked at the ranch in exchange for room and board, also helped:

He had been a carpenter for the army in Alaska during World War II and built our ranch house addition, fire place, bathroom, and septic tank system. He put in the grandparents' bathroom and septic tank system, helped us get water, installed a thirty-two-volt battery-powered plant to light our house and the grandparents' house, did some remodeling, and put siding on their log home. He built woodsheds, calving sheds, and did other improvements, so he was good to have around.<sup>209</sup>

A review of Rood's book and a 1984 cultural resource survey (Report No. SL-85-326) provides additional information about the ranch's buildings and structures. Some were removed after 1986 when the district ranger sought to improve the site's appearance by removing ancillary buildings and through general cleanup. Existing and former buildings included:

1. **William, Sr. and Mae Rood Dwelling (Dwelling #11136):** Willard Rood, Sr. probably built this log house around 1910, after he arrived on the ranch and before it appeared on a 1912 homestead survey. Frank Butschke remodeled it significantly, most likely in the late 1940s when he stayed on the ranch. He put in a water system and septic tank, which allowed the addition of a bathroom. He also added the faux brick asphalt siding. According to a 1984 description, by then known as the "Caretaker Dwelling," it had three bedrooms, a kitchen, a living room, and a bathroom. It has been abandoned for several years.
2. **William, Jr. and Beulah Rood Dwelling (Cabin #11135):** Willard Rood, Jr., with the help of his brothers Frank and Wayne, built this house in 1935. It was a three-room house with a "small kitchen, combined living/dining room, and one bedroom."<sup>210</sup> Around 1940, when the Roods opened a schoolhouse on the ranch, the teacher stayed in Boyd Rood's bedroom, "which had

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<sup>207</sup> Lands Status Files, Regional Office, Region 4 Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>208</sup> Much of the following information comes from Rood, *Salmon River Memories: Pioneers, Characters, and Great Neighbors*.

<sup>209</sup> Rood, 17-18.

<sup>210</sup> *Ibid.*, 79.

been added by enclosing the screened porch at the back of the house.”<sup>211</sup> Frank Butschke made numerous improvements to the house around 1948. He built the ell addition on the north, a water system and septic tank, which allowed the addition of a bathroom, and put in a lighting system. Currently, Forest Service crews occupy the house during field seasons and it is sometimes referred to as the Crew Cabin or Crew Quarters.

3. **Garage:** To access the ranch, the Roods used Panther Creek Road, parked in a garage on the east side of Panther Creek, and walked across the creek on a footbridge to the other ranch buildings. Around 1938, they built a new car bridge (see below) that allowed them to drive over the creek.
4. **Bunkhouse:** Boyd Rood recalled a two-room bunkhouse where his Uncle Wayne lived with his family (wife Velma and daughter Mae Belle). A family by the name of O’Connor occupied the building for a while also. When Boyd reached school age (circa 1940), the Lemhi County School Board allowed the Roods to open a school for him, cousin Mae Bell, and other children from area ranches. They used the front room of the bunkhouse as a school while carpenter Frank Butschke lived in the back room. The bunkhouse, as seen in an early photo, was a log structure.<sup>212</sup>
5. **Dan Hurley’s Cabin:** Willard Rood, Sr. built a log cabin for Dan Hurley, an old and blind neighbor he took care of, a few feet from his house. Boyd Rood recalled, “The old cabin Dan stayed in was made of cottonwood logs, had a dirt floor and a dirt roof, and was rather typical of old time cabins. It stayed on the ranch for years after Dan had died and served as a ‘junk room.’ . . . Later, when we tore down Dan’s cabin, we sawed the logs up for the wood in the wood stoves.”<sup>213</sup>
6. **Cellar:** Boyd Rood wrote, “Our old root cellar, about thirty-five feet long, had as many as 3,000 quart and pint jars of food that Mom and Grandma canned. In the back of the root cellar was a large potato bin where we would dump a couple of tons of potatoes through a twelve inch pipe above.”<sup>214</sup> In 1984, heritage staff described it as a dugout with a post-and-beam roof structure, a 2x4 door frame, and “cement facing” on the entranceway. The walls were made of earth and fieldstone but, by 1984, the roof had collapsed and the door was missing. Remnants of the cellar were gone by 1999 and possibly as early as 1992.
7. **Latrine (#11619):** When heritage staff surveyed the existing two-seat privy in 1984, it was behind the Cabin (#11135). Boyd Rood mentions the latrine, which sat behind his family’s home, in his book. Given its location, the Roods may have built it in conjunction with the house in 1935, if not earlier. By 1999, the latrine was relocated to its current location up the hill, just south of the Dwelling (#11136). Contrary to a note in heritage files and engineering records, it did not burn in the Clear Creek Fire of 2000.
8. **Outbuildings:** In 1984, heritage staff documented three sheds:
  - Shed #1:** Mentioned in a 1966 deed, the rectangular frame structure was clad with boards on two sides, open on two sides, and had a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The interior had an earth floor and exposed wall and ceiling framing. It measured approximately 10’ x 15’. It was east of the Cabin, across the road that leads uphill to the Dwelling. The Forest Service had removed it by 1999.
  - Shed #2:** On site by 1959, this wood-framed structure had 1x12 siding on two sides and a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The interior had an earth floor and exposed

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<sup>211</sup> Ibid., 84.

<sup>212</sup> Ibid., 83.

<sup>213</sup> Ibid., 94-95.

<sup>214</sup> Ibid., 49.

wall and ceiling framing. Open on two sides, it measured approximately 10' x 15'. It was near the Dwelling but the Forest Service had removed it by 1999.

**Shed #3:** This 8' x 10' shed had a corrugated-metal shed roof, board-and-batten siding, two 9-pane windows, a 5-panel wood door, a board floor, and exposed framing on the interior. Mentioned in a 1966 deed, it was relocated about 100' south of its original location in 1982. In 1984, it was near the Dwelling but the Forest Service had removed it by 1999.

These three shed may have been woodsheds (one of which was on the former site of Dan Hurley's cabin) or calving sheds that Frank Butschke built. Other outbuildings mentioned in Rood's book are:

**Milk House/Teacher's House:** During the second year of the ranch school, the Roods converted the milk house near the Dwelling to living quarters for the school teacher "and her invalid husband."<sup>215</sup> As seen in a photo, the milk house had a hip roof and a screened porch.<sup>216</sup>

**Ice House:** Boyd Rood recalled, "'Before we got kerosene refrigerators, after World War II, we had ice chests to keep food and an ice house with blocks of ice buried in sawdust."<sup>217</sup>

**Smokehouse/Latrine:** The Roods converted a former smokehouse to a latrine when the O'Connors lived in the bunkhouse.

- 9. Bridges:** To access their ranch from Panther Creek Road, the Roods parked in a garage on the east side of the creek and crossed a footbridge to the other buildings. Around 1938, Willard, Jr., Frank, and Wayne Rood built a car bridge. The current bridge (#60159-0) dates to 1982.
- 10. Beaver Creek School Buildings:** Two years after forming the ranch school, the Roods and/or Frank Butschke constructed several school buildings using materials salvaged from the Panther Creek CCC Camp. A new schoolhouse, two woodsheds, two outhouses, and a teacher's house were built on an area leveled by the Forest Service, about a quarter mile from Boyd Rood's family home. The school operated for eight years.

In 1984, heritage staff surveyed a "former dwelling" that may have been the teacher's house. It sat between the Dwelling and Cabin, south of the orchard. They described it as a rectangular, wood-frame structure clad with 1x8 boards. It had a gable roof covered by corrugated metal, a fieldstone and lumber foundation, and 6-pane wood windows. The gable over the entry was collapsed and the door was missing. It had two rooms, one of which was a kitchen/living room. The south room was an addition. The interior had hardwood and linoleum floors, plaster walls with remnants of wallpaper, plaster ceilings, wood trim, and a wood stove. A ranger's 1992 description of the site suggests it was removed by then; it was certainly gone by 1999.

After acquiring the ranch in 1978, the Forest Service removed several buildings and introduced three others:

- 1. Barn (#11322):** Constructed in 1989,<sup>218</sup> this frame structure measures 12' x 20' and sits at the south end of the pole barn. It has T1-11 siding and a shed roof covered with metal roofing.

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<sup>215</sup> Ibid., 84.

<sup>216</sup> Ibid., 90.

<sup>217</sup> Ibid., 97.

2. **Pole Barn (#11377):** This open-sided building has a 20' wide, gable-roofed middle structure with a 12' wide, shed-roofed extension on each side. Overall, it measures 44' x 60'. It was built in the winter of 1988-89.<sup>219</sup>
3. **Shed (#11354):** This 8' x 10' frame building was built in 1952 for \$150 as an oil house at the Yellowjacket Ranger Station.<sup>220</sup> Sometime before 1984, the Forest Service moved it to the Cobalt Ranger Station and used it as a fire cache (#11331). In 2001, it was placed behind the Cabin at the Panther Creek Guard Station. The District keeps lawn equipment inside and stores wood under an open-sided shed added to the building's east side.

## ***Red Rock Lookout Site***

Thirty acres in Section 11 of T19N, R17E were withdrawn for the Red Rock Lookout Site on January 26, 1949. The area was enlarged to 40 acres in Sections 2 and 11 on May 31, 1955. However, the Forest Service's use of Red Rock for fire detection pre-dates the withdrawal, going back to at least 1924 when the lookout man was reported as camping a mile from the top of the mountain.<sup>221</sup> The lookout structure, situated on Red Rock Peak in Section 2, was built sometime after 1929 when the local newspaper indicated the site was unimproved.<sup>222</sup> An unconfirmed source states the lookout was constructed in 1933, which is plausible since New Deal program funding became available that year.

The lookout, a log garage, and a toilet were on site by 1944 when the Yellowjacket District Ranger requested maintenance funds for them. He also asked for money to "move garage to L.O." thus suggesting it was some distance away from the site or that he desired to have it immediately next to the lookout.<sup>223</sup> In 1948, when ranger H. L. Ketchie prepared a site plan for withdrawal purposes, the garage was in its current location about 213 feet northwest of the lookout.

The Forest Service burned down the lookout in 1975. The toilet, likely a standard R4 Plan 70 design, was removed at an unknown date. The c.1940 **Garage (#11374)** is the only remaining building at the Red Rock Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-462, 10-LH-1403).

## ***Sal Mountain Lookout Site***

Conflicting secondary sources claim the Sal Mountain lookout was built before 1925<sup>224</sup> or in 1926.<sup>225</sup> However, the existing lookout, which may be a replacement, is a standard 10' x 10' cab that Region 1 developed around 1930 as their standard L-5 design. Region 4 formally adopted the plan in 1941, naming it R4 Plan 81C. The Forest Service likely built the lookout around 1934 when the *Salmon Recorder Herald* reported the Forest Service was installing an experimental radio at Sal Mountain.<sup>226</sup> It is doubtful that personnel would place such important equipment on site without a structure to shelter it.

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<sup>218</sup> James L. Upchurch, telephone communication with Richa Wilson, 24 November 2010.

<sup>219</sup> Ibid.

<sup>220</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 3 December 2010; and Waldemar Mueller, "Revised Yellowjacket Ranger Station Descriptive Sheet, 1 March 1954," Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>221</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 118.

<sup>222</sup> "Forest Trails and Telephones."

<sup>223</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, "Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944," File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>224</sup> Young, 34.

<sup>225</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>226</sup> "Salmon Forest Radio Stations."



John Kinney, forest supervisor from 1926 to 1936, preferred the 10' x 10' cab over the standard 14' x 14' R4 Plan 80 because it was cheaper.<sup>227</sup> Under his leadership, R4 Plan 81C cabs were constructed at Bear Creek Point (c.1934), Duck Creek Point (1935), and Stoddard (c.1934) lookout sites. However, the diminutive building soon proved inadequate as living quarters and, in 1938, his successor proposed to replace the Sal Mountain building with an R4 Plan 80 cab on an 8-foot high log substructure.<sup>228</sup> With that request rejected, Ranger Otis Slavin sought maintenance funds in 1944 for the lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.<sup>229</sup>

The Forest Service abandoned the Sal Mountain Lookout Site, located in Section 34 of T20N, R22E, after World War II if not earlier.<sup>230</sup> Former ranger Neal Poynor later recalled, "Irvin Robertson had a man up there along in '38. Then after that, they just depended on ranchers and Lake Mountain."<sup>231</sup> Consequently, the Salmon National Forest never withdrew it from public entry as it did other lookout sites in the mid-1940s. The **Lookout (#11740)** and **Toilet (#11747)** still exist although they suffer from abandonment.

### ***Salmon Ranger District Dwelling Site***

Located in an area of Salmon, Idaho called "the Bar," the 0.39-acre Salmon Dwelling Site (Heritage No. SL-423, 10-LH-597) encompasses two 50' x 170' lots in T21N, R22E, S6. Prior to acquiring the land, the district ranger rented quarters and "quite often had to move and the house that was being rented was either sold or the owners desired to reoccupy it." To combat this problem, Ranger I. C. Robertson purchased the current property from Theodore Rees in 1933 for \$25 then donated it to the Forest Service. Forest officials planned to rent the site and house to the rangers, thus making it self-supporting.<sup>232</sup> After extended legal wrangling over the land's status, the US Government accepted title to the property on March 15, 1934.

There is no record of improvements to the property prior to the 1930s and it is likely that none existed until the Forest Service's acquisition. Following the initiation of proceedings to obtain the land, but prior to the title acceptance, the Forest Service began planning construction. Correspondence in June of 1933 indicates that the Forest was waiting for bids on materials.<sup>233</sup> In August, the Forest Supervisor noted he was "anxious to have the work started and especially we would like to get the concrete work in before freezing weather. A crew will be ready within a few days to move onto this job if you think it is safe to begin construction before the abstract is approved in Washington."<sup>234</sup>

As early as September of 1933, a crew of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from Camp F-87 on Williams Creek had started construction.<sup>235</sup> They completed the R4 Plan 1 house, the R4 Plan 11 barn, and an R4 Plan 23 garage that same year.<sup>236</sup> Further improvements included landscaping: sidewalks,

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<sup>227</sup> Young, 38.

<sup>228</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>229</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>230</sup> Kresek, 320; Kamstra; and "Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan," 65.

<sup>231</sup> Poynor Interview.

<sup>232</sup> "Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County."

<sup>233</sup> Acting Forest Supervisor to Thompson, 13 June 1933, File: "2760, Salmon Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>234</sup> Acting Forest Supervisor to Thompson, 27 August 1933, File: "2760, Salmon Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>235</sup> "Winter Camps on Salmon River," *Recorder Herald* (Salmon, ID), September 20, 1933, 1.

<sup>236</sup> Crosby, "I'd Do It Again in a Minute!", 11.

lawn, and shrubs planted in accordance with a Regional Office planting plan. Additionally, the CCC erected a rock wall described as “a cobblestone wall with a 3 inch by 10 inch coping of concrete” that ran along the front lot line and along the shale driveway.

Regional Architect George L. Nichols visited the site in the summer of 1934. He wrote “The sidewalks and rock walls are o.k. The grounds are exceptionally well planted and kept. This is a real show place. Additional plantings of shrubs around the fences will improve the screening of the corral and adjoining objects. Sumac, Lilac, Spirea, or other shrubs of similar size and growth would be suitable.”<sup>237</sup> Though some plantings have been lost or replaced, much of the site’s landscape features are intact.

By 1953, when staff photographed the site, the garage was rotated 90 degrees, quite possibly to accommodate larger vehicles. Since then, the property has remained fundamentally unchanged. Salmon district rangers occupied the house until at least 1971 and other employees lived in it thereafter.

### ***Sheephorn Lookout Site***

The Sheephorn Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-455), a 10-acre tract in Section 15 of T18N, R20E, was a fire detection point long before its May 31, 1955 withdrawal. The Taylor Mountain Lookout provided visual coverage of this area but the Forest Service realized a lookout on Sheephorn Peak would have better views of the Hat and Iron Creek drainages.<sup>238</sup> According to *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, a 9’ x 9’ wood cab was built in 1933.<sup>239</sup>

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor requested funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 24 garage at Sheephorn, noting they would support the fire plan.<sup>240</sup> The district ranger submitted a second request in 1944 for a “Standard lookout building 14’ x 14’ built upon a log understory 18’ x 19’ and so constructed that it can be used as a store room and garage.”<sup>241</sup> Their wishes went unfulfilled and it was not until 1965 that the Salmon National Forest burned down “the old lookout tower and log fly-shed.” A two-story flattop lookout (#11741) and a latrine (#11714) replaced them that year.<sup>242</sup> The Salmon National Forest now rents the lookout to the public and uses it occasionally for fire detection.<sup>243</sup>

### ***Taylor Mountain Lookout Site***

Although developed by the Salmon National Forest, the Taylor Mountain Lookout Site (T18N, R19E, S15) also served the Challis National Forest, as noted in 1922:

Taylor Mountain on the Salmon at the extreme northeast corner of the Forest has a Salmon lookout. This peak is connected with the Challis-Morgan Creek telephone line. Doubtless this lookout can be of some service to the Challis Forest. It is Supervisor

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<sup>237</sup> George L. Nichols, “Memorandum for Operation.”

<sup>238</sup> Young, 35.

<sup>239</sup> Kresek, 320.

<sup>240</sup> Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>241</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>242</sup> W. W. Daniels, “Multiple Use Survey Report: Construction of Sheephorn Lookout and Access Road, 23 July 1965,” File: “7300, Sheephorn Lookout,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>243</sup> “Salmon-Challis National Forest Facility Master Plan,” 64.

Laing's intention to personally visit the peak during this season in order to ascertain how much of the Challis can be seen from it, and this trip should be made.<sup>244</sup>

In an interview, Burrell Frary recalled that, at age 7, he and his father George built the Taylor Mountain lookout in 1916. They used logs cut nearby and 8-foot lengths of lumber they packed in.<sup>245</sup> His construction date conflicts with a 1919 photograph that documents the transportation of material to the site for a new lookout. Additionally, the Forest Service strung a telephone line from Salmon to Taylor Mountain via Lake Mountain in 1918.<sup>246</sup> With the agency's emphasis on communications after the 1910 fires, it would be odd to install the telephone line a couple years after the building's construction.

A 1924 source described the lookout as a 9' x 9' structure.<sup>247</sup> A secondary source claims the Taylor Mountain lookout was a 6' x 6' cab, replaced in 1930 with a 10' log crib structure.<sup>248</sup> The existing **Lookout (#11742)** is a frame structure, measuring approximately 8' x 8', with a front-gabled roof and three 1-pane windows on each side. Dry-laid stone from the ground to the window sills fortifies the base of the lookout. It is likely the 1919 lookout structure.

The site fell into disuse by the 1930s because access was difficult and it was some distance to a spring, which was critical in supplying the lookout with water for drinking, cooking, and bathing.<sup>249</sup> Additionally, fire dispatcher Bill Wing said its elevation of 9,960 feet meant fog or clouds often obscured the lookout's views.<sup>250</sup> Historically, lookout sites on the Salmon National Forest were withdrawn in the mid-1940s. The Taylor Mountain Lookout Site was not withdrawn, however, likely due to its diminished use by then.

### ***Wallace Peak Lookout Site***

The Salmon National Forest submitted two proposals to improve Wallace Peak as a lookout site. The first, in 1938, recommended an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet. A similar request in 1944 sought to build a toilet and a "Standard lookout building 14' x 14' built upon a log understory 18' x 19' and so constructed that it can be used as a store room and garage."<sup>251</sup> The site may be the same as the Wallace Lake Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-430, 10-LH-571), located in T22N, R21E, S17 and consisting of a platform secured to two trees. Heritage staff surveyed the crow's nest in 1985 (Report No. SL-85-350). In 2001, Golder Associates determined it was eligible for the National Register under Criterion C "as the best surviving example of the 1920s, Crow's Nest style facility on the forest." The Idaho SHPO agreed with the determination on June 17, 2003 (Report No. SL-01-1345).

### ***Williams Creek Guard Station***

The Salmon National Forest withdrew a 112.5-acre site on October 5, 1932 as a summer headquarters for the Salmon District Ranger. Thanks to construction of the Williams Creek Road, he could better administer his district from this location (T20N, R20E, S12 and T20N, R21E, S7).<sup>252</sup> The Williams Creek

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<sup>244</sup> Woods, "Memorandum for Operation, 2 August 1922."

<sup>245</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 1 November 2010.

<sup>246</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 79.

<sup>247</sup> *Ibid.*, 118.

<sup>248</sup> Kresek, 321.

<sup>249</sup> Young, 41.

<sup>250</sup> Ken Rogers, e-mail to Richa Wilson, 1 November 2010.

<sup>251</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>252</sup> D. E. Romano, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, August 24, 1932," File: "2760, Williams Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

Guard Station (Heritage No. SL-390, 10-LH-592) grew to 120 acres with another withdrawal on May 31, 1955. Locally, the site was known as Big Tree Flat after a pair of very large Engelmann spruce trees.<sup>253</sup>

Under the direction of Ranger I. C. Robertson, enrollees from Williams Creek CCC Camp F-87 quickly set about improving the site in 1933-34, constructing three buildings and fencing a 35-acre pasture.<sup>254</sup> Painted white with Nile green trim and bronze green roof stain, buildings included an R4 Plan 7 guard station, an R4 Plan 23 garage/storeroom, and an R4 Plan 13 barn. The guard station was modified with an 8' x 12' concrete cellar (6' ceiling) below the kitchen for food storage. A stairway in a "small gable roof addition" led to it from the rear entry. The station's interior Firtex wallboard was finished with buff-colored calcimine. The garage/storeroom's 6-pane windows are vertical rather than horizontal, while the barn had swinging doors instead of sliding doors "as they are more weather-proof for isolated places."<sup>255</sup> An R4 Plan 70 outhouse, mentioned in a 1944 request for maintenance funds, was likely built in 1933-34 also.<sup>256</sup>

By 1953, the Forest Service deemed the guard station surplus and considered moving it to Indianola or another site for re-use.<sup>257</sup> A second proposal in 1974 involved moving it to Leadore for remodeling as a bunkhouse.<sup>258</sup> Though forest management initially greeted this idea unfavorably, the building was moved to the New Leadore Administrative Site later that year. Substantially remodeled, it is now known as the Leadore Bunkhouse #2 (#81123).

In the years since its construction, the Williams Creek garage/storeroom was moved twice. Around 1951 or 1952, the Forest Service transported it to the Lemhi Ranger Station and converted it to an office/storeroom.<sup>259</sup> Soon thereafter, in 1953, the regional architect recommended its relocation to Hughes Creek.<sup>260</sup> That action did not occur but, with the dissolution of the Lemhi Ranger Station in 1962, the Forest Service moved the building in 1963 to the New Leadore



**R4 Plan 7 under construction at Williams Creek Guard Station**

<sup>253</sup> Philip Gutzman, e-mail to Richa Wilson, December 9, 2010.

<sup>254</sup> "Activities of the Four Civilian Conservation Camps of Lemhi County"; and "General History, Salmon Ranger District."

<sup>255</sup> "Descriptive Sheet Improvement Plan, Williams Creek Administrative Site, 1936," Improvement Atlas, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF; and "General History, Salmon Ranger District."

<sup>256</sup> Slavin, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>257</sup> George Nichols, "1953 Inspection of Copper Creek."

<sup>258</sup> W. H. Valentine to Forest Supervisor, 28 March 1974, File: "7300, Leadore Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>259</sup> F. E. Powers to Regional Forester, 23 February 1951, File: "7300, Lemhi Ranger Station," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>260</sup> George Nichols, "Lemhi Ranger Station Inspection, 1953," 7300 Building Files, Leadore Ranger District Office.

Administrative Site where it now serves as the fire cache (#81336).

The district ranger proposed in 1984 to remove the final building, the barn. Heritage staff surveyed the site but made no determination of eligibility (Report No. SL-85-285) until the following year, when they identified it as ineligible (Report No. SL-85-326). There is no evidence that either report was submitted to the Idaho SHPO. In 1986, as the Forest Service consulted with the Idaho SHPO on numerous administrative facilities, the agencies agreed that the Williams Creek barn, which apparently remained on site, was eligible for listing in the National Register. Nevertheless, it was removed at an unknown date.

### ***Other Administrative Sites***

Unless noted otherwise, information about the following sites is from the Lands Status Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah and:

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938, File: "1680, Project Work Inventory, Copper Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory-1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Aggipah Mountain Lookout Site**

As part of the c.1981 preliminary inventory of historic structures, someone completed a basic inventory form for the Aggipah Mountain Lookout Site on the Cobalt Ranger District. The site (Heritage No. SL-9002, 10-LH-1855) is in T21N, R15E, S19 and has no structures.

### **Beaver Point Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Forest Service proposed several improvements for the proposed Beaver Point Lookout Site on the Copper Creek Ranger District. They included an R4 Plan 80 lookout on a 10-foot log base, an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, a lookout spur telephone line, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit and cover. Despite these efforts, records suggest the site, wherever it was, remained undeveloped.

### **Big Deer Point Lookout Site**

The Copper Creek Ranger District in 1938 requested, but apparently did not receive, funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout on a 10-foot log base, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, a lookout spur telephone line, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. Although its location is unknown, the proposed site was likely near Big Deer Creek, which is in T21N, R17E.

### **Black Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Salmon National Forest (Copper Creek Ranger District #5) requested funds to construct a lookout spur telephone line at this proposed lookout site. The ranger also wanted money for an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, an R4 Plan 24 garage, and an R1 type lookout (R4 Plan 80) to be mounted on a 10-foot log base and built with a platform walk. Black Mountain is in Section 33 of T18N, R18E.

### **Bridge Point Lookout Site**

Bridge Point was another site the Copper Creek Ranger District proposed to develop as a lookout site. Staff requested funds in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 70 toilet and a spur telephone line. Its location is unknown.

### **Cabin Creek Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Copper Creek Ranger District submitted a proposal to build an R4 Plan 70 toilet and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit at the Cabin Creek Lookout Site. According to a penciled notation on the project sheet, the latrine was constructed in 1938, which indicates use of the site as a lookout. It may have been in T19N, R17E.

### **Camas Lookout Site**

Another proposed improvement was the Camas Lookout Site, where the Yellowjacket Ranger District hoped to build an R4 Plan 70 toilet. The site may have been in T17N, R17E.

### **China Springs Administrative Pasture**

The district ranger's 1944 report for the China Springs pasture noted it was one-half mile from the Lake Mountain Lookout. The pasture would provide feed for the lookout's horses and for trail crews working in the area.<sup>261</sup> The Regional Office staff approved the 16.41-acre administrative site on January 14, 1944. A formal withdrawal on May 31, 1955 expanded it to 20 acres in T20N, R20E, S34.

### **Cobalt Mine Lookout Site**

Located in Section 35 of T21N, R18E, the proposed Cobalt Mine Lookout Site was the subject of a 1938 project proposal for the Copper Creek Ranger District. Suggested improvements included an R4 Plan 82 lookout and tower, an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and a spur telephone line. The Plan 82 was an unusual choice, given that most of the Salmon National Forest's requests were for R4 Plan 80 lookouts.

### **Copper Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Copper Creek Ranger District hoped to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, a log fly shed measuring 14' x 18', an R4 Plan 70 toilet, an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit, and a spur telephone line at the proposed Copper Mountain Lookout Site. (Copper Mountain is in Section 19 of T23N, R19E on the ridge between North Fork and Salmon-Cobalt districts.) A second proposal in 1944 recommended construction of a "standard 14 x 14 building on 8' log base," a toilet, a fly shed, a pasture fence, and a 300' x 100' helicopter spot.<sup>262</sup> Another proposal that year sought funds for a portable lookout and toilet, for use at Copper Mountain during high hazard periods. It was an interesting concept:

A concrete base will be prepared, with necessary lightening protection. The building sections should be such that they could be transported in a pickup or small truck.

Building, 14 x 14' – consider constructing a log or masonry base, for storage purposes; in addition a toilet bldg. And a garbage pit should be provided. Under the nearby snow drift, consider constructing a cistern or reservoir for horse water, and washing purposes (drinking water would be packed or hauled from distant springs).<sup>263</sup>

### **Deegan Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor proposed to build a standard 14' x 14' lookout on an 8' log base at "Deegan" Mountain. He also wanted to construct an R4 Plan 24 log garage and an R4 Plan 70 toilet. Deegan Mountain is in T19N, R20E, S27 on a ridge between the Salmon-Cobalt and the North Fork ranger districts

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<sup>261</sup> Otis W. Slavin, "U, Administrative Sites – Salmon, China Springs Pasture," File: "U – Administrative Sites – Salmon – China Springs Pasture," [not cataloged], R4 History Collection.

<sup>262</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>263</sup> C. Donald, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 25 January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Seattle Region.

### **Deer Creek Ranger Station**

The Deer Creek Administrative Site was 75.4 acres in Sections 13 and 24 of T21N, R17E. When it was withdrawn on August 27, 1908, it had no improvements but had valuable yellow pine and Douglas fir.<sup>264</sup>

### **Fritzer Flat Administrative Site**

The 11.2-acre Fritzer Flat Administrative Site (T22N, R18E, S35) was withdrawn November 16, 1910 as a pasture. In May of 1935, the site was resurveyed for use as a public camp site.<sup>265</sup>

### **Haystack Mountain Lookout Site**

A 1918 map pinpoints the Haystack Mountain Lookout Site and, as of 1923, a smokechaser still was stationed there. A 1924 report noted, "No improvements, except a small horse pasture under the mountain. The lookout climbs trees to get the best view of the country. Need a tower built here."<sup>266</sup> By 1926, it was designated a primary lookout location.<sup>267</sup> In 1938, the Copper Creek Ranger District requested funds to improve it with a 7' x 7' cab on a 65-foot steel tower "to increase visibility . . . And replace the obsolete wooden tower there." Other proposed improvements included an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. The tower was a "crow's nest" lookout consisting of a tree platform built by 1925.<sup>268</sup> The site is on the ridge between the North Fork and Salmon-Cobalt districts in T23N, R20, S31. Heritage staff surveyed the Haystack Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-113) in 1985 (Report No. SL-85-372). Features included a possible privy foundation, remnants of two log platforms, and a crow's nest lookout "built about 60 feet above the ground into a once-live tree with two lodgpoles triangulated to form the verticals for a ladder."

### **Hot Springs Administrative Site**

The Hot Springs Ranger Station was withdrawn August 27, 1908. It comprised 78.2 acres in T23N, R18E, Sections 28 and 33. Earl Gilbreath observed no improvements when he surveyed the proposed site the previous March. He concluded it would serve well as a horse pasture and, in addition to its good view, was next to a "spring of hot water, flowing ¼ cubic foot of boiling water per second."<sup>269</sup>

### **Indian Cave Ranger Station**

In late 1910, a report on the proposed Indian Cave Ranger Station described "one log cabin. Value \$50.00. Cabin was built 12 or 15 years ago by Alexander Snell, a prospector, and abandoned 10 years ago. The cabin was occupied at time of examination by R. H. Woolard of Yellow Jacket, Idaho, who assisted in surveying this Ranger Station, and stated that he did not want the cabin." The writer recommended the site's withdrawal "for the economical administration of adjacent Forest on Middle Fork river and Wilson Creek."<sup>270</sup> On December 3, 1910, the 30.6-acre parcel in T20N, R14E, S27 was withdrawn.

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<sup>264</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 7 March 1908," and S.C. Scribner to Elmer Hagel, 27 January 1925," File: "2760, Deer Creek," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>265</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 16 November 1910," and Lester T. Gutzman, "Report on Public Service Site, 26 May 1935," File: "2760, Fritzer Flat," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>266</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 119.

<sup>267</sup> Young, 12-13.

<sup>268</sup> "Forest Notes," *Idaho Recorder* (Salmon, ID), August 14, 1925, 1; "Forest Trails and Telephones"; and Burns, 8.

<sup>269</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 24 March 1908," File: "2760, Hot Springs," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

<sup>270</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 3 December 1910," File: "2760, Indian Cave," Supervisor's Office, SCNF.

### **Indian Point Lookout Site**

Indian Point is in Section 30 of T22N, R18E, on the ridge between the Salmon-Cobalt and North Fork ranger districts. *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest* reports a cabin was built at this site in 1934 but no primary sources supporting this statement have yet been found.<sup>271</sup> Another source states, “While Gant was operating, the resident apparently had another duty: to periodically run down the ridge to Indian Point, and look back into the Bighorn Crags. What type of facilities existed on Indian Point is not clear, though stories say there was some sort of ladder into a tree.”<sup>272</sup> Staff identified the Indian Point Lookout Site (Heritage No. SL-1478, 10-LH-1853) in a preliminary inventory historic structures in the River of No Return Wilderness (c.1981). After the fires of 2000, an archeologist made a brief helicopter inspection but was unable to identify any indications of structures.<sup>273</sup> In 2009, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service determination that the site is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Report No. SL-08-1581).

### **King Mountain Lookout Site**

When the Forest Supervisor requested funds in 1938 to build a standard 14’ x 14’ log lookout with an 8-foot high base at King Mountain, he was likely talking about King Mountain in Section 2 of T17N, R20E. Records suggest his plans were not realized.

### **Lake Creek Ranger Station**

A July 1909 report recommended the Lake Creek Ranger Station, which had no improvements, as a district headquarters.<sup>274</sup> The following year, 160 acres in T20N, R21E, S32 was withdrawn May 14, 1910. The withdrawal was superseded May 18, 1964.

### **Leacock Point Lookout Site**

The Leacock Point Lookout Site was in Section 29 of T21N, R19E. The Copper Creek Ranger District sought money in 1938 to improve the site with an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit, and a spur telephone line. The ranger submitted a second request in 1944 for funds to build a lookout, pasture fence, one-car garage, garbage pit and helicopter landing spot (50 yards x 30 yards).<sup>275</sup> There is no indication these proposals were ever realized.

### **Leesburg Road Checker Station**

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor requested permission to build a checker station at the Leesburg Road, “to make suitable living quarters for fire checkers at these points during the fire season.” The precise location of the proposed building is not known.

### **McGowan Basin Administrative Site**

The McGowan Basin Administrative Site encompassed 119.92 acres in Section 21 of T19N, R18E, one mile south of the Forney Post Office. When Earl Gilbreath surveyed it in July 1914, he found no improvements

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<sup>271</sup> Kresek, 319.

<sup>272</sup> Young, 24.

<sup>273</sup> Donald J. Storm, “Salmon Challis NF Monitoring Form, Indian Point Lookout Site, 26 September 2000,” File: “SL-1478, Indian Point Lookout,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

<sup>274</sup> William Swan, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 19 July 1909,” File: “2760, Lake Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>275</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.



and deemed it necessary “because of the unsuitable character of the Cabin Creek Ranger Station.”<sup>276</sup> It was withdrawn August 10, 1914 but released November 26, 1915.

### **Meyer’s Cove Guard Station**

The Salmon National Forest used this site as early as 1917. Recalling a shooting between two settlers that year, Wayne O’Connor mentioned forest ranger John Pierce, who “had returned to the Myers [*sic*] Cove station from a trip down the Middle Fork.”<sup>277</sup> Situated in Section 6 of T17N, R17E, the Meyer’s Cove Guard Station was the subject of a 1938 proposal to build an R4 Plan 51 guard station “as quarters for game men and fire contact man” working on the Yellowjacket Ranger District.

### **Meyer’s Cove Point Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest used the Meyer’s Cove Point Lookout Site, located in Section 3 of T17N, R17E, as early as 1936.<sup>278</sup> Although never withdrawn as an administrative site, the Salmon National Forest submitted numerous proposals to develop it. A 1940 request for the Yellowjacket Ranger District sought funds for an R4 Plan 80 lookout, a 40-foot tower, a fly shed, a toilet, a garbage pit, and equipment. The site was needed to “open up blind area, and also to conform to the new fire plan.”<sup>279</sup> The following year, the Salmon National Forest submitted a proposal for a standard 14’ x 14’ lookout building and a 30’ log tower.<sup>280</sup>

Another effort in early 1944 sought money for a 14’ x 14’ cab, a 60’ steel tower, a toilet, a garage or fly shed, a garbage pit, spring development (200-gallon tank), and two miles of pasture fence. The proposal stated, “This Lookout Point covers a very large area on both the Salmon and Challis Forests. The area covered is rated Medium hazard. It is located in section 3 township 17 North Range 17 East, and is on the boundary between the Challis and Salmon forests.” A handwritten note on the 1944 document indicates the work was never realized. The proposal included construction of a road from Singheiser Mine to the Meyers Cove Point Lookout, partly to facilitate construction of a lookout tower and partly to “put this lookout man on a road and materially increase his efficiency as a smokechaser.”<sup>281</sup>

### **Moyer Ridge Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Copper Creek Ranger District sought funds for an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit. A second request two years later mentioned the lookout and a garage/equipment building.<sup>282</sup> A third try in 1944 included a 14’ x 14’ lookout cab on a 100-

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<sup>276</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, “McGowan Basin Ranger Station, 31 July 1914,” File: “Salmon-Challis N.F., Salmon-Cobalt R.D., General,” Regional Architectural Historian’s Files, USFS Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>277</sup> Wayne O’Connor, “Local writer tells of old-time shooting,” *Recorder-Herald* (Salmon, ID), September 18 and 25, 1986, Accession No. R4-1680-2006-0241, Region 4 History Collection, Ogden, Utah.

<sup>278</sup> “History of the Challis National Forest.”

<sup>279</sup> J. Wayland Mattsson, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 4 March 1940,” File: “1680, Project Work Inventory, Copper Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>280</sup> Lester T. Gutzman, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 25 July 1941,” File: “1680, Project Work Inventory, Yellowjacket,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF

<sup>281</sup> *Ibid.*; and Lester T. Gutzman, Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, January 1944; Project Work Inventory – Book No. 1; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

<sup>282</sup> J. Wayland Mattsson, “Project Work Inventory Project Sheet, 4 March 1940,” File: “1680, Project Work Inventory, Copper Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

feet tower, a one-car log garage, a toilet, a garbage pit, and a helicopter landing strip (150 yards by 20 yards).<sup>283</sup> All efforts to develop the site in T19N, R19E, S16 as a fire detection point were futile.

### **Mt. McGuire Lookout Site**

As part of the c.1981 preliminary inventory of historic structures, someone completed a basic inventory form for the Mt. McGuire Lookout Site on the Cobalt Ranger District. The form indicated the Forest Service used the site by 1926 and its present use (c.1981) was as a horizontal control station. The site (Heritage No. SL-9027, 10-LH-1858) is in T21N, R16E, S9 and has no structures.

### **Opal Ranger Station**

On May 25, 1907, Ross Tobias wrote that he “Rode to Opal Camp and located the buildings for Ranger Station. Came over Lake Creek range down Panther Creek and returned to camp.”<sup>284</sup> The GLO withdrew the 210-acre parcel (T17N, R18E, Sections 3 and 4) on January 14, 1908 and revoked it May 15, 1914. Although the Salmon newspaper reported in August 1908 that a ranger’s cabin was being constructed, the site’s short withdrawal period suggests it was not completed, was abandoned, or perhaps was relocated.<sup>285</sup>

### **Phelan Mountain Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Forest Supervisor proposed to build a standard 14’ x 14’ lookout on an 8’ log base, an R4 Plan 24 log garage, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet and Phelan Mountain. He noted, “The fire plan makes it necessary to have these buildings to properly house the fire protection organization.” Phelan Mountain is in Lemhi County in T21N, R20E, S23.

### **Point of Rocks Lookout Site**

Situated on the ridge between the North Fork and Salmon-Cobalt ranger districts, the Point of Rocks lookout is mentioned in a 1929 newspaper article.<sup>286</sup> A smokechaser worked at the site, which was in Section 13 of T23N, R19E and was likely undeveloped.

### **Poison Creek Administrative Site**

Consisting of 61 acres in T18N, R21E, S24, the Poison Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn August 27, 1909. By then, Salmon National Forest officers had fenced the tract and were using it as an administrative pasture. In May of 1910, the Salmon National Forest received funds to build (or perhaps rebuild) a fence at the site. The withdrawal was revoked April 8, 1961.<sup>287</sup>

### **Poison Peak Lookout Site**

To support the fire plan, the Forest Supervisor sought funds in 1938 to build a 14’ x 14’ lookout on an 8’ log base at Poison Peak, along with an R4 Plan 14 fly shed and an R4 Plan 70 toilet. Poison Peak is in Section 16 of T18N, R22E.

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<sup>283</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

<sup>284</sup> Tobias Diary, 25 May 1907.

<sup>285</sup> Magoon, 137.

<sup>286</sup> “Forest Trails and Telephones.”

<sup>287</sup> “Poison Creek Administrative Site Info,” File: “1680, Poison Creek Administrative Site Info”; and Assistant District Forester to Forest Supervisor, May 16, 1910,” File: “2760, Poison Creek,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

### **Puddin Mountain Lookout Site**

As part of a c.1981 preliminary inventory of historic structures, someone completed a basic inventory form for the Puddin Mountain Lookout Site on the Cobalt Ranger District. The form indicated the Forest Service used the site by 1926 and its present use (c.1981) was as a horizontal control station. The site (Heritage No. SL-9003, 10-LH-1856) is in T21N, R15E, S31 and has no structures.

### **Rams Fork Administrative Site**

Located in Sections 19 and 30 of T18N, R17E, the 112.17-acre Rams Fork Administrative Site was withdrawn November 8, 1910 and released July 6, 1914.

### **Saint Patrick Ranger Station**

A 1908 report on the proposed Saint Patrick Ranger Station (Heritage No. SL-1407) noted “one log cabin 11’ x 12’ in the clear in good condition. Value \$75.00.” Nobody claimed the property, which was next to several mining claims and along a trail from Beaver Creek to Shoup.<sup>288</sup> The GLO withdrew the 14-acre tract (T23N, R18E, S36) on August 27, 1908. A 1998 archeological survey revealed a stone and cement foundation, a log structure (possibly a combination cabin and chicken coop), and a dilapidated feed box.

### **Spring Gulch Administrative Site**

Earl Gilbreath surveyed the site on March 26, 1908, noting it had no improvements and it was along a main wagon road.<sup>289</sup> The site was withdrawn from public use on August 27, 1908. It covered 26.75 acres in Section 33 of T21N, R19E.

### **Swan Peak Lookout Site**

As early as 1940, the Swan Peak Lookout Site (T20N, R19E, S35) had a tree platform for spotting fires that existed as late as 1983.<sup>290</sup> The Salmon National Forest requested funds on behalf of the Copper Creek Ranger District in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 24 garage, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit, and a “standard tree pole grounded telephone line.” A second request in 1944 sought money for emergency improvements at Swan Peak, including a 14’ x 14’ concrete floor for a tent or portable building, a lightning protection system, and an Osborne fire finder on a concrete base.<sup>291</sup>

### **Three Forks Administrative Site**

The Salmon National Forest withdrew this 40.37-acre tract (T18N, R17E, S31) for a short period beginning August 5, 1914 and ending October 15, 1915.

### **Trail Creek Administrative Site**

The Salmon National Forest requested withdrawal of this site as a ranger station and experiment station. Withdrawn March 1, 1912, it covered 35.8 acres in Section 15 of T22N, R18E. After Emory Herrick of

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<sup>288</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 14 March 1908,” File: “2760, Saint Patrick,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>289</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 10 June 1908,” File: “2760, Spring Gulch,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

<sup>290</sup> Kresek, 321.

<sup>291</sup> McConkie, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets.

Leesburg, Idaho submitted an application (likely a homestead application), the Forest Service released the site on June 26, 1913.<sup>292</sup>

### **Trapper Cabin Administrative Site**

A March 7, 1908 report on the Trapper Cabin Administrative Site noted “one trapper’s cabin worth fifty dollars . . . improvements made by different parties.”<sup>293</sup> The site, 39.2 acres in Section 7 of T21N, R19E, was withdrawn from public entry on August 27, 1908. Some years later, in 1917, Arthur C. Ludwig submitted a homestead application under the Act of June 11, 1916. Forest officials recommended the withdrawal be released because it was “only a few hours ride (6-10 miles) from three other sites all equally as good or better for administration purposes.”<sup>294</sup> The withdrawal was dropped November 4, 1918.

### **Trapper’s Flat Lookout Site**

Little is known about this site, located in approximately T21N, R18E. In 1938, the Copper Creek Ranger District sought money to build an R4 Plan 24 garage for use of a lookout at Trapper’s Flat.

### **Twelve-Mile Administrative Site**

This 60-acre site on the former Salmon Ranger District had no improvements when it was withdrawn from public entry June 27, 1909.<sup>295</sup> The tract sprawled over T20N, R22E, S31; T20N, R21E, S36; and T19N, R22E, S6.

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<sup>292</sup> August A. Schroeder, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 2 January 1912, and J. A. Pearson to District Forester, 24 February 1913; U-Administrative Sites, Trail Creek Site, Closed 4/10/14; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Seattle Pacific Region.

<sup>293</sup> Earl R. Gilbreath, Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 7 March 1908; U-Administrative Sites, Trapper Cabin Ranger Station Closed 4/13/17; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Seattle Pacific Region.

<sup>294</sup> Pearson to District Forester, 15 March 1917; U-Administrative Sites, Trapper Cabin Ranger Station Closed 4/13/17; Accession No. 82-215; RG95; NA-Seattle Pacific Region.

<sup>295</sup> James M. Ryan, “Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 26 June 1909,” File: “2760, Twelve Mile,” Supervisor’s Office, SCNF.

# Chapter 12: Evaluations

This chapter examines the geographic and temporal distribution of the SCNF's historic administrative facilities constructed by 1960. Refer to *Within a Day's Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960* for more information on evaluation methodology, including areas of significance, property types, comparative analysis, and characteristic features.

## ANALYSIS

The Salmon-Challis National Forest had at least 282 administrative sites before 1961. Most were official sites withdrawn from public entry; others were not. Many were administrative pastures or tent camps but 129 are known to have had buildings. Using a conservative estimate of four buildings per site on average (e.g., house, latrine, fly shed or barn, shed), we can conclude the SCNF had approximately 516 historic buildings. Presently, 254 pre-1961 buildings exist, leaving just under half (49.2%) of its administrative facilities over age 50.

### ***Geographic Distribution***

The numbers of administrative sites with pre-1961 facilities that remain on the SCNF's administrative units range from two (Leadore Ranger District) to 23 (Middle Fork Ranger District).

**Sites With Facilities Over Age 50**

| Ranger District     | Sites     | Pre-1961 Facilities |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Challis-Yankee Fork | 9         | 45                  |
| Leadore             | 2         | 12                  |
| Lost River          | 8         | 24                  |
| Middle Fork         | 23        | 71                  |
| North Fork          | 22        | 59                  |
| Salmon-Cobalt       | 12        | 43                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        | <b>76</b> | <b>254</b>          |

Of the **Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District's** 9 sites, 4 are lookout points and a fifth (Twin Peaks Saddle Site) is lookout related. Its largest compounds are the Challis Administrative Site (former SO and current district headquarters) with 16 historic buildings and the Yankee Fork Administrative Site (former district headquarters) with 8 historic buildings. The remaining two sites (Bonanza and Cape Horn) are guard stations. Bonanza was a district headquarters until 1920 but became a guard station afterwards.

The **Leadore Ranger District** has the smallest number of sites and buildings. The Old Leadore Ranger Station, with its 8 buildings, once was the district station. The New Leadore Ranger Station, which now acts in that capacity, is not a historic administrative site but it does have four historic buildings that were relocated there.

The **Lost River Ranger District**, with 8 sites, is comparable to the Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District. However, it has significantly fewer buildings (24 compared to the latter's 45). One site is a fire lookout point. The largest compound is the former ranger station (Lost River Ranger District Office Compound)

with 8 historic buildings. However, three others were once district headquarters also: Antelope, Fairview, and Wildhorse.

The **Middle Fork Ranger District** has the largest number of sites (23) and facilities (71). Just over half of its sites are lookout points. The two largest compounds reflect their former status as district headquarters. Loon Creek has 10 buildings while Seafoam has 11. Falconberry, Indian Creek, and Little Creek have 5, 6, and 5 buildings respectively. All three are in the FC-RONR Wilderness.

The **North Fork Ranger District**, with 22 sites, closely trails the Middle Fork Ranger District in quantities. Nearly two-thirds (14) are lookout sites with one or two buildings each, although Ulysses Mountain has three. The largest compounds are Hughes Creek and Indianola, both former ranger stations, with 10 and 12 buildings each. The Newland Ranch property, which has 6 historic buildings, is an anomaly because its acquisition and use as an administrative site are relatively recent.

The SCNF's average number of sites and historic buildings per district is 13 and 42. Of all the districts, only the **Salmon-Cobalt Ranger District** reflects these otherwise abstract figures. Its 12 sites encompass 43 historic buildings. Five are lookout sites with one to three buildings each. The largest complexes are the Cobalt (10 buildings) and Salmon (7 buildings) administrative sites, which both served as district headquarters. The Salmon site also is the former Supervisor's Office. Two other former ranger stations are unusual for their low numbers of facilities. Yellowjacket has only 5 buildings. California Bar has 3 but this may be attributed to its early abandonment as a headquarters in 1920.

## ***Temporal Distribution***

As explained in Chapter 1, temporal boundaries span from 1905 to 1960. This period can be divided into five subsets that represent relevant shifts in the culture, patterns, and events of Forest Service administration.

1905-1907 Few buildings constructed during this period remain in Region 4, as most have been demolished, sold, or transferred out of Forest Service ownership. Comprising less than 2% of all historic buildings, the SCNF's five structures from this period are not original administrative facilities. Homesteaders constructed them at the Newland Ranch and the Sater Cabin Site.

1908-1932 Forest Service buildings constructed during this time are associated with early Forest Service management of public lands and typically rely on vernacular building types. Almost 21% of the SCNF's existing facilities were built in this era. Several like the Warm Springs, California Bar, and 44 Creek cabins retain high integrity from this period. Others such as the dwellings at Antelope, Old Leadore, Hughes Creek, and Indianola were significantly remodeled during the New Deal era to fit with regional design standards.

1933-1942 This is the richest period, thanks to relief funding and labor made available in response to the Depression. Buildings constructed during this time are typically associated with New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps. They often embody the distinctive characteristics of Forest Service design and planning. Of the facilities surveyed, 153 (60%) were built during this period.

1943-1946 Resources of this phase are often associated with the military. Some are surplus buildings that the Forest Service acquired after World War II. Four (1.6%) of the SCNF's facilities may date to this period although the exact construction dates of three are merely estimates.

1947-1960 This era marks a shift in Forest Service design and planning, with an emphasis on portable and/or pre-fabricated buildings. With the initiation of Operation Outdoors, new facilities were constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s to support recreation functions and to accommodate a burgeoning workforce. Fifteen percent of the SCNF’s surveyed facilities date to this period and nearly half of those are on the Middle Fork Ranger District.

The following table summarizes individual buildings and structures. They are listed by initial construction period, even if they were significantly remodeled in later years.

**Temporal Distribution of Facilities**

| Ranger District     | 1905-1907 | 1908-1932 | 1933-1942  | 1943-1946 | 1947-1960 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Challis-Yankee Fork | 0         | 5         | 34         | 0         | 6         |
| Leadore             | 0         | 6         | 5          | 0         | 1         |
| Lost River          | 0         | 1         | 23         | 0         | 0         |
| Middle Fork         | 1         | 16        | 33         | 3         | 18        |
| North Fork          | 4         | 16        | 28         | 1         | 10        |
| Salmon-Cobalt       | 0         | 9         | 30         | 0         | 4         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        | <b>5</b>  | <b>53</b> | <b>153</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>39</b> |

## ***STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE***

Properties developed or used by the Forest Service for administering and managing National Forest lands represents the primary theme, or **Area of Significance**, of Conservation. This theme is defined as “the preservation, maintenance, and management of natural or manmade resources” in *National Register Bulletin 16A*. Resources that represent this Area of Significance may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

In addition to the primary theme of Conservation, other areas of significance related to Forest Service administrative sites include Social History, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture:

Social History. The availability of relief funds and labor led to the construction of new administrative sites and the improvement of existing sites in 1933-42. Although the Civilian Conservation Corps gets most of the attention, the Works Progress Administration and local employment programs also made important contributions to administrative site development. Consequently, many will also have Social History as an area of significance. Resources considered significant under this theme may be eligible under Criterion A.

Architecture. There were distinct periods of architectural development in Forest Service history. Administrative sites that clearly illustrate the features common to these periods or the evolution, transition, and variation between periods may be eligible under Criterion C.

Landscape Architecture. Some administrative sites, particularly those from the 1933-42 period when many planting plans were designed and implemented, can be classified as Historic Designed Landscapes. Those that clearly illustrate characteristic landscape design principles may be eligible under Criterion C.

Unless noted otherwise, the **Property Type** is “Building.” Some sites qualify as Districts.

*National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* provides guidance on defining the **Period of Significance**, including the following excerpts that are particularly applicable for this project:

“Period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. Period of significance usually begins with the date when significant activities or events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction.”

Criterion A: “For properties associated with historic trends, the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend.”

Criterion C: “For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.”

“The property must possess historic integrity for all periods of significance.”

“Continued use or activity does not necessarily justify continuing the period of significance. The period of significance is based upon the time when the property made the contributions or achieved the character on which the significance is based.”

“Fifty years ago is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period.” [Emphasis added]

The last point deserves particular consideration for sites eligible under Criterion A with Conservation as the Area of Significance. The use of many Forest Service administrative sites changed in scope or importance, relative to management needs. For example, a site may have served as a ranger district headquarters from 1933 to 1972 and now acts as a seasonal housing site. Its significance corresponds with its role as a headquarters, one that ceased less than 50 years ago. Regular use of fire lookouts dwindled after World War II, especially in the 1960s and 1970s. In these cases, a specific date (or at least a “circa” date) can be defined as the end date for the period of significance. In accordance with guidance from the Idaho SHPO, a 50-year cut-off date (1961) will end the period of significance for properties that continue to function as they did historically.

### ***Eligibility of Sites & Facilities***

As explained in the Region 4 historic context statement, *Within A Day’s Ride: Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960*, the administrative site is the unit of evaluation. Consequently, an individual building is usually not eligible for listing if the site as a whole has been altered significantly. Exceptions like the Mackay Old Warehouse warrant individual determinations of eligibility because of their important construction systems or building types.

Fifty-seven (75%) of the 76 administrative sites surveyed have facilities that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Twelve of them are eligible as historic districts. While most are eligible under National Register Criteria A and C, some are also eligible under Criterion D for their potential to yield information. However, four sites are eligible *only* under Criterion D and their buildings are non-contributing resources, primarily due to a loss of integrity. These sites are:



Lick Creek Administrative Site  
 Fairview Guard Station  
 Long Tom Lookout Site  
 Red Rock Lookout Site

Of those 254 facilities constructed by 1960, 194 are eligible either individually or as contributing resources in a district. This amounts to 77 %, which is above the average of 62% in Region 4. This is largely due to the high integrity of remote properties, especially those in the FC-RONR Wilderness sites and on mountain peaks, which discouraged significant remodeling.

#### Eligibility of Pre-1961 Facilities

| Ranger District     | Sites     | Total Facilities | Eligible/ Contributing | Not Eligible/ Non-Contributing* |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Challis-Yankee Fork | 9         | 45               | 41                     | 4                               |
| Leadore             | 2         | 12               | 8                      | 4                               |
| Lost River          | 8         | 24               | 12                     | 12                              |
| Middle Fork         | 23        | 71               | 58                     | 13                              |
| North Fork          | 22        | 59               | 48                     | 11                              |
| Salmon-Cobalt       | 12        | 43               | 27                     | 16                              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        | <b>76</b> | <b>254</b>       | <b>194 (77%)</b>       | <b>60 (23%)</b>                 |

\*Buildings constructed after 1960 in an eligible district are considered non-contributing. However, they are not included in this table.

When compared to other Region 4 forests that have been surveyed, the SCNF has nearly 50 more buildings than the forest with the next highest number (Boise NF at 208). Its total of 254 facilities is greater than that of the Dixie, B-T, and Wasatch-Cache forests combined.

#### R4 Comparison

| Forest                           | Sites      | Buildings Over Age 50 | Eligible Buildings |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Dixie National Forest            | 20         | 63                    | 28 (44%)           |
| Boise National Forest            | 45         | 208                   | 119 (57%)          |
| Caribou-Targhee National Forest  | 34         | 105                   | 60 (57%)           |
| Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest | 46         | 156                   | 97 (62%)           |
| Wasatch-Cache National Forest    | 28         | 82                    | 55 (67%)           |
| Sawtooth National Forest         | 27         | 100                   | 69 (69%)           |
| Bridger-Teton National Forest    | 32         | 75                    | 58 (77%)           |
| Salmon-Challis National Forest   | 76         | 254                   | 194 (77%)          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                     | <b>232</b> | <b>789</b>            | <b>491 (62%)</b>   |

## FUTURE SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

As discussed in Chapter 1, the preparation of this report and the associated inventory forms has been challenging. This is due in large part to the reliance on older surveys (most of which are from 1999), inadequate photographs, incomplete data, and the inability to visit each site personally. In reviewing the

work done to date, it is apparent that additional information would improve our understanding of the history and significance of each site and building. Specific recommendations for future work are provided in the evaluation summaries. However, most sites, especially those that are eligible for the National Register, would benefit from the following common tasks:

- **Verify all building dimensions.** Previous documentation often relied on standard building plans or engineering records rather than actual measurements taken in the field. Many times, conflicting building sizes are provided. Knowing the true dimensions helps in identifying correct architectural plans, design discrepancies, and uniqueness.
- **Survey interiors.** Provide descriptions of floor, wall, and ceiling materials and finishes. If the building is not a standard plan, sketch the floor plan. Describe special features such as fireplaces, built-in cabinetry, laundry chutes, molding, etc. Discuss interior alterations.
- **Improve site plans.** Prepare site plans that accurately show the sizes and spatial relationships of buildings and other site features such as bridges, flagpoles, fences, walks, retaining walls, loading chutes, boneyards, gravel areas, etc. Show geographical features such as streams. Indicate topography with contour lines or with arrows and notations.
- **Identify landscaping.** Vegetation is a key factor when assessing the integrity of setting, feeling, and design. However, previous surveys often overlooked the importance of plantings, particularly in designed landscapes. On the site plan and in writing, document vegetation by species or generally (e.g., conifer, deciduous, tree, bush, flowers, pasture, lawn), especially groupings that create spaces, delineate zones, screen equipment yards, provide shade to livestock, or serve other functions. If a planting plan was prepared in the past, determine if it was implemented and identify the level of integrity remaining. With currently available information, it is difficult to determine or verify the eligibility of administrative sites as Historic Designed Landscapes.
- **Take photographs.** Photographs taken in 1999 and 2000 are often inadequate due to glare, poor framing of the subject, the photographer's position in a helicopter above buildings, and overexposure. Follow photography guidelines from the Idaho SHPO and the Keeper of the National Register. Take at least one photograph from opposite corners to ensure all elevations are documented.

## EVALUATION SUMMARIES

The summaries on the next pages are arranged alphabetically by district. Individual survey forms provide detailed information about the history and design of each site and its historic buildings. See also Appendix A for a condensed list.

The summaries include a list of specific heritage reports related to the site, many of which include archeological surveys. While efforts were made to identify all reports, it is possible that some were missed. The following reports address multiple administrative sites:

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory, River of No Return Wilderness [RONR]  |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey (Challis National Forest)   |
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory (Salmon National Forest)   |
| SL-85-0372 | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)   |
| SL-86-1516 | Report on the Cultural Resources Ad Hoc Team, Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, 1986 [cited below as “FC-RONR Report”] |
| SL-00-1290 | Salmon-Challis National Forest Facilities Inventory  |

# CHALLIS/YANKEE FORK RANGER DISTRICT

## Basin Butte Lookout Site, CH-838; 10-CR-1611

| No.   | Building Name                          | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|--|--------|-----------------------|
| 31308 | Basin Butte Lookout Storage Shed No. 2 | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31314 | Basin Butte Lookout Storage Shed No. 1 | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31532 | Basin Butte Lookout Latrine            | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31706 | Basin Butte Lookout                    | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|     |  |      |                             |
|-----|--|------|-----------------------------|
| n/a | Communications Bldg (Special Use Permit) | 1995 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
|-----|--|------|-----------------------------|

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| CH-00-0514 | Basin Creek Prescribed Burn, Phase II |
| CH-01-0532 | Basin Butte Lookout Emergency Repair  |
| CH-08-0748 | Basin Butte Lookout Restoration Plan  |
| CH-08-0762 | 2008 Basin Butte PIT Project          |

Forest Service staff identified the Basin Butte Lookout Site as historically significant in 2000, 2001, and 2008 reports. SHPO concurred. The lookout was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register on November 20, 2008 (US 747, ID 49).

### Determination of Eligibility

The Basin Butte Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1934 (construction) to 1989 (discontinued use for fire detection). Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the U. S. Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. Under Criterion C, its buildings exemplify the early use and development of lookout sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The four contributing buildings retain high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Although the latrine was moved to the site in 2008, its construction date is consistent with the Basin Butte Lookout Site's development. Additionally, it is a standard design constructed at lookout sites elsewhere on the forest. Its relocation is consistent with historic Forest Service trends of reusing pit latrines. Per Criterion Consideration G, it is a contributing resource.

### Recommendation

The USFS facilities database (Infra) contains information on three latrines (#31532, #31560, #31621) that is inconsistent with what is on site. Engineering staff should verify the facility number and descriptive information for the existing latrine (moved to the site in 2008) and indicate the other two latrines do not exist.

## **Bonanza Guard Station, CH-355, 10-CR-966**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>   | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 31119      | Bonanza Guard Dwelling | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31310      | Bonanza Bunkhouse      | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31636      | Bonanza Latrine        | c.1934      | Eligible/Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| CH-80-0070 | Bonanza Mineral Entry Withdrawal     |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Inventory        |
| CH-02-0614 | Bonanza Guard Station Chimney Repair |

In a 1984 administrative sites inventory, the Bonanza Guard Station was determined eligible for listing in the National Register as part of the Bonanza Historic District that included the historic mining town of Bonanza. Jennifer Eastman Attebery, et. al. prepared a National Register Nomination (see site file for Bonanza City, CH-69) . Although SHPO Merle Wells signed the nomination on July 24, 1984, it never went to the Keeper of the National Register, possibly because some landowners protested. The Idaho SHPO reiterated concurrence on the eligibility of the three buildings in 1986 and 2002.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

This Bonanza Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The period of significance begins in 1934 with the buildings' construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. The areas of significance – Conservation, Social History, and Architecture – represent the site's important associations with Forest Service administration of public lands, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the agency's historic administrative site development. All three buildings are contributing resources. Small-scale site features that reinforce the property's historic significance include the flagpole, concrete walks, and fencing.

## Cape Horn Guard Station, CH-397, 10-CR-965

| No.   | Building Name            | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 31116 | Cape Horn Guard Dwelling | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31304 | Cape Horn Bunkhouse      | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31313 | Cape Horn Shop/Barn      | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31605 | Cape Horn Spring House   | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31618 | Cape Horn Latrine        | 1960 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                      |      |                             |
|-------|----------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 31347 | Cape Horn Gas House  | 1978 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31362 | Cape Horn Pump House | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Inventory             |
| CH-94-0351 | Cape Horn Guard Station Reroofing Project |

After a 1984 survey, heritage staff determined the site and its four historic buildings were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the Idaho SHPO partially disagreed in 1986, perhaps because of the garage's conversion to a bunkhouse. Instead, the SHPO stated the dwelling, barn, spring house, and latrine were eligible but the compound, bunkhouse, gas house, and well house (pump house) were not. A decade later, the Forest Service proposed to replace the wood shingles on the Cape Horn buildings with standing seam metal roofing and submitted a determination of "not eligible." The SHPO, in a letter dated February 8, 1994, disagreed and stated the site was eligible under "Criterion A, for Forest Service history, and Criterion B, for CCC architecture." (The latter was likely a typographical error and should have been Criterion C.) With this determination, they deemed the Forest's proposal to replace the roofs an adverse effect. In 1996, the Forest Service and the SHPO signed a Memorandum of Agreement requiring the Forest to submit documentary photographs before and after the project.

### Determination of Eligibility

This site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. It is important for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the U. S. Forest Service and with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Additionally, it demonstrates the standardization of site planning principles and architectural design in the US Forest Service intermountain Region during the New Deal era. The compound as a whole and its four 1930s buildings are contributing resources. Although the guard dwelling and bunkhouse may lack individual distinction due to alterations, as part of a district they clearly convey the historic associations for which the site is significant and they contribute to the original spatial relationships of the site. Other important features include the fences, concrete walks, and flagpole. Although the latrine is over 50 years old, it is incompatible with the historic buildings and does not readily illustrate the areas of significance. It and the two non-historic buildings are non-contributing resources. The period of significance begins in 1933 with the buildings' construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

### Recommendations

The 1984 and 2003 site plans are inconsistent. Verify building locations and create an accurate, scaled site plan sketch.

## Challis Administrative Site, CH-356, 10-CR-942

| No.   | Building Name                       | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 21106 | Challis Ranger Dwelling             | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21107 | Challis Middle Fork District Office | 1959   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21201 | Challis SCS Office                  | 1938   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21203 | Old Challis District Office         | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21301 | Challis Fire Warehouse              | 1959   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21302 | Challis Regular Warehouse           | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21306 | Challis Ranger Dwelling Garage      | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21318 | Challis Club Fed                    | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21321 | Challis Barn                        | 1932   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21325 | Challis Log Warehouse               | c.1908 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21336 | Challis Boathouse and Garage        | 1936   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21346 | Challis Oil House                   | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21351 | Challis Recreation Sign Storage     | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21501 | Challis Carpenter Shop              | 1958   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21502 | Challis Middle Fork Boat Shed       | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21512 | Challis Dispatch Office             | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|        |                                    |        |                             |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 21205  | Challis Modular Building           | 2001   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21352  | Challis Smoking Building           | 2002   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21357  | Challis Engineering Building       | 1981   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21358  | Challis Range Shed                 | 1981   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21369  | Challis Pesticide Storage Shed     | 1988   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21378  | Challis Dispatch Flammable Storage | 2002   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21379  | Challis District Flammable Storage | 2002   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21381  | Challis Pasture Shed               | c.1975 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21519  | Challis Pumphouse                  | 1984   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21670  | Challis Radio Maintenance Shop     | 1976   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 2T1156 | Challis Doublewide Trailer #6      | 1967   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 2T1164 | Challis West Trailer #1            | 1978   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 2T1165 | Challis Trailer #2                 | 1978   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 2T1166 | Challis South Central Trailer #3   | 1978   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a    | Prefabricated wood shed            | c.2005 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| CH-83-0106             | Challis District Dwelling Remodeling Project       |
| CH-88-0241             | Challis Admin Site Storehouse/Loading Dock Removal |
| CH-90-0289             | Challis Administrative Site Office Project         |
| CH-96-0424             | Challis Ranger District Office Reroofing           |
| CH-96-0424             | Challis Ranger District Office Reroofing           |
| CH-02-0597, SL-02-1378 | Challis Log Garage Electrical Connections          |
| CH-03-0628, SC-03-0038 | Challis Emergency Waterline Repair                 |
| CH-09-0780             | Challis Ranger Station Landscaping Plan            |

The Forest Service first determined the Challis Administrative Site to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the determination in 1986 and later reports affirmed the site's historic significance. The most recent concurrence occurred November 4, 2009 after Forest Service personnel re-surveyed the site to collect data on the historic landscape, to identify contributing and non-contributing resources, and to determine the National Register boundaries.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Challis Administrative Site is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district and as a historic designed landscape under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. It is important under Criterion A for its association with the nation's early conservation movement and management of public lands by the US Forest Service. In addition, it has a strong association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Under Criterion C, it is significant as an intact, illustrative example of early and mid-century building construction, site development trends, and landscape design at Forest Service administrative sites. The period of significance is 1932-1959, which reflects the second and third development phases. The former is characterized by New Deal era construction and site layout principles, while the latter is indicative of the Forest Service tradition of recycling administrative buildings and consolidating administrative sites during the post-war era.

Fifteen buildings and structures are contributing resources and 16 are non-contributing. Although moved, the "Club Fed" building and the Recreation Sign Storage are contributing per Criterion Consideration G. Important site features include fences, pastures, corrals, and plantings. Although some buildings may lack individual distinction, they contribute to the district's ability to convey its historic associations. Overall integrity of setting, feeling, and association is high, while location, materials, design, and workmanship are medium.

*Since the 2009 report included updated Idaho Historic Sites Inventory forms, they are not submitted with this report.*



## Custer Lookout Site, CH-845, 10-CR-1756

| No.                           | Building Name          | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 31714                         | Custer Lookout         | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                        |        |                             |
| 31559                         | Custer Lookout Latrine | c.1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

Records suggest the Custer Lookout Site was excluded from previous administrative site surveys. The lookout was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register on November 20, 2008 (US 750, ID 52).

### Determination of Eligibility

The Custer Lookout is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the areas of Conservation and Architecture with a period of significance spanning from 1933 (construction) to 1972 (when the Forest Service ceased using it for fire detection). It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the U. S. Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. Under Criterion C, it is important as a rare example of one of the Forest Service's earliest lookout building types (R4 Plan 4A). It is one of only four such designs remaining on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The others are at the Pinyon Peak, Sagebrush, and Stormy Peak lookout sites. The building retains high integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The modern latrine is a non-contributing resource due to its age and incompatibility with the historic lookout structure.

### Recommendations

The most recent photos (2000) are taken from a helicopter. Update the inventory with an on-the-ground architectural survey and photos. Sketch an accurate, scaled site plan.

## **Mt. Greylock Lookout Site, CH-546, 10-CR-1189**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>          |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 31610      | Mt. Greylock Privy   | 1935        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31722      | Mt. Greylock Lookout | 1935        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

CH-94-0358 Duke Resources Mineral Explorations

In evaluating the effects of a mineral exploration project in 1994, Forest Service staff and the Idaho SHPO concurred that the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Mt. Greylock Lookout Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, the lack of maintenance over several decades has negatively affected the buildings' ability to convey these associations. The lookout has deteriorated to such an extent that it has diminished integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling. Better examples of fire detection points with standard R4 Plan 80 lookout structures are found at 13 other sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. This determination is consistent with comparative analysis guidelines in the *National Register Bulletin*. Additionally, the site is not eligible under Criterion D as determined in 1994.

## Twin Peaks Lookout Site, CH-831, 10-CR-920

| No.                           | Building Name                 | Date   | Eligibility                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 21333                         | Twin Peaks Lookout Cellar     | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing           |
| 21509                         | Twin Peaks Generator Building | 1956   | Eligible/Contributing           |
| 21629                         | Twin Peaks Lookout Toilet     | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing           |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                               |        |                                 |
| 21701                         | Twin Peaks Lookout            | 1964   | Eligible/Contributing [in 2014] |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-03-1419, SC-03-0064      Lookout Lightning Protection Rehab Group 1

Staff completed a Central Idaho Wilderness Act Preliminary Structures Information form for the Twin Peaks Lookout Site around 1982. However, subsequent reports on structures in the FC-RONR did not address the site. In 2003, the Forest Service consulted with the Idaho SHPO about the proposed upgrade of the lookout's lightning protection system and identified the Twin Peaks Lookout Site as eligible only under Criterion D. SHPO concurred with the determination of eligibility on May 2, 2003. Additionally, SHPO agreed the project would have no adverse effect because archeologists would monitor the site and follow a discovery plan should any resources be found during excavation.

### Determination of Eligibility

As determined in 2003, the Twin Peaks Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information. It is also eligible under Criterion A for its long association with the Forest Service's fire management policy. The area of significance is Conservation and, for planning purposes, the area of significance extends from c.1920 to 1964.

### Recommendations

Gather complete architectural information, including measured dimensions, for all buildings.

### ADDENDUM

*Per consultation with the SHPO, the April 2011 determination of eligibility was revised in October 2011. Specifically, the SHPO stated, "We feel that the Forest should consider this site eligible for planning purposes." The determinations of "Ineligible" were changed to "Eligible" for all buildings, including the 1964 lookout.*

## Twin Peaks Saddle Site, CH-390, 10-CR-1188

| No.   | Building Name                 | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 21129 | Twin Peaks Saddle Guard Cabin | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 21698 | Twin Peaks Saddle Toilet      | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 21802 | Twin Peaks Saddle Cabin       | 1914   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey              |
| CH-94-0357 | Boise State University Seismic Stations |

Forest Service staff surveyed the site in 1984 and determined it to be eligible for listing in the National Register. It was the subject of a 1994 report, in which Boise State University proposed to construct a seismic station. The Idaho SHPO concurred that the project would have no effect on the National Register-eligible Twin Peaks Saddle Site.

### Determination of Eligibility

This Twin Peaks Saddle Site has high integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. All three buildings are contributing resources. The property's period of significance begins in 1914 with the cabin's construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It is important for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the Forest Service, particularly the agency's early fire detection efforts soon after the disastrous fires of 1910. Additionally, the cabin represents the log cabin typology and construction techniques found throughout the mountainous area of central Idaho. Early Forest Service employees relied on the vernacular architecture with which they were familiar to construct the agency's earliest buildings. The guard cabin (former garage) bridges that phase with the standard buildings of the New Deal era by also relying on round logs with saddle-notched corners.

## Yankee Fork Administrative Site, CH-398, 10-CR-964

| No.                           | Building Name                           | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| 31110                         | Yankee Fork Assistant Ranger House      | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31141                         | Yankee Fork Bunkhouse                   | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31309                         | Yankee Fork Assistant Ranger Garage     | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31317                         | Yankee Fork Barn                        | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31328                         | Yankee Fork Fire Warehouse              | 1931   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31337                         | Yankee Fork Warehouse Shop              | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31343                         | Yankee Fork Oil House                   | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31505                         | Yankee Fork Recreation Warehouse        | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |   |        |                             |
| 31132                         | Yankee Fork Ranger Dwelling             | 1962   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31134                         | Yankee Fork Brown House                 | 1980   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31135                         | Yankee Fork Green House                 | 1980   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31145                         | Yankee Fork Storage Shed (Engine Bay)   | 1977   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31212                         | Yankee Fork District Office             | 1981   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31338                         | Yankee Fork Ranger House Woodshed       | 1989   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31350                         | Yankee Fork Helitack Storage Shed       | 2001   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31353                         | Yankee Fork Lawn Equipment Storage Shed | 2001   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31354                         | Yankee Fork Pesticide Storage Building  | 2002   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31507                         | Yankee Fork New Pump House              | 1981   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31521                         | Yankee Fork Old Pump House              | 1963   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 3T1142                        | Yankee Fork Helitack Trailer            | 1977   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 3T1143                        | Yankee Fork Mobile Home #3              | 1968   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 3T1144                        | Yankee Fork Mobile Home #4              | 1968   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 3T1146                        | Yankee Fork Small Trailer               | 1977   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 3T1211                        | Yankee Fork Trailer on Bunkhouse        | 1979   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork Sewer Pump House            | 1976   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork North Storage Shed          | 1976   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork South Storage Shed          | 1976   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork Shed No. 1                  | c.1976 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork Shed No. 3                  | c.1976 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork Shed No. 6                  | c.1976 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a                           | Yankee Fork Garden Greenhouse           | c.1976 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| CH-81-0073 | Yankee Fork Ranger Station Horse Pasture  |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey                |
| CH-96-0421 | Yankee Fork Ranger Station Reroofing      |
| CH-02-0598 | Yankee Fork Waterline Replacement Project |

The National Register eligibility of the Yankee Fork Administrative Site, the subject of several heritage reports, has swung back and forth since the 1980s. The Forest Service's initial evaluation in 1984 led to a conclusion of not eligible but a second evaluation in 1986 reversed that determination. At that time, the Idaho SHPO concurred that the compound and seven historic buildings were eligible: the dwelling, the office (bunkhouse), the garage, the barn, the equipment building (fire warehouse), the warehouse, and

the blacksmith shop (recreation warehouse). They deemed the oil house, the district office, and the three modern houses (31132, 31134, and 31135) ineligible. No other structures were addressed.

When the Challis National Forest proposed in 1996 to install standing seam metal roofing over the existing wood shingles of several buildings, heritage staff concluded the site was not eligible. SHPO disagreed, referring to the 1986 determination. The agencies resolved the issue by agreeing the buildings were “potentially eligible” and signed a determination of adverse effect that was mitigated with documentary photographs. In 2002, the Forest Service and SHPO again considered the site as potentially eligible under Criteria A, C, and D when evaluating the effects of the proposed waterline replacement.

A site form amendment dated May 15, 2003 lists 27 structures, including five trailers and ten sheds. As part of this amendment, heritage staff reiterated the site’s eligibility under Criteria A, C, and D. They identified a historic district within the ranger station boundaries with eight contributing structures (the 1930s buildings) and two non-contributing structures: the Old Pump House #31521 (incorrectly listed as #1129) and the trailer connected to the bunkhouse (#3T1211).

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The historic core of the Yankee Fork Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Despite the introduction of new buildings nearby, the core is intact and is clearly identifiable as a Forest Service ranger station constructed during the New Deal era. As noted in the *National Register Bulletin 16A*, “a district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points.” Such is the case with the Yankee Fork historic core. Despite some modifications, the eight contributing buildings retain their character-defining features. Together, they convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment and, as a whole, they achieve significance within the historic context of Forest Service administrative sites. Landscaping and site features such as fences and walks also contribute to the historic character of the district. The inclusive period of significance is 1933 to 1961.

Given the past debate over eligibility, further discussion of integrity and National Register criteria is warranted:

Criterion A: The historic core is eligible under Criterion A (“events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”) with Social History and Conservation as the areas of significance. It is important because enrollees from the Civilian Conservation Corps, a substantial relief program during the Great Depression, constructed it. For this association, its period of significance begins and ends with the CCC’s known involvement, 1934 to 1935.

As with all historic Forest Service administrative sites, the Yankee Fork compound is important for its role in the management of public lands. Although that role began in 1913, the property does not retain integrity from that first period. Consequently, the period of significance for Conservation begins in 1934 with the second development phase. In accordance with guidance from the Idaho SHPO, the period of significance ends in 1961. Since the site continues to serve its original mission, this date represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

Under Criterion A, the resource should retain some aspects of integrity, although design and workmanship may not be as important as the other aspects.

Criterion C: The historic core of the Yankee Fork compound is eligible under Criterion C (“embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction . . . or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction”). Architecture is the area of significance and the period of significance for this criterion corresponds with its construction (1934-35). Like most New Deal-era ranger stations, the core represents Region 4’s standard site planning requirements and architectural design as developed under regional architect George L. Nichols in the 1930s. The original ranger dwelling and office, as “public-facing” buildings, are expressed in subdued Period Revival styles (Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival). In contrast, the buildings behind are utilitarian features that, nevertheless, share certain architectural details and create a cohesive appearance.

Under Criterion C, resources should retain most or all physical features that constitute the construction technique or architectural style. Such is the case with the contributing buildings. Despite some modifications, they retain “character-defining features” such as novelty siding, exposed rafter tails, gable roofs, X-braced doors, and multi-pane windows. Additionally, they portray the spatial layout prescribed by the Regional Office: original dwelling and office facing the road, utilitarian buildings behind, gable roofs alternating at right angles to each other for visual interest, and so on. The integrity and eligibility of each historic building is discussed on the building survey forms.

The Warehouse Shop (#31337) is notable for its individual eligibility under Criterion C. It is one of Region 4’s few surviving Arval Anderson warehouses. It is distinctive for its period and method of construction, which relied on three-dimensional roof trusses and steel sash windows. Additionally, it is the first standard plan developed in Region 4. Anderson, an engineer, designed the structure in 1932, one year before the Regional Architect developed a full set of plans for ranger station compounds. Its period of significance is 1933 (construction date). Although it was relocated to the site, it is eligible under Criterion Consideration G: Moved Buildings. Its significance is not tied to a particular site but on its construction which has remained intact. Additionally, the Forest Service’s relocation of buildings for adaptive use is a historic trend in itself, one that has occurred for over 100 years.

### **Recommendations**

This site will require ongoing coordination with heritage staff and SHPO to address its potential to yield information per Criterion D. It is particularly important to consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

Update architectural surveys for all historic buildings and photograph all buildings and site features. The 1999 and 2004 photo sets did not include the finished Helitack Storage Shed (#31350), the Lawn Equipment Storage Shed (#31353), the Pesticide Storage Building (#31354), or the Helitack Trailer (#3T1142).

The integrity of the Anderson warehouse and the bunkhouse would be improved with the removal of incompatible, non-historic additions.

# LEADORE RANGER DISTRICT

## **New Leadore Ranger Station, SL-412, 10-LH-550**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>       | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>          |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 81123      | New Leadore Bunkhouse #2   | 1933        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81140      | New Leadore Barracks       | c.1950      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81315      | New Leadore Warehouse/Shop | 1934        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81336      | New Leadore Fire Cache     | 1934        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                                    |      |                             |
|-------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 81128 | New Leadore Dwelling               | 1962 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81134 | New Leadore Dwelling               | 1972 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81209 | New Leadore District Office        | 1962 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81330 | New Leadore Gas House              | 1999 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81339 | New Leadore Paint Storage Building | 1980 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81340 | New Leadore Storage Shed           | 1987 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81616 | New Leadore Pump House             | 1962 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-84-0284 | Leadore Administration Site             |
| SL-84-0318 | Leadore Administrative Site Testing     |
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory     |
| SL-08-1563 | North Zone Facility Conveyance          |
| SL-10-1595 | Leadore Warehouse Stairway Construction |

Staff surveyed the New Leadore Administrative Site in 1984 and concluded the site was not eligible for listing in the National Register. The Idaho SHPO concurred two years later. Architectural and archeological surveys in 2007 verified this finding and the Idaho SHPO concurred with the determination of ineligibility on April 9, 2010.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

Archeological and architectural surveys reveal that the site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As a whole, it does not meet the 50-year age requirement because it was developed fairly recently (1962-1999). Four of its 11 buildings are historic but they are not individually eligible for listing because they do not successfully represent the historic themes for which they might be significant. While relocating and recycling buildings is a recognized historic Forest Service trend, the relocation of the fire cache, bunkhouse #2 and the warehouse/shop from a New Deal-era administrative site to a contemporary site severely diminishes the integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Likewise, the barracks, a former Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) building, is not eligible because it does not clearly portray the historic associations for which the INEL is significant. None of the four historic buildings represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic value. Taken out of their contexts, they do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that warrant individual listing.

*Since the 2008 report included updated Idaho Historic Sites Inventory forms, they are not submitted with this report.*



**Old Leadore Ranger Station, SL-424, 10-LH-590**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>           | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 81116      | Old Leadore Dwelling           | 1909        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81129      | Old Leadore Bunkhouse          | 1933        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81304      | Old Leadore Shop               | 1909        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81305      | Old Leadore Two Car Garage     | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81314      | Old Leadore Barn               | 1921        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81348      | Old Leadore Chicken Coop       | c.1930      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81375      | Old Leadore Storage/Pump House | c.1930      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 81602      | Old Leadore Wood Shed          | c.1920      | Eligible/Contributing |

*Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                          |      |                             |
|-------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 81349 | Old Leadore Storage Shed | 1982 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
|-------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------|

**Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-77-0025 | Preliminary Archaeological Evaluation of the Leadore Administrative Site |
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory                                      |
| SL-86-0368 | Old Station Right-of-Way   |
| SL-92-0863 | Old Leadore Admin/Junction Ranger Station Inventory & Testing            |
| SL-93-0896 | Pasture House Site   |
| SL-01-1360 | Old Leadore Ranger Station Porch Replacements                            |
| SL-02-1379 | Old Leadore Bunkhouse Rewiring   |

The Idaho SHPO concurred in 1986 that the site (surveyed in 1984) and seven of its buildings (dwelling, bunkhouse, shop, garage, barn, chicken coop, and storage shed – presumably the woodshed) were eligible for the National Register. The pump house was not mentioned. The 1992 report noted its eligibility under Criteria A and C, specifically identifying the importance of landscape features such as fences, ditches, and headgate structures. It also addressed the adverse effect of placing a new house near the historic compound. The Forest Service prepared a draft Memorandum of Agreement in which it proposed to document the site in accordance with the Historic American Building Survey. However, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) initially declined to sign the MOA, noting the work was started before consultation. In 1993, the Forest Service, SHPO, and the ACHP agreed on an alternative site that resulted in a “no effect” determination.

**Determination of Eligibility**

The Old Leadore Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. As a former district headquarters, it strongly represents the Forest Service’s role in managing public lands during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It also epitomizes Region 4’s architectural and site planning principles during the New Deal era. The 8 historic buildings have high integrity and contribute to the site’s significance; the 1982 shed is a non-contributing resource. Other important features include the doghouse (which shares characteristics with the 1930s buildings), the flagpole, fences, concrete walks, and the mature landscaping. The period of significance ranges from 1921 with the barn’s construction and ends in 1962 when the site ceased to be a district headquarters. Although two buildings date to 1909, they do not retain integrity from that time because they were significantly remodeled in the 1930s. The shop and garage, as moved buildings, reflect the Forest Service’s historic trend of recycling administrative facilities and, per Criterion Consideration G, are contributing resources.

# LOST RIVER RANGER DISTRICT

## Antelope Guard Station, CH-353, 10-BT-369

| No.   | Building Name           | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 41122 | Antelope Guard House    | c.1908 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41133 | Antelope Bunkhouse/Shop | 1935   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41332 | Antelope Barn           | 1935   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41643 | Antelope Outhouse       | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey                 |
| CH-01-0522 | Antelope Interface                         |
| CH-04-0652 | Lost River Electric Powerline Right-of-Way |
| CH-08-0744 | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey       |

Heritage staff recorded the Antelope Guard Station in 1982 and, in 1984, determined it was eligible for listing in the National Register. The Idaho SHPO concurred in 1986 that the house, barn, and garage were eligible but made no mention of the outhouse. Golder Associates documented the site in 2001 and prepared a site amendment form. In reviewing the power line and travel plan reports listed above, the SHPO concurred on May 20, 2009 and September 21, 2009 with the Forest Service finding that the site is eligible under Criteria A and C.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Antelope Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. With high levels of integrity, all four buildings contribute to the site's important historic associations including the Forest Service's administration of public lands and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Additionally, they are fine examples of New Deal architecture in the Intermountain Region and the compound, as an entity, illustrates the Forest Service site planning principles of the time. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. Other important site features include the fencing, flagpole, and concrete walks. The period of significance begins in 1935 with the house remodel and construction of the other buildings. It should end with the year the Forest Service discontinued use of the compound for administrative purposes. Until that date is known, the ending date will be 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

## Fairview Guard Station, CH-48, 10-LH-17

| No.   | Building Name               | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 41120 | Fairview Guard House        | 1939   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41311 | Fairview Bunkhouse/Shop     | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41330 | Fairview Gas House          | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41515 | Fairview Generator Building | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41637 | Fairview Pasture Toilet     | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41640 | Fairview Outhouse           | c.1939 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                                |      |                             |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 41364 | Fairview Pole Building/Carport | 1976 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| CH-78-0025 | Fairview Guard Station Administrative Site Project |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey                         |
| CH-05-0679 | Duke University Experimental Garden                |
| CH-08-0744 | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey               |

Heritage staff first documented the site in 1978 and noted its National Register-eligibility because “it could yield information important to the understanding of the area’s prehistory.” The Forest Service and the Idaho SHPO agreed on this determination (Criterion D) again in 2005 and on May 20, 2009. In 1986, they also agreed that the guard house and outhouse (#41640) were eligible although the garage, gas house, generator building, trailer shelter, and general building compound were not. They did not address the pasture toilet, thus suggesting it was not on site by that time.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

This site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, significant alterations have diminished the guard station’s integrity. A large addition to the dwelling and the placement of five structures near the original two buildings in the 1970s drastically affected the spatial relationships and the integrity of the site’s design, setting, and feeling. Other guard stations such as Bonanza, Cape Horn, and Antelope illustrate better the historic themes of Conservation, Architecture, and Social History. Although the buildings are not eligible, the site is eligible under Criterion D for its potential to provide information about the area’s prehistory.

### **Recommendations**

Given the site’s significance under Criterion D, it is especially important that heritage staff be contacted about any proposed ground-disturbing activity.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

## Lost River Ranger District Office Compound, CH-386, 10-CR-963

| No.   | Building Name                      | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 41104 | Mackay South House                 | c.1937 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41111 | Mackay North House                 | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41207 | Mackay Old Office                  | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41312 | Mackay North House Garage          | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41322 | Mackay Old Fire Cache/South Garage | 1940   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 41345 | Mackay Gas and Oil Shed            | c.1938 | Eligible/Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                               |        |                             |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 41371 | Mackay Pesticide Storage Shed | c.1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Mackay Gas Pump House         | c.2000 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| CH-84-0145 | Copper Basin Guard Station Project |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey         |

Heritage staff surveyed the former Lost River Ranger Station in 1984 and, two years later, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service's evaluation of historic significance. Specifically, they identified the "warehouse/garage" (probably the Old Fire Cache/South Garage) and the oil house as eligible for listing in the National Register, while the compound and the office, garage, equipment shed, tack shed, and two dwellings were not eligible. Although no justification is provided, they may have felt the integrity was compromised by alterations or by the relocation of buildings to the site.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Lost River Ranger District Office Compound is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the Forest Service's role in the nation's early conservation movement and for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Under Criterion C, it is a fine example of New Deal era building construction and site development trends at Forest Service administrative sites. The period of significance begins in c. 1937 (the date of the first building) and ends in 1983 when the site ceased to serve as a district headquarters.

Although some buildings may lack individual distinction due to some alterations, as a "district" the property clearly conveys its Forest Service associations and New Deal architecture and site development. Additionally, the relocation of other New Deal-era administrative facilities to the site represents a century-old Forest Service trend of recycling buildings to suit evolving personnel requirements, thus making it eligible under Criterion Consideration G. The six historic buildings are contributing resources. Although the pesticide storage shed was built during the period of significance, it is an incompatible addition and does not clearly demonstrate the important historic associations. It is a non-contributing resource as is the gas pump house, which was built after the period of significance. Other important site features include the loading dock, the flagpole, fences, concrete walks, and mature landscaping.

## Mackay Old Warehouse Administrative Site, CH-1180

| No.                           | Building Name                   | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 41365                         | Mackay Old Warehouse            | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                                 |      |                             |
| 41517                         | Old Warehouse Tool Shed, Mackay | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41518                         | Old Warehouse Lean-To, Mackay   | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

Heritage staff first surveyed this site in 1999 and identified the warehouse as eligible for listing in the National Register. Records show no evidence of previous inventories or evaluations.

### Determination of Eligibility

While this site as a whole is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the warehouse is individually eligible under Criterion C. Since Architecture is the area of significance, the period of significance is 1933 – the date of its construction. It is important as a highly intact example of the Arval Anderson warehouse, the first standard plan developed in Region 4. Anderson, an engineer, designed the structure in 1932, one year before the Regional Architect developed a series of administrative facility plans. The warehouse is a flexible building design that could be customized to the needs of each ranger district or national forest. It is notable for its three-dimensional trusses and use of industrial materials (primarily metal) on the eve of the Region’s widespread adoption of standard buildings emphasizing forest products (wood). It is one of few Anderson warehouses in the Region and one of only two on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The other, at Yankee Fork Administrative Site, has seen some modifications.

## Mountain View Guard Station, CH-392, 10-CR-13

| No.   | Building Name                 | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 41319 | Mountain View Pass Creek Barn | 1933 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey                 |
| CH-04-0652 | Lost River Electric Powerline Right-of-Way |

When heritage staff surveyed the Mountain View Guard Station in 1984, only the **Pass Creek Barn (#41319)** and a “recently constructed loading dock” remained. The Idaho SHPO concurred in 1986 with the Forest Service’s determination that the site was not eligible for listing in the National Register but the barn was individually eligible. A decade later, a Forest Service archeologist determined the barn was not eligible because removal of the other buildings diminished the historic context.<sup>1</sup> Staff reiterated the site’s ineligibility in Report No. CH-04-00652 and the Idaho SHPO concurred on September 21, 2009.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Mountain View Guard Station is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them. Most of its structures are gone and the barn does not warrant an individual determination of eligibility. Six other examples of the R4 Plan 11 barn, which was popular throughout the Intermountain Region, are found on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Of these, the barns at the Salmon Ranger District Dwelling Site and the Challis Administrative Site are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the barn will be a non-contributing resource. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

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<sup>1</sup> Marion McDaniel, “Determination of Eligibility, 11 March 1996,” File: “CH-392, Mountain View,” Site Form Files, Salmon Heritage Office, SCNF.

## Old Copper Basin Guard Station, CH-1128

| No. | Building Name                 | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| n/a | Old Copper Basin Dwelling     | 1939   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Old Copper Basin Storage Shed | c.1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a | Old Copper Basin Toilet       | c.1939 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

Heritage staff included the new Copper Basin Guard Station (CH-387) in the 1984 administrative sites survey but excluded the Old Copper Basin Guard Station. This was likely due to confusion about the two properties or because the latter no longer served as an administrative site.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Old Copper Basin Guard Station site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them. The radically altered dwelling, which is the primary building, retains no integrity.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Wildhorse Guard Station, CH-394, 10-CR-615

| No.   | Building Name                          | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|--|--------|-----------------------------|
| 41101 | Wildhorse Guard Station (Dwelling)     | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41506 | Wildhorse G. S. Shed (Blacksmith Shop) | 1933   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|        |                              |      |                             |
|--------|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 41647  | Wildhorse Outhouse           | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41671  | Wildhorse Well House         | 1978 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 4T1171 | Wildhorse Trailer #1 (Big)   | 1978 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 4T1172 | Wildhorse Trailer #2 (Small) | 1978 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| CH-78-0029 | Wild Horse Administrative Site       |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey           |
| CH-08-0744 | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey |
| CH-08-0753 | EarthScope Observational Locations   |

Heritage staff surveyed the Wildhorse Guard Station in 1984 and, two years later, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the determination that the blacksmith shop (the current shed) was eligible for listing in the National Register but the guard station, well house, and compound were not. The toilet was not addressed. On August 25, 2008 and May 20, 2009, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service determination that this site is not eligible for listing in the National Register under the four National Register criteria.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Wildhorse Guard Station site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Although it has important historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them. Numerous buildings have been removed and the former warehouse/shop was altered into a dwelling. Although the former blacksmith shop is relatively intact, it alone does not adequately illustrate the historic themes for which Forest Service administrative sites are significant.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*



## Wildhorse Lookout Site, CH-430

| No.                           | Building Name             | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 41716                         | Wildhorse Lookout         | 1935   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                           |        |                             |
| 41644                         | Wildhorse Lookout Latrine | c.1990 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

CH-86-0199 Wildcat Canyon Trail Reconstruction

Heritage staff surveyed the Wildhorse Lookout Site in 1986 but did not evaluate the site's National Register eligibility.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Wildhorse Lookout is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The period of significance spans from 1935 when it was first staffed to c.1943 when it was abandoned. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It is significant for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the US Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the nation's forests. Additionally, it represents the Forest Service's development of a lookout typology and reliance on standard plans. It retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

## MIDDLE FORK RANGER DISTRICT

### 44 Creek Administrative Site, BS-586, 10-VY-388

| No.   | Building Name   | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 61136 | 44 Creek Cabin  | c.1925 | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a   | 44 Creek Toilet | c.1925 | Eligible/Contributing |

#### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                                 |
| CH-10-0790 | 44 Cabin Preservation Talk to Treasure Valley Back Country Horsemen |
| CH-10-0800 | 44 Cabin Stabilization Plan   |

Forest Service staff included the 44 Creek Cabin and a toilet in a 1982 inventory of buildings in the newly created River of No Return Wilderness. At the time, the cabin was in good condition but there was not enough information to determine its National Register eligibility. On July 2, 2010, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service's determination that the site is eligible under Criteria A and C.

Over the years, heritage staff assigned the 44 Creek Cabin Site several heritage site numbers: BS-586, BS-9047, CH-834, and CH-934. In consultation with forest heritage staff, the BS-586 designation will be the primary number.

#### Determination of Eligibility

The 44 Creek cabin and toilet are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is associated with the early administration of the national forests in Idaho. Additionally, it is a fine example of vernacular construction that Forest Service staff utilized before the adoption of regional standard building designs. The log structure illustrates the reliance on locally available building materials and skills. It also represents the dominant characteristics of log construction in the Salmon River region, as documented by scholars Terry Jordan and Jennifer Eastman Attebery. The period of significance begins with the cabin's construction in c.1925. It should end with the year the Forest Service discontinued using the site for administrative purposes. Until that is known, the ending date will be 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

*Although SHPO concurred in 2010 that the buildings are eligible, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

#### Recommendation

Gather additional architectural information, including measured dimensions, for the toilet. Sketch an accurate, scaled site plan.

## Big Baldy Lookout Site, BS-597, 10-VY-366

| No.   | Building Name     | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 61331 | Big Baldy Shed    | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61570 | Big Baldy Latrine | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61728 | Big Baldy Lookout | 1959   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

Heritage staff surveyed the Big Baldy Lookout Site and, in a 1982 report, determined it to be ineligible for listing in the National Register. This was likely due to the lookout's relatively recent construction date. In January 1986, the SHPO agreed it was ineligible.

### Determination of Eligibility

In the 25 years since the original determination of ineligibility, the Big Baldy lookout has turned 50 years old, thus meeting the minimum age criterion for the National Register of Historic Places. Given the site's long role in fire detection, it is a tangible symbol of 20<sup>th</sup>-century fire policy and forest management. Additionally, the 1959 flattop lookout represents an architectural shift toward the dominant trends of mid-century American design and it illustrates a dramatic change in lookout typology. Within the current administrative boundaries of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, it was one of the first two flattop lookouts built soon after Region 4's adoption of that design (R4 Plan 80A) in 1958. The other is the 1958 Stein Mountain lookout. The Big Baldy Lookout Site is eligible for listing under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance begins in c.1935 with the site's initial development and, since it continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. All three buildings are contributing features.

### ADDENDUM

*Per consultation with the SHPO, the April 2011 determination of eligibility was revised in October 2011. Specifically, the Big Baldy Shed #61331 and Latrine #61570 were changed from ineligible to eligible while the period of significance was changed from 1959-1961 to c.1935-1961.*

## Big Soldier Lookout Site, CH-317, 10-CR-896

| No.   | Building Name       | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 61617 | Big Soldier Latrine | c.1937 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61702 | Big Soldier Lookout | 1937   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

In a 1982 survey report of historic structures in the River of No Return Wilderness, staff indicated the Big Soldier Lookout Site was not eligible for listing in the National Register but provided no justification. A follow-up report in 1986 reiterated the Forest Service's assessment and noted the Idaho SHPO's "indeterminate" classification. Twenty-two years later, the lookout's listing in the National Historic Lookout Register validated its historic significance. The listing occurred November 20, 2008 (US 749, ID 51).

### Determination of Eligibility

The Big Soldier Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance spans from its construction in 1937 to its abandonment in 1973. The site is associated with forest management, including the development of a fire detection network. The lookout and latrine represent the Forest Service's widespread reliance on standard designs at administrative sites. Although in poor condition, the site and its buildings are virtually unaltered and retain high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

## Cabin Creek Administrative Site, CH-307, 10-CR-904

| No.   | Building Name        | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 61131 | Cabin Creek Dwelling | 1960   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a   | Cabin Creek Outhouse | c.1960 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                                     |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report  |
| SL-10-1601 | Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Condition Assessment Project |

The Cabin Creek Administrative Site was part of a 1982 inventory of buildings in the River of No Return Wilderness. At that time, staff could not assess its historic significance due to a lack of information. A 1986 report reiterated the Forest Service's assessment of "indeterminate" eligibility although the Idaho SHPO thought it was insignificant. They agreed to leave it as indeterminate. Heritage staff evaluated the site in 2010 and found it eligible for listing in the National Register

### Determination of Eligibility

As noted in Report No. SL-10-1601, the Cabin Creek dwelling is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A. It is associated with the Forest Service management of the Idaho Primitive Area, including the policy of using local trees for construction rather than depending on mechanical transportation of sawn lumber. This policy was in keeping with wilderness management philosophy. Conservation is the area of significance and the period of significance begins in 1960 (construction). It should end with the year the Forest Service discontinued using the cabin for administrative purposes. Until that date is known, the ending date will be 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. The outhouse is not eligible due to diminished integrity. It has lost the door, gable screens, and several of its interior features.

*The survey forms for the Cabin Creek Administrative Site are not included with this report. They were submitted recently with Report No. SL-10-1601.*

## Cache Creek Guard Station, CH-303, 10-LH-454

| No.   | Building Name     | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61510 | Cache Creek Cabin | 1925 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                                     |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report  |
| SL-10-1601 | Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Condition Assessment Project |

A 1982 report on historic structures in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness included the Cache Creek Guard Station but did not provide a determination of historic significance. A 1986 report reiterated the Forest Service's assessment of "indeterminate" eligibility although the Idaho SHPO thought it was insignificant. They agreed to leave it as indeterminate. Heritage staff surveyed the site in 2010 for a condition assessment report and verified it was ineligible due to a loss of integrity.

### Determination of Eligibility

The partially collapsed Cache Creek cabin and the site as a whole have lost integrity due to abandonment and the resulting natural decay. They no longer retain enough character-defining features necessary to illustrate the association with Forest Service management of public lands (Conservation). Additionally, no evidence has been located to demonstrate the site's association with a significant person or event. The loss of integrity renders the cabin ineligible under Criterion C for its architecture or construction and a 2010 archeological survey concluded it is ineligible under Criterion D for information potential.

*The survey forms for the Cache Creek Guard Station are not included with this report. They were submitted recently with Report No. SL-10-1601.*

## Falconberry Guard Station, CH-403, 10-CR-970

| No.   | Building Name                 | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 61126 | Falconberry Guard Dwelling    | 1942   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61327 | Falconberry Storehouse & Shop | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61349 | Falconberry Log Powder Shed   | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61609 | Falconberry Root Cellar       | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61681 | Falconberry Toilet            | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                          |         |                             |
|-------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 61348 | Falconberry Storage Shed | by 1981 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
|-------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| CH-81-0077 | Falconberry Ranch & Adjacent Properties along Loon Creek |
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                      |
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey                               |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report   |

Heritage staff surveyed the Falconberry Guard Station in 1980 but did not evaluate it for historic significance. A 1981 heritage report on the Falconberry Ranch briefly mentions the Falconberry Guard Station and its “questionable” significance. A year later, a report on structures in the RONR Wilderness indicated the guard station was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification. (This report incorrectly refers to the Falconberry Guard Station as Heritage Site No. CH-121.) Further investigation led to the Forest Service’s determination of eligibility for the dwelling, storehouse/shop, cellar, and toilet – a finding with which the Idaho SHPO concurred in 1986. They did not address the powder house or storage shed.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

This site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It is significant for its association with Forest Service management of public lands. It is also a high-integrity example of a mid-century guard station in the wilderness and represents the agency’s reliance on personnel to construct buildings of locally available materials. All buildings except the storage shed are contributing resources. Other important features that enhance the site’s historic significance include the flagpole, stone landscaping borders, and fencing. The period of significance begins in 1942 with the cabin’s construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

## Fly Peak Lookout Site, CH-336, 10-LH-465

| No.   | Building Name    | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------|------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61632 | Fly Peak Latrine | 1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-82-0713      Historic Structures Inventory RONRW  
Not assigned      Fire Lookout Inventory, 1992

In 1982, heritage staff identified the Fly Peak Lookout Site as eligible for listing in the National Register. A 1992 survey documented the lookout structure and the garage but did not mention the toilet.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Fly Peak Lookout Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them due to the loss of the lookout (the primary feature) and the garage to fire in 1993. Alone, the latrine does not adequately illustrate the site's significance.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the toilet will be a non-contributing resource. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.



## Indian Creek Guard Station, BS-633/CH-1120, 10-VY-123

| No.   | Building Name                             | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| 61137 | Indian Creek FMO Dwelling                 | 1956   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61150 | Indian Creek Bunkhouse/River Office       | 1956   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61152 | Indian Creek Guard Dwelling ("Eli Cabin") | 1931   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61158 | Indian Creek Packer Cabin                 | 1950   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61390 | Indian Creek Warehouse/Shop               | c.1931 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61615 | Indian Creek Paint House                  | 1956   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                                |      |                             |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61380 | Indian Creek Barn/Tack Shed    | 2001 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61568 | Indian Creek Composting Toilet | 2001 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                        |
| CH-84-0146 | Indian Creek-Mahoney Creek Airfield Rehabilitation Project |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report   |
| CH-94-0355 | Indian Creek GS Water & Sewer Project                      |
| CH-94-0362 | Indian Creek-Pistol Creek Prescribed Burns                 |
| CH-02-0599 | Eli Cabin Re-Roof, Indian Creek Guard Station              |

Heritage staff who surveyed the station in 1981 determined it was not eligible for listing in the National Register. The Idaho SHPO concurred in 1986, specifically listing the fire center office (FMO Dwelling), the bunkhouse, the guard dwelling, the tack shed (now gone), the paint shed, and the "auxiliary bd." The latter may have been the paint house. The Forest Service and SHPO continued to agree on the site's ineligibility in later reports. A 2002 report corrected the site's development history noted in previous reports but still contained errors about construction dates.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

This site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Its original 1956 configuration was significantly altered with the relatively recent relocations of three buildings in 1968 and 1976. Two of those buildings, the guard dwelling and the packer cabin, were significantly altered after the moves. The loss of the historic tack shed in 2000 and the addition of two buildings in 2001 also diminish the site's historic integrity. Due to the relatively young age of the compound as a whole, as well as the compromised integrity of individual buildings due to alterations in the 1960s-70s, the site does not meet the requirements for listing in the National Register. Better examples of historic guard stations can be found on the Salmon-Challis National Forest's south zone at sites such as Seafoam, Loon Creek, and Antelope.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Indian Springs Guard Station, CH-402, 10-CR-969

| No.                           | Building Name               | Date    | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 61127                         | Indian Springs Cabin        | 1950    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61565                         | Indian Springs Cabin Toilet | c.1950  | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                             |         |                             |
| n/a                           | Indian Springs Hay Shed     | c.1990? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey  |
| SL-10-1601 | Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Condition Assessment Project |

In 1986, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service determination that the Indian Springs Guard Station was not eligible for listing in the National Register, most likely due to its relatively young age. Forest heritage staff recently identified the site as eligible in Report No. SL-10-1601.

### Determination of Eligibility

This Indian Springs Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the Forest Service's management of the national forests following World War II, in particular the Idaho Primitive Area. The agency's reliance on "salvage material" to build the cabin alludes to the shortage of construction funds and materials during the post-war era. The period of significance begins in 1950 with the cabin's construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. The hay shed is a non-contributing resource due to its age. It was built sometime after the site was recorded in 1985.

*The survey forms for the Indian Springs Guard Station are not included with this report. They were submitted recently with Report No. SL-10-1601.*

## Little Creek Guard Station, CH-310, 10-CR-914

| No.   | Building Name               | Date   | Eligibility            |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 61103 | Little Creek Dwelling       | 1959   | Eligible/Contributing  |
| 61323 | Little Creek Shop & Storage | c.1945 | Eligible/Contributing  |
| 61620 | Little Creek Latrine        | c.1945 | Eligible/Contributing  |
| 61676 | Little Creek Paint Shed     | 1957   | Eligible/Contributing* |
| 61678 | Little Creek Woodshed       | 1957   | Eligible/Contributing* |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| CH-79-0041   | Little Creek to Jackass Flat Archeological Survey |
| SL-82-0713   | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW               |
| Not assigned | Administrative Site Inventory (8/22/1990)         |

In 1982, heritage staff identified the Little Creek Guard Station as ineligible for listing in the National Register but provided no justification. The Idaho SHPO concurred in 1986 with the Forest Service determination, specifically mentioning the dwelling, shop & storage building, toilet, and cellar. They did not address the paint shed, woodshed, or former hay shed.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Little Creek Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance begins with the c.1945 construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

The site is associated with the management of the nation's forests in the mid-twentieth century. It also represents the agency's post-war architecture and reliance on locally available and easily transportable materials, with buildings constructed of horizontal logs, small-diameter vertical logs, and scrap or recycled materials. The dwelling's vertical log construction is highly unusual for this era. While the two sheds may not have aesthetic value, their 1957 construction dates mean they were built during the site's period of significance. Outbuildings like these, while small and sometimes crude, help convey the site's historic use and importance, particularly when Conservation is an area of significance. They have a role in illustrating the story of public lands management by the Forest Service.

### Recommendations

\*The construction dates of the paint shed and woodshed are from the current USFS engineering database (Infra), not from primary source material. Additional research, including interviews with past personnel, may yield accurate construction dates that may place them outside the period of significance. In that case, they would be ineligible/non-contributing resources.

Gather complete architectural information, including measured dimensions, for all buildings. Sketch an accurate, scaled site plan.

## Little Soldier Lookout Site, CH-318, 10-CR-912

| No.   | Building Name           | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 61335 | Little Soldier Cooler   | c.1938 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61601 | Little Soldier Fly Shed | c.1938 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61703 | Little Soldier Lookout  | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                                |      |                             |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61614 | Little Soldier Latrine (ruins) | 1992 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

In 1982, the Forest Service determined the site was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification. A follow-up report in 1986 reiterated the Forest Service's assessment and noted the Idaho SHPO's "indeterminate" classification. Eventually, the lookout's historic significance was affirmed on February 12, 2004 with its listing in the National Historic Lookout Register (US 545, ID 40).

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Little Soldier Lookout site *was* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, severe weather blew off part of the lookout's roof in 2010. This weakened the structural integrity and compromised the historical integrity. The significant damage, along with the disintegrated toilet and partially collapsed fly shed and cooler, rendered the buildings ineligible.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Loon Creek Guard Station, CH-400, 10-CR-968

| No.   | Building Name               | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 61105 | Loon Creek Dwelling         | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61114 | Loon Creek Packer Cabin     | 1942   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61115 | Loon Creek Bunkhouse        | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61307 | Loon Creek Garage/Storeroom | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61316 | Loon Creek Barn             | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61326 | Loon Creek Warehouse        | 1932   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61342 | Loon Creek Gas House        | c.1940 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61504 | Loon Creek Blacksmith Shop  | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61606 | Loon Creek Cellar           | 1931   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61624 | Loon Creek Toilet           | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                         |           |                             |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 61356 | Loon Creek Shower House | 1994      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61514 | Loon Creek Meat Locker  | post-1984 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61608 | Loon Creek Woodshed     | c.1965    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| CH-84-0154 | Administrative Site Survey |
| CH-94-0354 | Loon Creek GS Well         |

Staff surveyed the Loon Creek Guard Station in 1983 but made no determination of historic significance. By 1986, however, the Forest Service and Idaho SHPO agreed the site was eligible, specifically listing the following buildings as contributing: house, packer cabin, bunkhouse, garage/storeroom, barn, storehouse (warehouse), oil house (gas house), blacksmith shop, and cellar. They did not address the other structures.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Loon Creek Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. Like other Forest Service ranger headquarters, it is important for its major role in the agency's management of public lands during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is significant in the area of Social History for its direct association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, a key component of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's economic recovery program. Finally, the station's buildings and layout represent the Forest Service's standard building designs, construction, and site development trends during the New Deal era. It is one of the most, if not *the* most, intact compounds on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The Loon Creek Guard Station's period of significance begins in 1933 when it underwent extensive redevelopment and ends in 1954 when it lost its importance as a district headquarters. The site is a Historic Designed Landscape that encompasses 10 contributing resources and 3 non-contributing resources. Other important site features include the flagpole, fences, concrete walks, and mature landscaping. Integrity of setting, feeling, location, materials, design, workmanship, and association is high.

## **Mahoney Creek Lookout Site, BS-599, 10-VY-397**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>       | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 61373      | Mahoney Creek Storage Shed | c.1937      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61571      | Mahoney Creek Toilet       | c.1937      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61714      | Mahoney Creek Lookout      | 1937        | Eligible/Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

In 1982, the Forest Service determined the site was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification. A 1986 report recommended deferral of a final determination until completion of a lookout report. No such report was finished.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Mahoney Creek Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance spans from 1937 (construction) to 1973 (abandonment). It is historically important for its association with the Forest Service's management of forest resources, which included an extensive fire detection network. Additionally, its buildings exemplify the early use and architectural development of lookout sites. Although the fly shed was destroyed, its loss does not significantly affect the integrity of the site or its primary feature, the lookout. The toilet and shed assist the lookout in conveying the historic associations for which the site is important.

### **Recommendations**

The most recent photos (2000) are taken from a helicopter. Update the inventory with an on-the-ground architectural survey and photos. Sketch an accurate, scaled site plan.

## Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site, CH-300, 10-CR-919

| No.   | Building Name                | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61720 | Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout | 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

In 1982, while it was still part of the Yankee Fork Ranger District, the Forest Service surveyed the Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site and determined it was not eligible for the National Register but did not provide an explanation. A 1986 report recommended deferral of a final determination pending a future lookout report, one that was never completed.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because severe deterioration has undermined its integrity. Better examples of R4 Plan 80 lookouts can be found at 13 eligible sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Many of these better portray typical lookout “ensembles” with latrines, fly sheds, and other outbuildings.

### **Morehead Lookout Site, BS-581, 10-VY-400**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 61329      | Morehead Shed        | c.1932      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61569      | Morehead Privy       | c.1932      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61719      | Morehead Lookout     | 1932        | Eligible/Contributing |

#### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW      |
| BS-86-0375 | Lookout Inventory, Boise National Forest |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                           |

Staff evaluated the site in 1982 as not eligible for listing in the National Register but provided no justification. The Forest Service presented this determination to the Idaho SHPO in 1986 – with the incorrect statement that its associated outbuildings had been removed – but SHPO identified its historic importance as “indeterminate.” They agreed to defer action until a lookout report was submitted. It was never completed.

#### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Morehead Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1932 (construction) to 1979 (abandonment). Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It is important for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the US Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. It also represents the architecture and site development of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century lookout sites. Although it has lost one building (fly shed), its remaining three buildings retain high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Together, they convey the site's important historic associations and thus are contributing resources.



### **Norton Ridge Lookout Site, BS-598, 10-VY-398**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 61334      | Norton Ridge Cellar  | c.1934      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61572      | Norton Ridge Privy   | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61680      | Norton Ridge Shed    | c.1934      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61717      | Norton Ridge Lookout | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

Staff recorded the Norton Ridge Lookout Site in 1982 for the inventory of buildings in the River of No Return Wilderness. They determined it to be ineligible for the National Register but provided no justification. In 1986, the SHPO identified it as “indeterminate.” The Forest Service and the SHPO agreed to defer action until a lookout report was submitted but such a document was never completed.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Norton Ridge Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is important for its association with early Forest Service fire management in central Idaho’s remote area and as an intact example of a special building type developed for fire detection. The period of significance begins in 1934 (construction) and, since the site intermittently continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

## Pinyon Peak Lookout Site, CH-335, 10-CR-890

| No.                           | Building Name       | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61712                         | Pinyon Peak Lookout | 1931 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                     |      |                             |
| 61628                         | Pinyon Peak Latrine | 1990 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW     |
| CH-94-0357 | Boise State University Seismic Stations |

In 1982, Forest Service staff determined the Pinyon Peak Lookout Site was eligible for listing in the National Register. A second survey and evaluation in 1994 confirmed this finding. The lookout was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register on February 12, 2004 (US 544, ID 39).

### Determination of Eligibility

The Pinyon Peak Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. Like other lookouts, it represents the Forest Service's role in early 20<sup>th</sup>-century conservation efforts, particularly the protection of the nation's timber from fire. Additionally, it is one of the oldest and rarest lookout designs constructed in Region 4. Only three others exist on the Salmon-Challis National Forest (Custer, Sagebrush, and Stormy Peak lookouts). The building retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The latrine, while compatible, is a non-contributing resource because it was built in recent years. The site's period of significance begins with the 1931 construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

## Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site, CH-316, 10-CR-895

| No.                           | Building Name         | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61705                         | Ruffneck Peak Lookout | 1932 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                       |      |                             |
| 61622                         | Ruffneck Peak Latrine | 1996 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

Heritage staff, in a 1982 report on structures in the River of No Return Wilderness, identified the Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site as eligible for the National Register. Nevertheless, discussions with SHPO in 1986 resulted in an agreement to defer concurrence until a lookout report was completed. Although that document was not produced, the lookout was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register on February 12, 2004 (US 546, ID 41).

### Determination of Eligibility

The Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It clearly illustrates the Forest Service's emphasis on fire detection as an early means of conservation and its primary structure is an intact example of lookout architecture during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The latrine is a non-contributing resource due to its recent construction. The site's period of significance begins with the 1932 construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

## Sater Cabin Site, CH-136, 10-CR-698

| No.                           | Building Name              | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 61139                         | Sater Homestead Cabin      | 1906 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                            |      |                             |
| 61602                         | Little Creek Latrine-Sater | 1974 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61672                         | Sater Tent Frame           | 1974 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| CH-79-0041 | Little Creek to Jackass Flat Archeological Survey |
| CH-79-0046 | Sater Cabin-Little Creek                          |
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW               |

In 1979, Forest Service archeologists determined the Sater Cabin was not eligible for listing in the National Register because of 1974 alterations by the previous owners. Staff included this finding in a 1982 inventory of cultural resources in the River of No Return Wilderness. Three decades later, the zone archeologist reviewed the alterations and determined they were consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Consequently, he concluded the cabin, which is one of the last homestead structures along the Middle Fork, is eligible.<sup>2</sup>

### Determination of Eligibility

The Sater Cabin is individually eligible under Criteria A and C. It is important in the area of Architecture as a rare example of the Cumberland cabin type. Terry Jordan, et. al. discuss these double-pen, side-gabled structures in *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape*. While dominant in the East, they are uncommon in the West. To a lesser degree, the cabin is significant in the area of Agriculture for its association with early homesteading in Custer County, particularly along the Middle Fork Salmon River. Although other features of the former homestead have disappeared, the cabin helps to illustrate the area's settlement patterns in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Despite alterations that occurred in 1974, it retains its character-defining features including round logs (far more common than hewn logs in the Salmon River country), the side-gabled roof, and the double-pen floor plan. The period of significance begins with its 1906 construction and ends c.1930 when the property ceased to be homestead.

### Recommendations

Conduct an intensive survey of the site that includes detailed architectural descriptions, accurate dimensions of all buildings, and a scaled site plan showing accurate locations and relationships of site features, buildings, and vegetation.

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<sup>2</sup> John J. Rose, e-mail titled "The Sater Cabin" to Tom Gionet, et. al., 16 November 2006.

## Seafoam Guard Station, CH-401, 10-CR-967

| No.   | Building Name            | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 61112 | Seafoam Dwelling         | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61117 | Seafoam Crew Cabin       | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61118 | Seafoam Packer Cabin     | 1944   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61303 | Seafoam Garage/Warehouse | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61315 | Seafoam Barn             | 1931   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61324 | Seafoam Storehouse       | 1932   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61340 | Seafoam Gas House        | c.1940 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61503 | Seafoam Blacksmith Shop  | 1932   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61603 | Seafoam Bath House       | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61604 | Seafoam Woodshed         | 1948   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61619 | Seafoam Latrine          | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| CH-84-0154             | Administrative Site Survey                    |
| CH-91-0307             | Seafoam Guard Station Reroofing Project       |
| CH-03-0629, SC-03-0042 | Seafoam Guard Station Fuels Treatment Project |

The Seafoam Guard Station was part of a 1984 inventory of administrative structures and, in 1986, the Idaho SHPO concurred that the site and 9 of its buildings were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. They agreed the Packer Cabin was not eligible, likely due to its construction date that was incorrectly given as 1956. The toilet was not mentioned.

The Middle Fork Ranger District proposed in 1991 to replace the wood shingles on five buildings with corrugated metal. However, this was an adverse effect since the property was eligible for listing in the National Register. In 2003, Forest Service archeologists supplemented previous heritage inventories by surveying site features in preparation for a fuels treatment project. They recorded a ditch, clothesline, flagpole, stock ramp, brick pad, waste woodpiles, a pile of bricks, low retaining walls near Dwelling #61112, and a survey marker.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Seafoam Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. It is important because it supported Forest Service management of public lands (Conservation) and it is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps (Social History). It is also significant in the area of Architecture because it illustrates the New Deal and post-war construction trends and site layout principles of Region 4 administrative sites. The period of significance begins in 1933 when the CCC began remodeling existing buildings and constructing new ones. It ends in 1955 when the compound lost its importance as a district headquarters. All of its 11 historic buildings are contributing resources. Other important site features include the flagpole, fences, concrete walks, and the mature landscaping. Integrity of setting, feeling, location, materials, design, workmanship, and association is high.

### Recommendation

In January 2011, staff learned that the Seafoam Powder House still exists about 300 feet upstream of the barn. This structure should be surveyed and evaluated.

### **Sleeping Deer Lookout Site, CH-294, 10-LH-477**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>  | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 61634      | Sleeping Deer Latrine | c.1934      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61707      | Sleeping Deer Lookout | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing |

#### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

SL-82-0713      Historic Structures Inventory RONRW  
SL-86-1516      FC-RONR Report

Heritage staff determined in 1982 that the Sleeping Deer Lookout Site was not eligible for listing in the National Register but provided no justification. In 1986, the SHPO identified it as “indeterminate.” The Forest Service and the SHPO agreed to defer action pending a lookout report but it was never completed. It was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register in February 12, 2004 (US 547, ID 42).

#### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Sleeping Deer Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. If a CCC connection can be verified, it will also be significant in the area of Social History. The lookout site was an important part of the Forest Service’s 20<sup>th</sup>-century fire detection network. Additionally, the lookout is tangible evidence of a building typology that developed for a specific need. It retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Although the latrine is in poor condition, it retains its character-defining features and contributes to the historical setting. The period of significance begins in 1934 (construction) and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

## Sliderock Lookout Site, CH-334, 10-CR-1908

| No. | Building Name              | Date | Eligibility           |
|-----|----------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| n/a | Sliderock Lookout Platform | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                                     |
| SL-10-1601 | Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Condition Assessment Project |

Forest Service staff verified the site's location in a 1982 report but made no determination on its historic significance.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Sliderock Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. The areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. It is associated with the Forest Service's early 20<sup>th</sup>-century policy of detecting and suppressing fires as soon as possible in an effort to conserve the nation's timber. Additionally, it represents the agency's reliance on crude or temporary structures until funding could be secured for lookout buildings or when additional visual coverage of an area was needed. While several of these undoubtedly existed on the Salmon-Challis National Forest in various forms (e.g., crow's nests, outdoor alidade platforms), the Sliderock Lookout Platform is the sole remaining example of its kind. Its truncated pyramidal form is highly unusual while its saddle-notched round logs and dry-laid stone foundation represent the most common type of log construction in the Salmon River country. Finally, the site is eligible for the information it may yield regarding early fire detection points.

The period of significance is 1934. It should end with the year the Forest Service discontinued use of the compound for administrative purposes but that date is unknown. It seems unlikely that the Forest Service would have used such a primitive structure for long, given the extensive lookout development during the New Deal period, the labor shortage of World War II, and the reliance on aviation for fire detection after the war. Unless future research reveals a date of abandonment, the period of significance corresponds solely with its construction date.

*The survey forms for the Sliderock Lookout Site are not included with this report. They were submitted recently with Report No. SL-10-1601.*

## Warm Springs Ranger Station, CH-289, 10-LH-467

| No. | Building Name      | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| n/a | Warm Springs Cabin | c.1910 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW  |
| n/a        | Marion McDaniel, "Wilderness Structures Survey," IMACS Site Form, 16 July 1992 |
| CH-09-0779 | Warm Springs GS Stabilization Plan   |
| CH-09-0786 | Warm Springs Survey  |
| CH-10-0791 | Warm Springs GS Preservation Talk to Salmon Back Country Horsemen              |

In 1982, Forest Service staff identified the Warm Springs Ranger Station as eligible for listing in the National Register and suggested it was the oldest ranger station in the River of No Return Wilderness. The Forest archeologist surveyed the site and affirmed its historic significance a decade later. More recently, archeologist John Rose prepared a stabilization plan and led a Passport In Time project to repair the roof. The Idaho SHPO agreed the project would have no adverse effect on the cabin since the work would conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

### Determination of Eligibility

Under the areas of Conservation and Architecture, the Warm Springs Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register. The period of significance corresponds with the site's use as a major ranger station from c.1910 to c.1924. It is important under Criterion A for its early association with Forest Service management of the nation's forests. The cabin is also significant under Criterion C as an intact example of a specific building type known as the "Rocky Mountain" or "Anglo-Western" cabin. These one-pen, front-gabled log structures flourished in central Idaho in the late 1800s and early 1900s. A small percentage has an extended roof to form a shelter or floorless porch at the entry. The Warm Springs cabin is a fine example of this subtype

### Recommendations

Sketch an accurate, scaled site plan.



# NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT

## Bear Creek Point Lookout Site, SL-271, 10-VY-409

| No.   | Building Name      | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71704 | Bear Creek Lookout | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-82-0713 Historic Structures Inventory RONRW

SL-86-1516 FC-RONR Report

In 1982, heritage staff evaluated the Bear Creek Point Lookout Site when it was part of the Cobalt Ranger District. They determined it was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification. Nevertheless, the Bear Creek Point Lookout was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register on November 20, 2008 (US 748, ID 50).

### Determination of Eligibility

The Bear Creek Point Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is associated with the Forest Service's involvement in conservation efforts of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, specifically the policy of protecting timber from forest fires. More importantly, it represents an increasingly rare building plan in the lookout typology. The R4 Plan 81C structure is one of four on the Salmon-Challis National Forest; the others are the Duck Creek, Sal Mountain, and Stoddard lookouts. It retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Although two supporting features were destroyed, the primary feature remains intact and their removal does not significantly detract from the site's historic associations. The period of significance begins in c. 1934 (construction) and ends in c.1958 (abandonment).

## Beartrap Lookout Site, SL-454

| No.   | Building Name        | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71360 | Beartrap Garage/Shed | c.1940 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71752 | Beartrap Lookout     | 1938   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-85-0372      Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)

In 1985, heritage staff surveyed the garage/shed and lookout but did not evaluate the site for National Register eligibility.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Beartrap Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is important for its association with the US Forest Service's role in managing public lands, including fire detection and suppression, and with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Its two buildings are intact examples of fire detection structures built during the New Deal era. The site retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The loss of the toilet does not significantly detract from the historic associations portrayed by the lookout and garage/shed. The period of significance begins in 1938 (construction) and ends in c.1966 (abandonment). The period of significance may change if future research reveals a firm abandonment date.

## **Bernard Guard Station, SL-285, 10-VY-426**

| <b>No.</b>                    | <b>Building Name</b>          | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>          |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 71350                         | Bernard Storage Building      | 1933        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                               |             |                             |
| 71127                         | Bernard Guard Station (House) | 1961        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71683                         | Bernard Outhouse              | 1961        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                               |
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory                               |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report  |
| PY-96-1162 | Middle Fork Salmon River Cultural Resource Monitoring & Inventory |

Heritage staff first addressed the Bernard Guard Station in 1982 and determined the 1961 frame house was not eligible for listing in the National Register, likely due to its recent age. They recommended further investigation of the 1933 cabin to evaluate its historic significance. The Idaho SHPO agreed with both findings during a meeting with the Forest Service in January 1986 (see SL-86-1416). In an August 20, 1986 meeting, the SHPO concurred with the agency determination that the “guard station” (the 1933 log structure #71350) was eligible but the toilet, bunkhouse, and compound were not. A 1996 report reiterated the log building’s eligibility.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Bernard Storage Building (#71350) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is important for its association with Forest Service management of public lands, specifically primitive areas, beginning in the New Deal era. Additionally, the building, which originally served as the guard station dwelling, is an excellent example of the agency’s adaptation of a standard plan to its environment. The remoteness of the site required reliance on locally available construction materials (logs), which necessitated adjustment of the building’s length. The former house has high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The period of significance begins in 1933 (construction) and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

#### **ADDENDUM:**

*The April 2011 version of this report recommended the evaluation of the Bernard Guard Station (House) #71127 and Outhouse #71683, which were previously unsurveyed due to their relatively recent age. In a letter dated July 25, 2011, the SHPO stated, “we feel that the two buildings are not eligible to the National Register because of a loss of integrity with the original board and batten covered with Shevlin siding in the 1990s.” Per their recommendation, the April 2011 description of “Unevaluated” was changed to Ineligible/Non-Contributing for these two buildings.*

## Blue Nose Lookout Site, No. SL-457

| No.   | Building Name     | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71706 | Blue Nose Latrine | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71750 | Blue Nose Lookout | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-85-0372      Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)

Heritage surveyed the site in 1985 but did not evaluate it for historic significance.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Blue Nose Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance begins in c.1934 with the buildings' construction and should end with the year the Forest Service discontinued regular use of the lookout. Until that date is known, the ending date will be 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture, which reflect its association with Forest Service fire policy, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the development of lookout typology in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Although two of the supporting features, the cellar and garage, are in ruins, the lookout is the primary feature that clearly conveys the site's important historic associations.

### **Butts Point Lookout Site, SL-297, 10-IH-1543**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>    |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 71707      | Butts Point Latrine  | c.1933      | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71749      | Butts Point Lookout  | 1933        | Eligible/Contributing |

#### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |
| SL-95-1141 | Butts Point Lookout NAE             |

In 1982, heritage staff surveyed the Butts Point Lookout Site and determined it to be ineligible for the National Register but provided no justification. This evaluation carried forth in a 1986 report on structures in the River of No Return Wilderness. A 1995 report sought to evaluate the lookout in preparation for a stabilization plan. Despite completion of a preliminary site form, staff did not make a determination of eligibility.

#### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Butts Point Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance begins in 1933 (construction) and ends in 1981 when the Forest Service stopped staffing it regularly. It is significant for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the US Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. Additionally, its buildings illustrate the reliance on specific building types to fulfill this role. The site retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The loss of the fly shed does not diminish the other two buildings' ability to convey the historic themes.

## Colson Creek Administrative Site, SL-416, 10-LH-599

| No.                           | Building Name          | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71111                         | Colson Creek Cabin     | 1939   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71117                         | Colson Creek Bunkhouse | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                        |        |                             |
| 71608                         | Colson Creek Latrine   | 1984   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-85-0326      Administrative Structures Inventory

Heritage staff surveyed the Colson Creek Administrative Site in 1984 and determined it was historically significant. Two years later, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service's determination that the Colson Creek Cabin was eligible for listing in the National Register but the compound, the tack shed (now the bunkhouse), and toilet were ineligible.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Colson Creek Administrative Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is important in the area of Conservation for its association with Forest Service management of the National Forests (particularly fire control) and in the area of Social History because the Civilian Conservation Corps developed it. It is also significant under Architecture as an extant New Deal-era guard station. The cabin represents the Forest Service's adaptation of standard building plans to specific sites and needs. Although relocated, the bunkhouse portrays the agency's historic trend of adaptive re-use, a trend typically driven by budget constraints, and it meets Criterion Consideration G. The latrine is a non-contributing resource due to its recent construction date. The period of significance, which begins in 1939 (construction) and ends in 1961 (the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility), includes the post-war era when the bunkhouse was relocated to the site.

## Granite Mountain Guard Station, SL-352, 10-LH-434

| No.   | Building Name                           | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71341 | Granite Mountain Storage/Generator Shed | c.1930 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-82-0213 | Granite Mountain Guard Station Removal |
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory    |
| SL-01-1339 | Gibbonsville Fuel Reduction Project    |

Heritage staff surveyed the site in 1982 after officials of the Salmon National Forest proposed to remove the Granite Mountain buildings (including the nearby lookout). After consultation with the Idaho SHPO, the North Fork District Ranger decided to retain the storage/generator shed (former garage). They agreed to remove a bunkhouse because it no longer retained integrity. A 1985 report identified the Granite Mountain Guard Station as eligible but, in 1986, the Forest Service and SHPO concurred that the site and the shed were not historically significant. Heritage staff reversed the evaluation in 2001, claiming it was eligible under Criterion C. SHPO concurred on January 31, 2005. In January 2011, North Zone archeologist Cammie Sayer confirmed that staff had surveyed the site and determined it ineligible under Criterion D.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Granite Mountain Guard Station is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although it is associated with the themes of Conservation (Forest Service management and fire suppression) and Social History (New Deal programs), it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate these associations. The site has seen the demolition and removal of three historic structures including its most important buildings, the kitchen/mess hall and the bunkhouse. The existing structure, relocated to the site in 1961, is not associated with the site's historic use as a training camp. Additionally, in keeping with the guidelines for comparative analysis in the *National Register Bulletin*, it is not eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. Many other examples of log structures are found at intact administrative sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. On the North Fork Ranger District alone, these include buildings at the Bernard Guard Station, Beartrap Lookout Site, Colson Creek Administrative Site, Oreana Lookout Site, and Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site.

### Recommendations

Correct the USFS engineering database (Infra), which incorrectly identifies the Storage/Generator Shed as Facility No. 71368. That number belongs to the smaller shed located at the Granite Mountain Lookout Site.

Submit archeological survey forms to SHPO for concurrence on the determination that the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

## Granite Mountain Lookout Site, SL-366, 10-LH-433

| No.   | Building Name                 | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71368 | Granite Mountain Lookout Shed | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71739 | Granite Mountain Lookout      | 1929   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0240 | Granite Mountain Lookout Removal        |
| SL-01-1339 | Gibbonsville Fuel Reduction Project     |
| n/a        | Granite Mountain Lookout Rehabilitation |

Following the discontinuation of the Granite Mountain Lookout Site around 1970, forest officers proposed to remove its buildings in 1982. Heritage staff surveyed the site that year and determined it was not historically significant. After consultation with the Idaho SHPO, the North Fork District Ranger decided to retain the lookout because SHPO indicated it was likely eligible for the National Register. In 2001 and 2002, the Forest Service and the SHPO agreed the lookout site is eligible under Criteria A and C. It was listed in the National Historic Lookout Register (US 536, ID 35) in 2003.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Granite Mountain Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance is from 1929 (construction) to c.1970 (abandonment). It is associated with the early conservation efforts under the US Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. Additionally, the existing lookout is one of the first R4 Plan 80 cabs constructed in Region 4 and illustrates the unique architectural requirements of lookout structures. The adjacent shed contributes to the lookout's significance, as do the flagpole and stairs. The existing buildings have high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The loss of the latrine (a minor building) and the log garage (originally located some distance away from the lookout) do not impact the site's ability to convey its historic use and meaning.

### Recommendations

Correct the USFS engineering database (Infra), which incorrectly identifies the shed as Facility No. 71341. That number belongs to the larger Storage/Generator Shed (former garage) located at the Granite Mountain Guard Station.



## Horse Heaven Lookout Site, SL-276, 10-LH-1852

| No.   | Building Name         | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71612 | Horse Heaven Fly Shed | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |
| SL-08-1581 | Bighorn Outfitters' Permit Renewal  |

In 1982, heritage staff surveyed the Horse Heaven Lookout Site and determined it was ineligible for the National Register. After the SHPO identified it as “indeterminate” in 1986, the Forest Service and the SHPO agreed to defer action until a lookout report was submitted. No report was completed but, on May 21, 2009, SHPO concurred that the Horse Heaven Lookout Site is ineligible.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Horse Heaven Lookout Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them. The primary structure, the lookout, has been removed and the fly shed alone does not clearly illustrate the site’s history as a fire detection point.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the fly shed will be a non-contributing resource. Consult with heritage staff when considering a ground-disturbing activity.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

## Hughes Creek Work Center, SL-418, 10-LH-600

| No.   | Building Name                         | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71102 | Hughes Creek Dwelling                 | 1959   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71104 | Hughes Creek Bunkhouse                | 1959   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71119 | Hughes Creek Dwelling/Bunkhouse No. 1 | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71120 | Hughes Creek Dwelling/Bunkhouse No. 2 | 1909   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71306 | Hughes Creek Two-Car Garage/Shed      | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71316 | Hughes Creek Barn                     | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71327 | Hughes Creek Gas/Oil Shed             | c.1950 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71344 | Hughes Creek Mechanic Shop/Warehouse  | 1933   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71346 | Hughes Creek Upper Warehouse          | c.1955 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71503 | Hughes Creek Shop/Fire/Office/Storage | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                                   |      |                                  |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 71334 | Hughes Creek 2-Car Garage         | 1962 | Eligible/Contributing (in 2012)* |
| 71338 | Hughes Creek Tree Shed            | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing      |
| 71345 | Hughes Creek Sewer Pump House     | 1977 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing      |
| 71501 | Hughes Creek Chlorinator Building | 1999 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing      |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory                            |
| SL-00-1275 | Hughes Creek Fuel Tower (note in file: "no documents in file") |
| SL-00-1282 | Hughes Creek Compound Gas Tank Removal                         |
| SL-00-1303 | Hughes Creek Field Station Helipad Restoration                 |
| SL-02-1368 | Hughes Creek Field Station Waterline Replacement               |
| SL-06-1539 | Salmon-Gibbonsville Powerline Permit Renewal                   |

Heritage staff documented the Hughes Creek Work Center in 1984. Two years later, the Idaho SHPO agreed with the Forest Service's determination that the compound was eligible for listing in the National Register. Contributing buildings were the 1909 dwelling (#71120 Bunkhouse/Dwelling No. 2), the 1933 garage (#71306), the barn (#71316), the fire cache (#71344 Shop/Warehouse), the woodshed (#71332, now gone), and the shop/fire office (#71503). Non-Contributing buildings were the 1959 house (#71102), the 1933 guard station (#71119 Bunkhouse/Dwelling No. 1), the 1962 garage (#71334), the gas/oil shed (#71327), the 1959 bunkhouse (#71104), and the storage shed (#71346, Upper Warehouse). Later heritage reports reiterated the site's eligibility by referring to the determination in Report No. SL-85-0326.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Hughes Creek Work Center is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a district. It is significant in the area of Conservation because, as a ranger district headquarters, it played a major role in the Forest Service's management of the Salmon National Forest. The compound is also important under Social History for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Finally, it is eligible in the area of Architecture for portraying two periods of administrative site development and architecture. It reflects the standard plans and layouts of the New Deal era as well as mid-century adaptations made permissible with increased funding and new building plans.

Since the site and its oldest building lack integrity from its original development period (1909), the period of significance begins in 1933 when the CCC began redeveloping the property. It ends in 1969 when the compound lost its status as headquarters of the North Fork Ranger District.

Although individual buildings may lack distinction and suffer from deferred maintenance, the architecture, spatial arrangement, and plantings form an entity that clearly illustrates the evolution of a Forest Service district headquarters. The historic buildings' most significant alterations occurred during the site's period of significance. Additionally, they retain the character-defining features necessary to convey the site's historic themes. For the New Deal-era structures, these include the wood-shingled gable roofs, exposed rafter tails, novelty siding, X-braced doors, 4- and 6-pane window sash, box columns, and 5-panel doors. Lap siding, boxed eaves, low-pitched gable roofs and paneled garage doors are the character-defining features of the mid-century buildings.

All of the historic buildings are contributing resources to the historic district, except for the Upper Warehouse (#71346). Although it was placed on site during the period of significance, it was not originally a Forest Service building and is not compatible with the standard Forest Service architecture.

\*The 2-Car Garage (#71334) is one year short of the 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. In 2012, it will be contributing because it reflects Region 4's architectural designs of the middle 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is also apparent in the 1959 dwelling and the 1959 bunkhouse.

## Indianola Work Center, SL-302, 10-LH-445

| No.   | Building Name                         | Date | Eligibility           |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 71101 | Indianola Upper Bunkhouse No. 4       | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71106 | Indianola Fire Office                 | 1959 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71107 | Indianola Pilot Quarters              | 1932 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71133 | Indianola Bunkhouse No. 3             | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71143 | Indianola Bunkhouse No. 2             | 1909 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71211 | Indianola Bunkhouse No. 1             | 1909 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71301 | Indianola Oil Compressor Store/Grease | 1955 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71311 | Indianola Warehouse/Shop              | 1938 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71312 | Indianola Fire Cache                  | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71326 | Indianola Gas and Oil House           | 1937 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71502 | Indianola Generator Shop              | 1929 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71605 | Indianola Cellar                      | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                                |         |                             |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 71717 | Indianola Rappel Tower         | 1994    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71313 | Indianola Storage Shed         | 1982    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Indianola Fiberglass Toilet #1 | ?       | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Indianola Fiberglass Toilet #2 | ?       | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Indianola Fiberglass Toilet #3 | ?       | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Indianola Shower Trailer       | c.1975? | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-83-0255 | Indianola Field Station Sewer System                            |
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory                             |
| SL-90-0610 | Shoup Telephone Line  |
| SL-90-0668 | Indianola Trench Work Monitoring                                |
| SL-90-0684 | Indianola Fuel Tank Removal                                     |
| SL-91-0711 | Salmon River Road Project                                       |
| SL-94-0960 | Salmon River Road Historic Preservation and Site Treatment Plan |
| SL-94-1065 | Indianola Ranger's House Maintenance Plan                       |
| SL-95-1106 | Indianola RS Helitack Jump Tower                                |
| SL-95-1110 | Indianola RS Maintenance Plan                                   |
| SL-96-1154 | Reconstruction of the Indianola Water System                    |
| SL-96-1188 | Indianola Water System Salvage                                  |
| SL-00-1284 | Indianola Compound Warehouse Roof Replacement                   |
| SL-02-1382 | Indianola RS Ranger's House Rehabilitation                      |

The first heritage inventory of the Indianola Work Center occurred in 1983 and the Forest Service and Idaho SHPO agreed in 1986 that the compound is eligible for listing in the National Register. They identified contributing buildings as the original ranger dwelling (Bunkhouse No. 1, #71211), woodshed (Pilot Quarters #71107), office (Bunkhouse No. 2, #71143), bunkhouse (probably #71101), generator house (#71502), cellar (#71605), warehouse (#71311), barn (Fire Cache #71312), and gas house (#71326). Another bunkhouse (probably #71133), the 1959 dwelling (Fire Office #71106), and the compressor shed (#71301) were deemed ineligible. No other structures were addressed.

Subsequent heritage reports acknowledged the historic significance of the Indianola Work Center. In a 1991 report, the Forest Service also determined the site is eligible under Criterion D. The District continues to work on the buildings in accordance with a 1995 preservation and maintenance plan (SL-95-1110, SL-02-1382).

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Indianola Work Center is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D (information potential) as determined in Heritage Report No. SL-91-711. Additionally, the site is eligible as a district under Criteria A and C with Conservation, Social History, and Architecture as the areas of significance. As a former ranger district headquarters, it is eligible for its role in Forest Service management of public lands during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, it is directly associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps, a nationally significant program during the Great Depression. Under Criterion C, it is important because it represents the Forest Service's architectural and site planning principles of the New Deal era and the agency's adaptive use of existing buildings during the post-war era when construction funds were limited (Criterion Consideration G). The period of significance spans from 1933, when the CCC redeveloped the site, to 1972 when it ceased to serve as a district headquarters. The 12 buildings constructed during the period of significance are contributing resources. Although some may lack individual distinction, they contribute to the site's overall ability to convey the important historic themes. Other important site features include the flagpole, concrete and flagstone pathways, the concrete grease rack, and the mature landscaping. The post-1972, non-contributing resources are the 3 fiberglass latrines, the shower trailer, the storage shed (#71313), the rappel tower, the 2 footbridges, and the fire memorial.

## Lick Creek Administrative Site, SL-1676, 10-LH-1717

| No. | Building Name    | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-----|------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| n/a | Lick Creek Cabin | c.1920 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-01-1339 | Gibbonsville Fuel Reduction Project      |
| SL-09-1585 | Upper North Fork Fuels Reduction (DRAFT) |

When heritage staff surveyed the Lick Creek Administrative Site in 2003, they recorded a square-notched log cabin with a sod roof (Report No. SC-01-1339). They determined the site to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C (regional architectural patterns utilizing locally available material) and Criterion D (the potential to yield data on the agricultural settlement and culture in the Gibbonsville area). Idaho SHPO concurred on January 31, 2005. Another survey in 2009 documented the partially collapsed cabin.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Lick Creek Administrative Site is eligible for listing under Criterion D for its information potential. Areas of significance are Agriculture and Exploration/Settlement. The period of significance, which is merely an estimate, ranges from c.1900 to c.1920. The site presents an opportunity to investigate and retrieve data important to understanding various aspects of agricultural settlement and culture in the Gibbonsville area during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The cabin, while a contributing resource to the site's significance under Criterion D, is not eligible under Criterion C due to its diminished integrity caused by its partial collapse and the loss of a door and window.

## Long Tom Lookout Site, SL-417, 10-LH-1089

| No.   | Building Name    | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71118 | Long Tom Cabin   | 1941   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71713 | Long Tom Latrine | c.1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                  |        |                             |
|-------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71712 | Long Tom Privy   | c.1980 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71748 | Long Tom Lookout | 1977   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| SL-85-0372             | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest) |
| SL-93-0925             | Colson Creek Helicopter Timber Sale        |
| SL-03-1419, SC-03-0064 | Lookout Lightning Protection Rehab Group 1 |
| CH-08-0744             | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey       |

Heritage staff surveyed the Long Tom Lookout Site in 1985 but did not evaluate its historic significance. A second survey in 1993 resulted in the determination that the site is National Register-eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield information. SHPO concurred in 1994. Recent reports in 2003 and 2008 came to the same conclusion and received SHPO concurrences on August 14, 1994 and May 20, 2009.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Long Tom Lookout is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has important historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them. This site has seen the removal of four historic structures since it was first used as an administrative site in 1920. The primary structure, the lookout, was replaced with a new structure in 1977. The Salmon-Challis National Forest has better examples of intact lookout sites, including Blue Nose, Butts Point, and Little Soldier lookouts. Although the buildings are ineligible, the site is eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information.

### **Recommendations**

Although it is not yet historic, the lookout structure eventually will meet the 50-year age criterion. It and other early flattop lookouts (the 1962 Middle Fork Peak and the 1964 Twin Peaks lookouts) will need to be evaluated against an updated historic context statement. The context would address, among other themes, mid-century fire policy and architectural styles.

Given the site's significance under Criterion D, it is especially important that heritage staff be contacted about any proposed ground-disturbing activity.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

## **Newland Ranch Administrative Site. SL-334, 10-LH-479**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>            | <b>Date</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>          |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 71139      | Newland Ranch Dwelling          | c.1900      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71302      | Newland Ranch Root Cellar       | c.1900      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71303      | Newland Ranch Large Barn        | c.1955      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71333      | Newland Ranch Loafing Barn      | c.1960      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71343      | Newland Ranch Small Barn        | c.1900      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71603      | Newland Ranch Chicken Coop/Shed | c.1900      | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| SL-79-0090             | Newland Property Management Plan             |
| SL-85-0326             | Administrative Structures Inventory          |
| SL-86-1516             | FC-RONR Report                               |
| SL-90-0610             | Shoup Telephone Line                         |
| SL-91-0711             | Salmon River Road Project                    |
| SL-93-0932             | Newland Ranch Human Waste Site               |
| SL-95-1014             | Newland Ranch Catchpen FY 1996 PIT Project   |
| SL-95-1096             | Removal of the Newland Ranch Bridge          |
| SC-03-0068, SL-03-1422 | Newland Ranch Water Line Monitoring          |
| SL-05-1484             | Newland Ranch Boat Ramp                      |
| SL-06-1539             | Salmon-Gibbonsville Powerline Permit Renewal |
| SL-08-1575             | Breaks 1 Ecosystem Restoration Project       |
| SL-10-1605             | Newland Toilet Installation                  |

Heritage staff documented the Newland Ranch Administrative Site in numerous reports and determined the property and its buildings, with the exception of the cellar, were not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The Idaho SHPO concurred in all cases.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The site is associated with the settlement of Idaho and its agricultural development. However, most of the original features, including the large orchard and numerous buildings, are gone or significantly altered. The property no longer retains its appearance as an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century homestead and, consequently, does not convey its historic association with the historic themes of Agriculture and Exploration/Settlement. The site is not significant in the area of Conservation because its associations with The Nature Conservancy and the Forest Service are relatively recent.

In the past, the Forest Service and Idaho SHPO identified the cellar as individually eligible for listing in the National Register, apparently because of its stone construction. Such a determination infers its eligibility under Criterion C with Architecture as the area of significance. However, a closer examination contradicts this finding, even though it is an interesting structure. Under Criterion C, a property is eligible if it 1) embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represents the work of a master; or 3) possesses high artistic value. The cellar is not the work of a master nor does it possess high artistic value. It might embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction if it retained integrity. However, the cellar's original appearance is unknown due to the removal of its second story. This alteration notably affects its design, materials (the upper story was wood), workmanship, and feeling.



## Oreana Lookout Site, SL-458, 10-LH-2055

| No.   | Building Name  | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71361 | Oreana Garage  | c.1944 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71746 | Oreana Lookout | 1934   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW           |
| SL-85-0372 | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)    |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                                |
| CH-08-0744 | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey          |
| CH-09-0776 | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey Addendum |

Heritage staff included the Oreana Lookout Site in a 1982 survey of historic buildings in the River of No Return Wilderness. They determined it was eligible for listing in the National Register. A 1985 heritage survey recorded the lookout, garage, the fallen toilet, and a flagpole in more detail but made no determination of eligibility. After the SHPO identified it as “indeterminate” in 1986, the Forest Service and the SHPO agreed to defer action until a lookout report was submitted. No such report was completed.

In a 2008 report on the Forest’s travel plan, staff concluded the site is eligible under A and C. SHPO declined to concur because inadequate documentation was included with the report. After submittal of an addendum report, SHPO concurred that the site is eligible under A and C.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Oreana Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The period of significance spans from its construction date of 1934 to its abandonment in 1969. Significant in the areas of Conservation and Architecture, it is associated with early Forest Service fire detection policy as a means of managing the nation’s timber. Additionally, the lookout and garage exhibit the architectural design and typology of early 20<sup>th</sup> century fire detection structures. Although two support structures have been lost, the primary resource (the lookout) remains and clearly illustrates the site’s historic associations.

*Although the latest determination of eligibility is recent, updated site information is submitted as part of this report. It includes the Idaho State Historic Sites forms, USFS building forms, black-and-white photographs, and a site plan sketch.*

## Sagebrush Lookout Site, SL-277, 10-LH-1141

| No.                           | Building Name     | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 71732                         | Sagebrush Lookout | 1926   | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                   |        |                             |
| 71718                         | Sagebrush Toilet  | c.1990 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| SL-82-0713   | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW                   |
| Not assigned | Multiple Resource – Salmon National Forest (6/7/1990) |
| SL-92-0797   | Sagebrush Lookout Dump Site                           |
| SL-95-1102   | Sagebrush Lookout Stabilization Project               |

During a 1982 evaluation of buildings in the River of No Return Wilderness, heritage staff determined the Sagebrush Lookout Site was eligible for listing in the National Register. Brian Shovers and Lynn Fredlund of GCM Services, Inc. surveyed the site in 1990 and reiterated the lookout's historic significance under Criteria A and C. They determined the toilet was ineligible due to its recent construction. As part of that contract, Shovers and Fredlund prepared a National Register Nomination for the Sagebrush Lookout Site. The Forest Service consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 1995 about its proposal to stabilize the deteriorating lookout.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Sagebrush Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation and Architecture. The period of significance begins with its construction in 1926 and ends in 1961 in accordance with the National Register's 50-year cut-off date. It is important for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the US Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. Additionally, it is an intact example of a standard lookout plan (Plan 4-A) developed in the Forest Service's earliest years of fire management. It is an increasingly rare design with only four existing on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The others are at Pinyon Peak, Stormy Peak, and Custer lookout sites. The building retains high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The latrine is a non-contributing resource because it is of recent construction.

## Short Creek Lookout Site, SL-274, 10-VY-411

| No.   | Building Name       | Date | Eligibility           |
|-------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 11705 | Short Creek Lookout | 1932 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

In 1982, staff surveyed the Short Creek Lookout Site as part of the River of No Return building inventory. They determined it was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification. A 1986 report reiterated the Forest Service's assessment but, with the Idaho SHPO rating it as "indeterminate," both agencies agreed to defer any action pending a lookout report. No such report was completed.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Short Creek Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance begins with its 1932 construction and ends with its 1966 abandonment. With its role in early Forest Service fire detection policy, it is significant in the area of Conservation. Additionally, it is important under Architecture as an intact, high-integrity example of an early building developed specifically for fire detection. Although two ancillary structures are gone, the primary feature remains and clearly portrays the site's historic associations.

## Squaw Creek Powder House Site, SL-1834

| No.                           | Building Name                       | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| n/a                           | Squaw Creek Cap House               | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a                           | Squaw Creek Powder House            | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                                     |        |                             |
| 71331                         | Squaw Creek Powder Storage Building | c.1990 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Determination of Eligibility

Withdrawn in 1908, the Squaw Creek Administrative Site was one of the Salmon National Forest's first administrative sites. Although never developed as a ranger station, it is now home to a powder house and a cap house that appear to be historic. Current evidence, which is limited, suggests they were built around 1935 to support the Civilian Conservation Corps' road construction. Accordingly, the two structures are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A with Social History as the area of significance. They are also eligible under Criterion C, with Architecture as the area of significance, because they have distinctive characteristics of a specific building type (explosives storage) and methods of construction (explosion-resistant). Both have high integrity and represent a building type that is increasingly rare on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The period of significance begins in c.1935 (construction) and ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. This determination of eligibility may be strengthened with future research.

## Stein Mountain Lookout Site, SL-464

| No.   | Building Name          | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71620 | Stein Mountain Latrine | c.1958 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71701 | Stein Mountain Lookout | 1958   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-85-0372 | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)    |
| SL-93-0934 | Stein Mountain Lookout                        |
| CH-09-0776 | Salmon-Challis NF Travel Plan Survey Addendum |

Staff inventoried the Stein Mountain Lookout Site in 1985 but did not assess its historic significance. In 1993, a survey crew from Idaho State University documented the site and determined it was eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D. Years later, the Forest Service identified it is ineligible in a 2009 report. In correspondence dated February 27, 2010, the Idaho SHPO declined to concur and recommended additional research.

### Determination of Eligibility

The importance of the Stein Mountain Lookout Site in fire management is evident in its continual use since 1917 and the fact that the Forest Service provided funds for three lookout structures. Consequently, it is eligible under Criterion A with Conservation as the area of significance. Additionally, the site is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The 1958 flattop lookout represents an architectural shift that reflects the predominant trends of mid-century American design. It also illustrates a dramatic change in lookout typology. Within the current administrative boundaries of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, it was one of the first two flattop lookouts built soon after Region 4's adoption of that design (R4 Plan 80A) in 1958. The other is the 1959 Big Baldy lookout. The period of significance begins with its 1958 construction and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

## Stoddard Lookout Site, SL-293, 10-IH-1537

| No.   | Building Name    | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71745 | Stoddard Lookout | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-82-0713 | Historic Structures Inventory RONRW |
| SL-86-1516 | FC-RONR Report                      |

In 1982, heritage staff determined the Stoddard Lookout Site was not eligible for the National Register but provided no justification. Four years later, the Forest Service and Idaho SHPO agreed that its historic significance was “indeterminate” and deferred further management action until it could be addressed in a report on lookouts. That report was never completed.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Stoddard Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of c.1934 (construction date) to 1975 (abandonment). Areas of significance are Conservation and Architecture. Like other lookouts, it is associated with Forest Service management of public lands, particularly the agency’s policy of early fire detection. It is also important as one of four remaining R4 Plan 81C lookout cabs on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The others are at Bear Creek Point, Duck Creek, and Sal Mountain lookout sites. Lookout cabs represent a building type that developed for a very specific function and that saw an evolution during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although two ancillary features are gone, the Stoddard lookout cab alone sufficiently portrays the site’s historic associations.

## Stormy Peak Lookout Site, SL-459, 10-LH-1363

| No.   | Building Name       | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71722 | Stormy Peak Latrine | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71744 | Stormy Peak Lookout | 1930   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-85-0372 | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)  |
| SL-95-1031 | North Sawmill and Upper Sawmill Timber Sale |

The Stormy Peak Lookout Site was the subject of a 1985 cultural resources survey. At that time, staff recorded a lookout, a latrine, a flagpole, a newly dug spring surrounded by pole fencing, and a 1945 US Coast and Geodetic survey marker. In 1995, the Forest Service concluded the site is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and C (but not B or D). SHPO concurred on January 18, 2000.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Stormy Peak Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. The period of significance begins in 1930 (construction) and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. It is important for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the US Forest Service, including the development of an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. Additionally, the lookout is one of four Plan 4A structures remaining on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The others are the Custer, Pinyon Peak, and Sagebrush lookouts. Representing the early development of a building type for fire detection purposes, the Stormy Peak lookout has high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. The latrine supports its ability to convey the site's historic themes.

## Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site, SL-460

| No.   | Building Name                  | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 71507 | Ulysses Mountain Cabin         | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71723 | Ulysses Mountain Latrine       | c.1930 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 71743 | Ulysses Mountain Lookout Tower | 1930   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-85-0372 | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest) |
| SL-94-0985 | Ulysses Mountain Communications Bldg       |
| SL-94-1029 | East Indian Timber Sale                    |

Heritage staff surveyed the Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site in 1985 but did not evaluate it for historic significance. They documented the lookout, the cabin, the ruins of a square-notched log structure (likely the fly shed), and a flagpole. In 1994, Golder Associates surveyed the site, focusing on the cabin, and determined it is not eligible under Criteria A or B because it was not associated with any significant events or people. They erred with Criterion A by not considering trends or patterns. The consultant also stated it is eligible under Criterion C and “potentially eligible” under Criterion D.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance starts with its 1930 construction date and ends with its abandonment in 1968. It is significant in the area of Conservation because it is associated with Forest Service management of public lands and fire management policy. It is also important in the area of Architecture as an increasingly rare form of lookout tower. The Aermotor tower is one of two remaining on the Salmon-Challis and one of seven in southern Idaho. It and its two ancillary buildings have high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

### Recommendations

Given the site’s potential significance for its information potential, it is particularly important to consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.



# SALMON-COBALT RANGER DISTRICT

## California Bar Ranger Station, SL-355, 10-LH-423

| No.   | Building Name           | Date | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 11137 | California Bar Dwelling | 1911 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11363 | California Bar Barn     | 1912 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11727 | California Bar Latrine  | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory              |
| SL-88-0459 | California Bar Ranger Station Stabilization Plan |
| SL-01-1347 | Moccasin Aspen Retention Forestry Project        |
| SL-06-1508 | Salmon -Challis NF Monitoring FY-06              |

The California Bar Ranger Station is the subject of several cultural heritage reports including a 1985 forest-wide structures inventory and a 1988 stabilization proposal. In 1982 and 1986, the Idaho SHPO concurred with the Forest Service determination that the California Bar Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register, specifically identifying the dwelling, barn, and toilet. The Forest Service reiterated the site's eligibility in a 2001 report.

### Determination of Eligibility

The California Bar Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as the areas of significance. It is important for supporting the Forest Service's role in managing the nation's forests during the agency's first decade of existence. Additionally, the dwelling is an intact example of an increasingly rare house type. Terry Jordan, et. al. discuss these double-pen, side-gabled structures in *The Mountain West: Interpreting the Folk Landscape*. While dominant in the East, they are uncommon in the West. On the other hand, the barn represents the more typical front-gabled "Rocky Mountain" or "Anglo-Western" building. Together, they portray a reliance on local building materials and commonly held skills to provide shelter. Unlike other administrative facilities of this period, the exteriors of the California Bar buildings were not drastically reconfigured in the 1930s to meet regional design standards. Consequently, they retain high integrity from their construction period and represent a decreasing collection of the agency's first ranger stations. The period of significance begins in 1911 with the dwelling's construction and ends in c.1954, the estimated date it ceased to serve the Forest Service's administrative purposes.

## Cobalt Summer Administrative Site, SL-38, 10-LH-351

| No.   | Building Name                             | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| 11110 | Cobalt Dwelling                           | 1920   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11203 | Cobalt Timber Office                      | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11204 | Cobalt Summer Office                      | 1959   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11309 | Cobalt Barn                               | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11310 | Cobalt Warehouse                          | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11325 | Cobalt Gas & Oil House                    | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11328 | Cobalt Conference Room and Storage        | 1958   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11347 | Cobalt Residence (Old Fire Cache Storage) | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11365 | Cobalt Storage Room (Laundry Bldg.)       | 1930   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11511 | Cobalt Carpenter Shop                     | 1934   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Building*

|       |                         |        |                             |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 11321 | Cobalt Oil Storage Shed | 1993   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11335 | Cobalt Storage Shed     | 1993   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Cobalt Pole Barn        | c.1995 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Fire Shed No. 6         | c.1973 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| SL-79-0104             | Cobalt Administrative Site, prehistoric archeology survey  |
| SL-85-0326             | Administrative Structures Inventory  |
| SL-96-1169             | Panther Road Project   |
| SL-01-1341             | Cobalt Field Station Re-Roofing & Rehab  |
| SL-03-1423, SC-03-0070 | Cobalt RS FY2000 Clear Creek Fire Damage Assessment<br>(law enforcement officer's investigation) |

Heritage staff surveyed the Cobalt Summer Administrative Site in 1984 and identified it as historically significant. After further documentation, the Forest Service determined the compound and many of its buildings were not eligible for the National Register. These included the tool shop (Carpenter Shop #11511), two gas houses (Gas & Oil House #11325 and the former Yellowjacket oil house, moved from Cobalt to Panther Creek Guard Station in 2001), the house (#1105, now the Summer Office #11204), the office (#11203), the bunkhouse (#11328), and the guard station (#11347). However, they identified five of its buildings as eligible: the dwelling (#11110), the warehouse (#11310), the barn (#11309), the shower house (#11365), and the toilet (now gone). The Idaho SHPO concurred with these findings in 1986. A 1996 report confirmed the eligibility.

In 2001, the Salmon-Challis National Forest proposed to re-roof the buildings. The Idaho SHPO concurred with the agency's determination that the compound and its individual buildings were "minimally eligible" under Criterion A and, with the exception of the barn, not eligible under Criterion C. To address the adverse effect, the Forest Service and the SHPO signed a Memorandum of Agreement in April 2001.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Cobalt Summer Administrative Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register due to alterations. By 2001, most buildings had been modified to such an extent that the Forest Service and Idaho SHPO agreed the site was "marginally eligible" under Criterion A and only the barn was eligible under Criterion

C. This determination occurred before the buildings, with the exception of the barn, received new metal roofing. The two agencies agreed the proposed re-roofing was an adverse effect and, as part of the Section 106 process, agreed to document the buildings with photographs before the work occurred. This form of mitigation did not avoid or moderate the adverse effect. As a result, the re-roofing further diminished the compound's integrity – particularly the aspects of materials, workmanship, design, and feeling – and effectively pushed it past its ability to convey the site's historic significance adequately.

A comparative analysis, as guided by *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, reveals other historic ranger station compounds with higher integrity that convey the historic themes better. These include the Yellowjacket Guard Station, the Indianola Work Center, the Old Leadore Ranger Station, the Yankee Fork Administrative Site, and the Challis Administrative Site. Although the Cobalt Barn retains high integrity, *alone* it does not meet the National Register criteria, especially when conducting a comparative analysis. It is a standard barn plan (R4 Plan 11) found throughout ranger stations in Region 4. Examples at National Register-eligible sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest include barns at the Salmon Ranger Dwelling Site and the Challis Administrative Site.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Duck Creek Lookout Site, SL-461

| No.   | Building Name       | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 11693 | Duck Creek Fly Shed | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11754 | Duck Creek Lookout  | 1935   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11755 | Duck Creek Latrine  | c.1935 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-85-0372      Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)

Heritage staff surveyed the Duck Creek Lookout Site in 1985 but did not evaluate its historic significance.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Duck Creek Point Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1935 (construction) to c.1950 (abandonment). It is important in the area of Conservation for its association with fire detection policy and forest management. It is also significant in the area of Architecture. The R4 Plan 81C lookout is one of four R4 Plan 81C designs, few of which exist in Region 4. The other three are at Bear Creek Point, Sal Mountain, and Stoddard lookout sites. The three Duck Creek buildings have high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association and together they illustrate the site's historic themes.

## Jesse Creek Compound, SL-421, 10-LH-595

| No.   | Building Name               | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 11320 | Jesse Creek Warehouse No. 3 | c.1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                        |      |                             |
|-------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 11351 | Jesse Creek Hay Barn   | 1984 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a   | Jesse Creek Weeds Shed | ?    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory   |
| SL-88-0457 | Jesse Creek Parking Area              |
| SL-02-1381 | Jesse Creek Warehouse Remodel Project |
| SL-10-1611 | Jesse Creek 2010                      |

A 1985 Forest Service report identified the Jesse Creek Compound as eligible for listing in the National Register but, a year later, the Forest Service and the Idaho SHPO concurred it was not eligible. Recent reports have reiterated the site's ineligibility with the SHPO's most recent concurrence on March 22, 2002.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Jesse Creek Compound is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. Although it has historical associations, it no longer retains the integrity required to demonstrate them. Its original buildings no longer exist and the only historic component on site, the warehouse, has been dramatically altered.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Jureano Mountain Lookout Site, SL-468

| No.   | Building Name                  | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 11115 | Jureano Mountain Guard Station | 1936   | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11362 | Jureano Mountain Garage        | c.1936 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11735 | Jureano Mountain Lookout Tower | 1936   | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-85-0372      Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest)

In 1985, heritage staff surveyed the Jureano Mountain Lookout Site, also referred to as the Jureano Mountain Guard Station in some documents, but made no assessment of historic significance.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Jureano Mountain Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Conservation and Architecture as areas of significance. The period of significance is from 1936 (construction) to c.1969 (abandonment). It is important for its role in the nation's early conservation movement under the US Forest Service, including the reliance on an extensive fire detection network to protect the national forests. It also illustrates the development of early lookout sites with prefabricated and vernacular structures. Additionally, the lookout is one of two Aermotor towers remaining on the Salmon-Challis and one of only a handful in southern Idaho. The site's three buildings are contributing resources with high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Although the toilet and fly shed are gone, the primary feature remains intact and the loss of those ancillary features does not significantly diminish the site's ability to portray its historic associations.

## Panther Creek Guard Station, SL-426, 10-LH-598

| No.   | Building Name          | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 11135 | Panther Creek Cabin    | 1935   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11136 | Panther Creek Dwelling | c.1910 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11354 | Panther Creek Shed     | 1952   | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11619 | Panther Creek Latrine  | c.1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                         |      |                             |
|-------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 11322 | Panther Creek Barn      | 1987 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11377 | Panther Creek Pole Barn | 1989 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| SL-85-0326             | Administrative Structures Inventory        |
| SL-94-1007             | Bacon Ranch Irrigation Diversion Screening |
| SL-02-1395, SC-02-0012 | Bacon Ranch Solar Water System             |

Heritage staff first documented the Panther Creek Guard Station, formerly known as the Rood Ranch and Bacon Ranch, in 1985. The following year, the Idaho SHPO concurred that the cabin and dwelling were eligible for listing in the National Register but the **Latrine (#11619)** was not. Other buildings were not addressed.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

According to historic descriptions and photographs, the Rood Ranch was extensively developed with up to five dwellings; specialty buildings such as the cellar, smoke house, garage, schoolhouse, and ice house; numerous sheds and latrines, an orchard, pastures, corrals, and other site features. Typical of Idaho homesteads, it is associated with the historic themes of Agriculture and Exploration/Settlement. However, it no longer retains the ability to portray those associations. The integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and feeling are low due to the removal of most buildings and site features, the alterations and/or abandonment of the three existing ranch buildings, and the Forest Service introduction of three buildings since 1987. The property no longer retains the appearance of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century ranch. Alone, the remaining buildings do not adequately convey the historic themes, nor do they have architectural significance to qualify under Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site is not significant in the area of Conservation because its associations with The Nature Conservancy and the Forest Service are relatively recent.

An archeological survey (not within the scope of this study) may determine the site has the potential to yield important information and, consequently, it may be eligible under Criterion D. If that is the case, the buildings will be non-contributing resources. Consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

### **Recommendations**

Given the site's extensive development as a working ranch, an archeological survey should be conducted and the site evaluated under Criterion D.

## Red Rock Lookout Site, SL-462, 10-LH-1403

| No.   | Building Name           | Date   | Eligibility                 |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 11374 | Red Rock Lookout Garage | c.1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| SL-85-0372 | Lookout Inventory (Salmon National Forest) |
| SL-95-0998 | South Fourth of July Creek Timber Sale     |

During a 1985 survey of the Red Rock Lookout Site, heritage staff documented the lookout remains and the garage but made no mention of a toilet building. A second survey in 1995 determined the site to be ineligible under Criteria A, B, and C. However, the surveyor deemed it eligible under Criterion D (information potential), with the garage as a contributing feature. There is no indication of SHPO concurrence.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Red Rock Lookout Site is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C. The primary structure was removed and the existing garage alone does not adequately convey the historical associations for which the site is significant. Other garages of this type are found at intact and eligible sites, including a nearly identical garage at the Jureano Mountain Lookout Site. Although a 1995 evaluation identified the site as eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield information, the garage is unlikely to yield more data beyond that already gathered in architectural surveys. However, further study of the site itself and associated archeological features may yield more information about its use and habitation. Therefore, the Red Rock Lookout Site is eligible under D but the garage is a non-contributing resource.

### Recommendations

Given the site's significance for its information potential, it is particularly important to consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.



## Sal Mountain Lookout Site, SL-380, 10-LH-549

| No.   | Building Name        | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 11740 | Sal Mountain Lookout | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11747 | Sal Mountain Toilet  | c.1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

SL-83-0265 Sal Mountain Communication Project

Heritage staff surveyed the Sal Mountain Lookout Site in 1984 and determined it was eligible for listing in the National Register. They documented the lookout and toilet, as well as a rock cairn and a flagpole.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Sal Mountain Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of c.1934 (construction) to c.1944 (abandonment). It is important in the area of Conservation for its role in fire detection and forest protection of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, it is significant in the area of Architecture because it represents an early and little-used lookout typology in the Region 4. The R4 Plan 81C lookout cab is one of four on the Salmon-Challis National Forest with the others located at Bear Creek Point, Duck Creek, and Stoddard lookout sites. It and the toilet have high integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. They clearly reflect the Forest Service's historic occupancy and reliance on standard plans.

## Salmon Downtown Complex, SL-422, 10-LH-596

| No.                           | Building Name                | Date | Eligibility                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 11201                         | Salmon Old Cobalt Office     | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11208                         | Salmon District Office       | 1960 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11318                         | Salmon Warehouse No. 1       | 1931 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11319                         | Salmon Warehouse No. 2       | 1937 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11329                         | Salmon Oil/Gas House         | 1938 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11364                         | Salmon Engineering Warehouse | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11504                         | Salmon Radio Shop            | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| <i>Non-Historic Buildings</i> |                              |      |                             |
| 11371                         | Storage Shed (Radio Shop)    | 1994 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory   |
| SL-89-0516 | Salmon District Office Remodel        |
| SL-96-1159 | Old Headquarters Warehouse #2 Remodel |

Heritage personnel recorded the site in 1984 and, in 1986, the Idaho SHPO concurred it was eligible for listing in the National Register. The original office (#11201), the warehouses (#11318 and #11319), the oil/gas house, and “sign shop” (engineering warehouse #11364) were deemed contributing structures while the 1960 office and radio shop were considered non-contributing. The shed was not addressed.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Salmon Downtown Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. As headquarters of the Salmon National Forest, it played a major role in the Forest Service’s ability to manage public lands. The compound is also important for its direct association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Not only did the CCC help construct the buildings, but enrollees also worked on site. Finally, the buildings have high integrity, clearly portraying the distinctive Forest Service architecture of the New Deal era. The Salmon Downtown Complex is the most intact urban administrative site on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The period of significance begins in 1931 (construction) and, since the site continues to serve its original mission, ends in 1961, which represents the current 50-year cutoff date for National Register eligibility. Its seven historic buildings are contributing; the storage shed (#11371) is not due to its recent age. Other important site features include the flagpole, fences, concrete walks, and mature landscaping.

## Salmon Ranger District Dwelling Site, SL-423, 10-LH-597

| No.   | Building Name                       | Date | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 11317 | Salmon Barn (Hammond)               | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11121 | Salmon Dwelling on the Bar, Hammond | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11307 | Salmon Ranger District Garage       | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-85-0326 | Administrative Structures Inventory |
| SL-08-1563 | North Zone Facility Conveyance      |

The SHPO concurred in 1986 with the Forest Service that the Salmon Dwelling Site and its three buildings were eligible for listing in the National Register. Staff verified this finding in 2008 when the Salmon-Challis National Forest proposed selling the site under the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act. SHPO concurred on April 9, 2010. The two agencies signed a Memorandum of Agreement on July 23, 2010 resolving the adverse effect created by the transfer out of Federal ownership. They agreed to use the site's conveyance proceeds on maintenance of other historic administrative facilities. To date, the property has not been offered for sale.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Salmon Ranger District Dwelling Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. It is important for its association with the nation's early conservation movement under the U. S. Forest Service. In addition, the site is significant in the area of Social History for its direct association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The property is significant as a fine example of Forest Service architecture and site planning principles during the New Deal Era. The three buildings are intact examples of standard designs used in the Intermountain Region and are contributing resources. Important site features include the low stone walls, fences, concrete walks, and the mature landscaping. Integrity of setting, feeling, location, materials, design, workmanship, and association is high. The period of significance begins with the 1933 construction and ends in c.1971 when it ceased to served as the district ranger's permanent dwelling.

*Since the 2008 report included updated Idaho Historic Sites Inventory forms, they are not submitted with this report.*

## Taylor Mountain Lookout Site, SL-379, 10-LH-546

| No.   | Building Name           | Date   | Eligibility           |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 11742 | Taylor Mountain Lookout | c.1919 | Eligible/Contributing |

### Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SL-83-0264 | Taylor Mountain Communications Project                                      |
| SL-01-1332 | Taylor Mountain Lookout Communications Antenna Installation Project (DRAFT) |

A 1983 heritage inventory identified the Taylor Mountain Lookout Site as eligible for listing on the National Register, noting it was built by 1918 and was one of the Salmon National Forest's oldest lookout structures. Heritage staff surveyed the site in 1999 and documented several rock cairns, the possible remains of a cooler (small cellar), and a possible latrine pit. The resulting report (2001) determined the site is eligible under Criteria A, C, and D. Current heritage files contain no indication of the report's submittal to the Idaho SHPO.

### Determination of Eligibility

The Taylor Mountain Lookout Site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D. As the oldest lookout building on the Salmon-Challis National Forest, it illustrates the Forest Service's earliest role in fire protection and forest management (Conservation). Additionally, it utilizes a building form that is unusual in Region 4 (Architecture). Further investigation of the building and the site as a whole will likely yield important data about the lookout site's use, development, and habitation (information potential). The period of significance, which may be revised upon further investigation, spans from c.1919 (construction) to c.1935 (abandonment).

### Recommendations

Conduct a detailed architectural survey, measuring all components of the lookout, to help determine the building's place in lookout typology. Additional newspaper research may also yield clues to its history.

Given the site's significance for its information potential, it is particularly important to consult with heritage staff on proposed ground-disturbing activities.

## Yellowjacket Guard Station, Site No. SL-420, 10-LH-591

| No.   | Building Name          | Date | Eligibility           |
|-------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 11113 | Yellowjacket Dwelling  | 1925 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11308 | Yellowjacket Garage    | 1938 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11324 | Yellowjacket Barn      | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11337 | Yellowjacket Warehouse | 1932 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 11624 | Yellowjacket Cellar    | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

### *Non-Historic Buildings*

|       |                      |      |                             |
|-------|----------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 11679 | Yellowjacket Latrine | 1970 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
|-------|----------------------|------|-----------------------------|

### **Previous Documentation & Determinations of Eligibility**

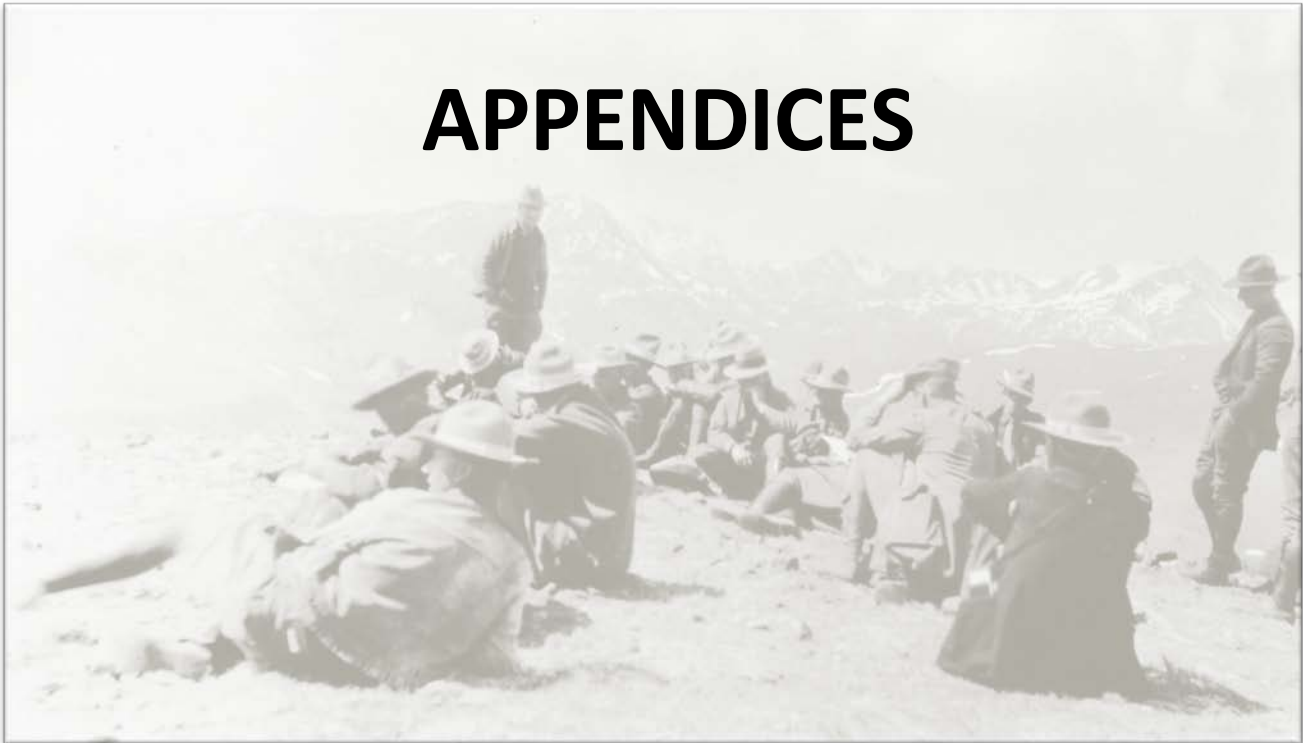
|                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SL-85-0326             | Administrative Structures Inventory |
| SL-87-0429             | Hay Barn at Yellowjacket RS Removal |
| SL-02-1394, SC-02-0001 | Yellowjacket RS Solar Water System  |

Heritage staff surveyed the Yellowjacket Guard Station in 1984 and determined it was eligible for listing in the National Register. The Idaho SHPO agreed in 1986 that the garage, barn, warehouse, and dwelling were eligible and the hay barn was ineligible. Handwritten notes on the 1986 documentation indicate the SHPO disagreed that the complex as a whole was eligible. After consultation with SHPO in 1987, the ineligible hay barn was removed.

### **Determination of Eligibility**

The Yellowjacket Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a district under Criteria A and C. Areas of significance are Conservation, Social History, and Architecture. As an early district headquarters, it played an important role in Forest Service management of the national forest lands. In addition, it has a strong association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, a nationally important social program during the Great Depression. Finally, its buildings clearly illustrate the Forest Service's site planning principles and architectural trends during the New Deal era. The period of significance begins in 1934 when CCC crews remodeled the dwelling and warehouse. It ends in 1954 when the site ceased to be a ranger district headquarters. The Yellowjacket Guard Station encompasses five contributing resources (the historic buildings) and one non-contributing building (the 1970 latrine). Other important site features include the flagpole, fences, concrete walks, and the mature landscaping. The compound has high integrity of setting, feeling, location, materials, design, workmanship, and association.

# APPENDICES



# Appendix A: Evaluation Summary Table

## CHALLIS-YANKEE FORK RANGER DISTRICT

| Bldg No. | Building Name                       | Date    | Evaluation                  |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 31308    | Basin Butte Storage Shed No.2       | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31314    | Basin Butte Storage Shed No.1       | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31532    | Basin Butte Lookout Latrine         | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31706    | Basin Butte Lookout                 | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31119    | Bonanza Guard Dwelling              | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31310    | Bonanza Bunkhouse                   | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31636    | Bonanza Latrine                     | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31116    | Cape Horn Guard Dwelling            | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31304    | Cape Horn Bunkhouse                 | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31313    | Cape Horn Shop/Barn                 | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31605    | Cape Horn Spring House              | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31618    | Cape Horn Latrine                   | 1960    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21106    | Challis Ranger Dwelling             | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21107    | Challis Middle Fork District Office | 1959    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21201    | Challis SCS Office                  | 1938    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21203    | Old Challis District Office         | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21301    | Challis Fire Warehouse              | 1959    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21302    | Challis Regular Warehouse           | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21306    | Challis Ranger Dwelling Garage      | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21318    | Challis Club Fed                    | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21321    | Challis Barn                        | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21325    | Challis Log Warehouse               | c. 1908 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21336    | Challis Boathouse and Garage        | 1936    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21346    | Challis Oil House                   | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21351    | Challis Recreation Sign Storage     | c. 1950 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21501    | Challis Carpenter Shop              | 1958    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21502    | Challis Middle Fork Boat Shed       | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21512    | Challis Dispatch Office             | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31714    | Custer Lookout                      | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31610    | Mt. Greylock Privy                  | 1935    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 31722    | Mt. Greylock Lookout                | 1935    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 21333    | Twin Peaks Lookout Cellar           | c. 1920 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21509    | Twin Peaks Generator Building       | 1956    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21629    | Twin Peaks Lookout Toilet           | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21129    | Twin Peaks Saddle Guard Cabin       | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21698    | Twin Peaks Saddle Toilet            | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 21802    | Twin Peaks Saddle Cabin             | 1914    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31110    | Yankee Fork Assistant Ranger House  | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31141    | Yankee Fork Bunkhouse               | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31309    | Yankee Fork Assistant Ranger Garage | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31317    | Yankee Fork Barn                    | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 31328    | Yankee Fork Fire Warehouse          | 1931    | Eligible/Contributing       |

| Bldg No. | Building Name                    | Date | Evaluation            |
|----------|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 31337    | Yankee Fork Warehouse Shop       | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31343    | Yankee Fork Oil House            | 1933 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 31505    | Yankee Fork Recreation Warehouse | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |

#### LEADORE RANGER DISTRICT

| Bldg No. | Building Name                  | Date    | Evaluation                  |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 81123    | New Leadore Bunkhouse #2       | 1933    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81140    | New Leadore Barracks           | c. 1950 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81315    | New Leadore Warehouse/Shop     | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81336    | New Leadore Fire Cache         | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 81116    | Old Leadore Dwelling           | 1909    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81129    | Old Leadore Bunkhouse          | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81304    | Old Leadore Shop               | 1909    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81305    | Old Leadore Two Car Garage     | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81314    | Old Leadore Barn               | 1921    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81348    | Old Leadore Chicken Coop       | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81375    | Old Leadore Storage/Pump House | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 81602    | Old Leadore Wood Shed          | c. 1920 | Eligible/Contributing       |

#### LOST RIVER RANGER DISTRICT

| Bldg No. | Building Name                         | Date    | Evaluation                  |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 41122    | Antelope Guard House                  | c. 1908 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41133    | Antelope Bunkhouse/Shop               | 1935    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41332    | Antelope Barn                         | 1935    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41643    | Antelope Outhouse                     | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41120    | Fairview Guard House                  | 1939    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41311    | Fairview Bunkhouse/Shop               | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41330    | Fairview Gas House                    | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41515    | Fairview Generator Building           | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41637    | Fairview Pasture Toilet               | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41640    | Fairview Outhouse                     | c. 1939 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41104    | Mackay South House                    | c. 1937 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41111    | Mackay North House                    | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41207    | Mackay Old Office                     | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41312    | Mackay North House Garage             | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41322    | Mackay Old Fire Cache/South Garage    | 1940    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41345    | Mackay Gas and Oil Shed               | c. 1938 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41365    | Mackay Old Warehouse                  | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 41319    | Mountain View Pass Creek Barn         | 1933    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a      | Old Copper Basin Storage Shed         | c. 1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a      | Old Copper Basin Dwelling             | 1939    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| n/a      | Old Copper Basin Toilet               | c. 1939 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41101    | Wildhorse Guard Station               | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41506    | Wildhorse G.S. Shed (Blacksmith Shop) | 1933    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 41716    | Wildhorse Lookout                     | 1935    | Eligible/Contributing       |



**MIDDLE FORK RANGER DISTRICT**

| <b>Bldg No.</b> | <b>Building Name</b>                    | <b>Date</b> | <b>Evaluation</b>           |
|-----------------|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 61136           | 44 Creek Cabin                          | c. 1925     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a             | 44 Creek Toilet                         | c. 1925     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61331           | Big Baldy Shed                          | c. 1935     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61570           | Big Baldy Latrine                       | c. 1935     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61728           | Big Baldy Lookout                       | 1959        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61617           | Big Soldier Latrine                     | c. 1937     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61702           | Big Soldier Lookout                     | 1937        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61131           | Cabin Creek Dwelling                    | 1960        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a             | Cabin Creek Outhouse                    | c. 1960     | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61510           | Cache Creek Cabin                       | 1925        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61126           | Falconberry Guard Dwelling              | 1942        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61327           | Falconberry Storehouse & Shop           | c. 1950     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61349           | Falconberry Log Powder Shed             | c. 1950     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61609           | Falconberry Root Cellar                 | c. 1950     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61681           | Falconberry Toilet                      | c. 1950     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61632           | Fly Peak Latrine                        | c. 1935     | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61137           | Indian Creek FMO Dwelling               | 1956        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61150           | Indian Creek Bunkhouse/River Office     | 1956        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61152           | Indian Creek Guard Dwelling (Eli Cabin) | 1931        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61158           | Indian Creek Packer Cabin               | 1950        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61390           | Indian Creek Warehouse/Shop             | c. 1931     | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61615           | Indian Creek Paint House                | 1956        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61127           | Indian Springs Cabin                    | 1950        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61565           | Indian Springs Cabin Toilet             | c. 1950     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61103           | Little Creek Dwelling                   | 1959        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61323           | Little Creek Shop & Storage             | c. 1945     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61620           | Little Creek Latrine                    | c. 1945     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61676           | Little Creek Paint Shed                 | 1957        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61678           | Little Creek Woodshed                   | 1957        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61335           | Little Soldier Cooler                   | c. 1938     | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61601           | Little Soldier Fly Shed                 | c. 1938     | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61703           | Little Soldier Lookout                  | 1934        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61105           | Loon Creek Dwelling                     | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61114           | Loon Creek Packer Cabin                 | 1942        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61115           | Loon Creek Bunkhouse                    | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61307           | Loon Creek Garage/Storeroom             | 1933        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61316           | Loon Creek Barn                         | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61326           | Loon Creek Warehouse                    | 1932        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61342           | Loon Creek Gas House                    | c. 1940     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61504           | Loon Creek Blacksmith Shop              | 1934        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61606           | Loon Creek Cellar                       | 1931        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61624           | Loon Creek Toilet                       | c. 1934     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61373           | Mahoney Creek Storage Shed              | c. 1937     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61571           | Mahoney Creek Toilet                    | c. 1937     | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61714           | Mahoney Creek Lookout                   | 1937        | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 61720           | Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout            | 1935        | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 61329           | Morehead Shed                           | c. 1932     | Eligible/Contributing       |

| Bldg No. | Building Name              | Date    | Evaluation            |
|----------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 61569    | Morehead Privy             | c. 1932 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61719    | Morehead Lookout           | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61334    | Norton Ridge Cellar        | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61572    | Norton Ridge Privy         | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61680    | Norton Ridge Shed          | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61717    | Norton Ridge Lookout       | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61712    | Pinyon Peak Lookout        | 1931    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61705    | Ruffneck Peak Lookout      | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61139    | Sater Homestead Cabin      | 1906    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61112    | Seafoam Guard Dwelling     | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61117    | Seafoam Crew Cabin         | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61118    | Seafoam Packer Cabin       | 1944    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61303    | Seafoam Garage/Warehouse   | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61315    | Seafoam Barn               | 1931    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61324    | Seafoam Storehouse         | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61340    | Seafoam Gas House          | c. 1940 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61503    | Seafoam Blacksmith Shop    | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61603    | Seafoam Bath House         | c. 1950 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61604    | Seafoam Woodshed           | 1948    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61619    | Seafoam Latrine            | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61634    | Sleeping Deer Latrine      | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing |
| 61707    | Sleeping Deer Lookout      | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a      | Sliderock Lookout Platform | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing |
| n/a      | Warm Springs Cabin         | c. 1910 | Eligible/Contributing |

#### NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT

| Bldg No. | Building Name                           | Date    | Evaluation                  |
|----------|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 71704    | Bear Creek Lookout                      | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71360    | Beartrap Garage/Shed                    | c. 1940 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71752    | Beartrap Lookout                        | 1938    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71350    | Bernard Storage Building                | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71706    | Blue Nose Latrine                       | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71750    | Blue Nose Lookout                       | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71707    | Butts Point Latrine                     | c. 1933 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71749    | Butts Point Lookout                     | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71111    | Colson Creek Cabin                      | 1939    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71117    | Colson Creek Bunkhouse                  | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71341    | Granite Mountain Storage/Generator Shed | c. 1930 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71368    | Granite Mountain Lookout Shed           | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71739    | Granite Mountain Lookout                | 1929    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71612    | Horse Heaven Fly Shed                   | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71102    | Hughes Creek Dwelling                   | 1959    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71104    | Hughes Creek Bunkhouse                  | 1959    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71119    | Hughes Creek Dwelling/Bunkhouse 1       | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71120    | Hughes Creek Dwelling/Bunkhouse 2       | 1909    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71306    | Hughes Creek 2-Car Garage/Shed          | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71316    | Hughes Creek Barn                       | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71327    | Hughes Creek Gas/Oil Shed               | c. 1950 | Eligible/Contributing       |

| Bldg No. | Building Name                         | Date    | Evaluation                  |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 71344    | Hughes Creek Mechanic Shop/Warehouse  | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71346    | Hughes Creek Upper Warehouse          | c. 1955 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71503    | Hughes Creek Shop/Fire/Office/Storage | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71101    | Indianola Upper Bunkhouse No. 4       | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71106    | Indianola Fire Office                 | 1959    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71107    | Indianola Pilot Quarters              | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71133    | Indianola Bunkhouse No. 3             | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71143    | Indianola Bunkhouse No. 2             | 1909    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71211    | Indianola Bunkhouse No. 1             | 1909    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71301    | Indianola Oil Compressor Store/Grease | 1955    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71311    | Indianola Warehouse/Shop              | 1938    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71312    | Indianola Fire Cache                  | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71326    | Indianola Gas and Oil House           | 1937    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71502    | Indianola Generator Shop              | 1929    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71605    | Indianola Cellar                      | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a      | Lick Creek Cabin                      | c. 1920 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71118    | Long Tom Cabin                        | 1941    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71713    | Long Tom Latrine                      | c. 1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71139    | Newland Ranch Dwelling                | c. 1900 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71302    | Newland Ranch Root Cellar             | c. 1900 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71303    | Newland Ranch Large Barn              | c. 1955 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71333    | Newland Ranch Loafing Barn            | c. 1960 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71343    | Newland Ranch Small Barn              | c. 1900 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71603    | Newland Ranch Chicken Coop/Shed       | c. 1900 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 71361    | Oreana Garage                         | c. 1944 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71746    | Oreana Lookout                        | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71732    | Sagebrush Lookout                     | 1926    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11705    | Short Creek Lookout                   | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a      | Squaw Creek Cap House                 | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| n/a      | Squaw Creek Powder House              | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71620    | Stein Mountain Latrine                | c. 1958 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71701    | Stein Mountain Lookout                | 1958    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71745    | Stoddard Lookout                      | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71722    | Stormy Peak Latrine                   | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71744    | Stormy Peak Lookout                   | 1930    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71507    | Ulysses Mountain Cabin                | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71723    | Ulysses Mountain Latrine              | c. 1930 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 71743    | Ulysses Mountain Lookout Tower        | 1930    | Eligible/Contributing       |

#### SALMON-COBALT RANGER DISTRICT

| Bldg No. | Building Name           | Date | Evaluation                  |
|----------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 11137    | California Bar Dwelling | 1911 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11363    | California Bar Barn     | 1912 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11727    | California Bar Latrine  | 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11110    | Cobalt Dwelling         | 1920 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11203    | Cobalt Timber Office    | 1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11204    | Cobalt Summer Office    | 1959 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11309    | Cobalt Barn             | 1934 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |

| Bldg No. | Building Name                             | Date    | Evaluation                  |
|----------|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 11310    | Cobalt Warehouse                          | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11325    | Cobalt Gas & Oil House                    | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11328    | Cobalt Conference Room & Storage          | 1958    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11347    | Cobalt Residence (Old Fire Cache Storage) | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11365    | Cobalt Storage Room (Laundry)             | 1930    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11511    | Cobalt Carpenter Shop                     | 1934    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11693    | Duck Creek Fly Shed                       | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11754    | Duck Creek Lookout                        | 1935    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11755    | Duck Creek Latrine                        | c. 1935 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11320    | Jesse Creek Warehouse No. 3               | c. 1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11115    | Jureano Mountain Guard Station            | 1936    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11362    | Jureano Mountain Garage                   | c. 1936 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11735    | Jureano Mountain Lookout Tower            | 1936    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11135    | Panther Creek Cabin                       | 1935    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11136    | Panther Creek Dwelling                    | c. 1910 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11354    | Panther Creek Shed                        | 1952    | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11619    | Panther Creek Latrine                     | c. 1935 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11374    | Red Rock Lookout Garage                   | c. 1940 | Ineligible/Non-Contributing |
| 11740    | Sal Mountain Lookout                      | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11747    | Sal Mountain Toilet                       | c. 1934 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11201    | Salmon Old Cobalt Office                  | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11208    | Salmon District Office                    | 1960    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11318    | Salmon Warehouse No. 1                    | 1931    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11319    | Salmon Warehouse No. 2                    | 1937    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11329    | Salmon Oil/Gas House                      | 1938    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11364    | Salmon Engineering Warehouse              | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11504    | Salmon Radio Shop                         | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11121    | Salmon Dwelling on the Bar, Hammond House | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11307    | Salmon Ranger District Garage             | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11317    | Salmon Barn (Hammond)                     | 1933    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11742    | Taylor Mountain Lookout                   | c. 1919 | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11113    | Yellowjacket Dwelling                     | 1925    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11308    | Yellowjacket Garage                       | 1938    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11324    | Yellowjacket Barn                         | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11337    | Yellowjacket Warehouse                    | 1932    | Eligible/Contributing       |
| 11624    | Yellowjacket Cellar                       | 1934    | Eligible/Contributing       |

# Appendix B: Historic Administrative Sites

## UNIDENTIFIED SITES

Unless noted otherwise, the source for the following information is F. W. Godden, Project Work Inventory Project Sheets, 24 March 1938; Project Work Inventory-1938; Accession No. 82-213; RG95; NA-Pacific Alaska Region.

### **Black Twin Lookout Site**

The Salmon National Forest proposed improvements in 1938 for a lookout at Black Twin included an R4 Plan 80 cab and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.

### **Buck Ridge Lookout Site**

In 1938, the Yellowjacket Ranger District requested funds to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit.

### **Bullet Peak Lookout Site**

Bullet Peak was another site the Yellowjacket Ranger District planned to develop as a lookout in 1938. However, the request for funds to construct an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit was never realized.

### **Caballero Lookout Site**

The Salmon Forest Supervisor in 1938 requested fund to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout building and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.

### **Center Point Lookout Site**

“Center Point” was another site the Salmon the Forest Supervisor proposed in 1938 to develop with an R4 Plan 80 cab and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.

### **Ditch Creek Guard Station**

The Salmon Forest Supervisor proposed in 1938 to build a “rustic log bunk house in Ditch Creek for future guard training purposes. 24 x 40-20 year life. Necessary to conduct annual fire training camp.” Handwritten notations on his request indicate the cabin was not constructed.

### **Donnelly Point Lookout Site**

A 1938 request for improvements at Donnelly Point (Salmon National Forest) included an R4 Plan 80 lookout building, a fly shed, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet.

### **Fox Point Lookout Site**

The Forest Supervisor sought approval in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit at Fox Point.

### **Geological Point Lookout Site**

Another 1938 request for improvement funds listed an R4 Plan 80 lookout building, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, and an R4 Plan 70 toilet at “geological point fire lookout station.” It is not clear if this was an actual place name or merely a generic term.

### Jones Ranch Point Lookout Site

In 1938, the Salmon National Forest (Yellowjacket Ranger District #7) requested funds to construct a 14' x 14' R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet at Jones Ranch Point.

### Little Point Lookout Site

The Salmon National Forest proposed to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout, an R4 Plan 14 fly shed, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit at Little Point. These were apparently never constructed.

### Malone Mountain Lookout Site

Malone Mountain was the location of proposed buildings in 1938. They included an R4 Plan 80 lookout building, an R4 Plan 70 toilet, and an R4 Plan 103 garbage pit.

### River View Lookout Site

The Salmon Forest Supervisor sought funds in 1938 to build an R4 Plan 80 lookout and an R4 Plan 70 toilet at the River View lookout point.

### Small Peak Lookout Site

According to the "History of the Challis National Forest" (1971), personnel records indicate a lookout worked at Small Peak in 1939.

## ALL SITES BY NAME

| Name                               | Township/Range/Section | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 44 Creek Administrative Site       | 16 N 9 E 24            | 1925             | 2/8/1946   |
| 4th of July Ranger Station         | 24 N 21 E 35           | 1908             | 7/17/1908  |
| Aggipah Mountain Lookout Site      | 21 N 15 E 19           |                  |            |
| Allan Mountain Lookout Site        | 26 N 20 E 12           | 1924             |            |
| Allison Creek Administrative Site  | 17 N 21 E 23           | 1909             | 5/6/1909   |
| Alpine Point Lookout Site          | 20 N 16 E              | 1938             |            |
| Anderson Mountain Lookout Site     | 26 N 22 E 6            | 1937             | 2/6/1948   |
| Antelope Guard Station             | 4 N 23 E 24            | 1908             | 2/29/1908  |
| Arco Pass Administrative Site      | 6 N 27 E 36            | 1928             | 3/25/1946  |
| Arco Ranger Station                | 5 N 27 E 14            | 1907             | 10/6/1908  |
| Artillery Dome Lookout Site        | 16 N 10 E 35           | 1916             |            |
| Baldy Mountain Lookout Site        | 21 N 21 E 17           | 1911             | 5/31/1955  |
| Basin Butte Lookout Site           | 12 N 13 E 30           | 1927             | 4/18/1945  |
| Bear Creek Point Lookout Site      | 18 N 13 E 13           | 1931             | 5/31/1955  |
| Beartrap Lookout Site              | 24 N 17 E 23           | 1928             | 10/21/1946 |
| Beaver Point Lookout Site          |                        | 1938             |            |
| Bell Mountain Ranger Station       | 10 N 27 E 29           | 1908             | 6/22/1908  |
| Bernard Guard Station              | 19 N 14 E 22           | 1931             | 8/18/1932  |
| Big Baldy Lookout Site             | 17 N 10 E 26           | 1923             | 4/27/1945  |
| Big Creek Guard Station            | 20 N 14 E 10           | 1938             |            |
| Big Creek Lookout Site             | 13 N 25 E 27           | 1938             |            |
| Big Deer Point Lookout Site        | 21 N 17 E              | 1938             |            |
| Big Hill Lookout Site              | 21 N 14 E 20           | 1938             |            |
| Big Lost River Administrative Site | 7 N 24 E 34            | 1908             | 8/20/1908  |
| Big Soldier Lookout Site           | 14 N 10 E 8            | 1928             | 4/18/1945  |
| Big Windy Peak Lookout Site        | 12 N 27 E 29           | 1937             |            |

| Name                                 | Township/Range/Section | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Black Mountain Lookout Site          | 18 N 18 E 33           | 1938             |            |
| Black Twin Lookout Site              |                        | 1938             |            |
| Blackbird Lookout Site               | 21 N 17 E 25           | 1918             | 10/30/1944 |
| Blue Nose Lookout Site               | 25 N 18 E 28           | 1912             | 2/12/1948  |
| Bonanza Guard Station                | 12 N 15 E 17           | 1908             | 11/7/1908  |
| Boyle Creek Administrative Site      | 23 N 22 E 10           | 1908             | 11/11/1908 |
| Boyle Point Lookout Site             |                        | 1938             |            |
| Bridge Creek Administrative Site     | 22 N 18 E 17           | 1908             | 10/26/1908 |
| Bridge Point Lookout Site            |                        | 1938             |            |
| Brush Creek Point Lookout            | 19 N 13 E              | 1938             |            |
| Buck Ridge Lookout Site              |                        | 1938             |            |
| Bull Trout Point Lookout Site        | 12 N 10 E 32           | 1939             | 3/9/1944   |
| Bullet Peak Lookout Site             |                        | 1938             |            |
| Burnt Creek Administrative Site      | 10 N 24 E 20           | 1908             | 6/22/1908  |
| Butts Point Lookout Site             | 23 N 14 E 4            | 1934             | 2/20/1947  |
| Caballero Lookout Site               |                        | 1938             |            |
| Cabin Creek Administrative Site      | 15 N 11 E 2            | 1941             |            |
| Cabin Creek Lookout Site             | 19 N 17 E              | 1938             |            |
| Cabin Creek Ranger Station           | 19 N 18 E 21           | 1907             | 10/29/1907 |
| Cache Creek Guard Station            | 17 N 15 E 27           | 1922             | 3/21/1946  |
| California Bar Ranger Station        | 21 N 20 E 6            | 1907             | 10/29/1907 |
| Camas Administrative Site            | 16 N 17 E 20           | 1909             | 6/10/1909  |
| Camas Creek Administrative Site      | 18 N 14 E 14           | 1924             | 5/31/1955  |
| Camas Lookout Site                   | 17 N 17 E              | 1938             |            |
| Canon Creek Ranger Station           | 16 N 26 E 22           | 1908             | 10/26/1908 |
| Cape Horn Guard Station              | 12 N 11 E 13           | 1910             | 2/8/1911   |
| Cape Horn Peak Lookout Site          | 12 N 10 E 3            | 1939             |            |
| Cathedral Mountain Lookout Site      | 12 N 16 E 26           | 1916             |            |
| Center Point Lookout Site            |                        | 1938             |            |
| Challis Administrative Site          | 14 N 19 E 33           | 1908             | 11/13/1908 |
| Challis Ranger Station               | 13 N 18 E 2            | 1908             | 1/14/1908  |
| Chilcoot Lookout Site                | 17 N 8 E 36            | 1934             | 4/27/1945  |
| China Springs Administrative Pasture | 20 N 20 E 34           | 1944             | 1/14/1944  |
| Clear Creek Ranger Station           | 22 N 17 E 13           | 1908             | 7/6/1908   |
| Cobalt Mine Lookout Site             | 21 N 18 E 35           | 1938             |            |
| Cobalt Summer Administrative Site    | 20 N 19 E 18           | 1910             | 11/25/1910 |
| Colson Creek Administrative Site     | 23 N 16 E 24           | 1939             | 1/10/1942  |
| Copper Basin Lookout Site            | 5 N 22 E 16            | 1938             |            |
| Copper Mountain Lookout Site         | 23 N 19 E 19           | 1938             |            |
| Corn Lake Lookout Site               | 24 N 16 E 20           | 1940             |            |
| Cottonwood Butte Lookout Site        | 23 N 14 E 31           | 1933             |            |
| Cougar Creek Cabin Site              | 16 N 13 E 27           | 1924             | 3/9/1944   |
| Cougar Creek Lookout Site            | 16 N 13 E 27           | 1920             | 3/9/1944   |
| Countess Peak Lookout Site           | 19 N 14 E 29           | 1938             |            |
| Cove Creek Lookout Site              |                        | 1930             |            |
| Cove Creek Ranger Station            | 23 N 17 E 11           | 1913             | 10/6/1915  |
| Crane Basin Ranger Station           | 12 N 21 E 4            | 1907             | 11/9/1907  |
| Custer Lookout Site                  | 12 N 16 E 19           | 1926             | 3/9/1944   |
| Deadwood Point Lookout Site          | 12 N 14 E 21           | 1939             | 3/9/1944   |
| Deegan Mountain Lookout Site         | 19 N 20 E 27           | 1938             |            |
| Deer Creek Ranger Station            | 21 N 17 E 13           | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| Deer Park Administrative Site        | 15 N 25 E 4            | 1909             | 7/30/1909  |
| Ditch Creek Guard Station            |                        | 1938             |            |
| Donnelly Point Lookout Site          |                        | 1938             |            |

| Name                                  | Township/Range/Section | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Dry Gulch Administrative Site         | 22 N 18 E 6            | 1908             | 11/11/1908 |
| Duck Creek Lookout Site               | 18 N 17 E 8            | 1930             | 5/31/1955  |
| Dutchler Mountain Lookout Site        | 24 N 19 E 5            | 1938             |            |
| Eightmile Creek Ranger Station        | 17 N 25 E              | 1916             |            |
| Elder Creek Administrative Site       | 16 N 24 E 9            | 1909             | 12/22/1909 |
| Elkhorn Mountain Lookout Site         |                        | 1934             |            |
| Emerald Administrative Site           | 7 N 28 E 17            | 1908             | 11/4/1908  |
| Fairview Guard Station                | 12 N 26 E 27           | 1907             | 11/9/1907  |
| Falconberry Guard Station             | 16 N 15 E 30           | 1940             | 10/19/1942 |
| Feltham Peak Lookout Site             | 14 N 12 E 35           | 1926             | 4/18/1945  |
| Flume Creek Point Lookout Site        | 17 N 16 E 35           | 1939             |            |
| Fly Peak Lookout Site                 | 16 N 16 E 27           | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| Fox Point Lookout Site                |                        | 1938             |            |
| Fritzer Flat Administrative Site      | 22 N 18 E 35           | 1910             | 11/16/1910 |
| Gant Mountain Lookout Site            | 22 N 18 E 17           | 1934             | 3/3/1947   |
| Gatton Guard Station/Gatton Ranch     |                        | 1944             |            |
| Geological Point Lookout Site         |                        | 1938             |            |
| Gibbonsville Guard Station            | 26 N 21 E 25           | 1938             |            |
| Gilmore Ranger Station                | 13 N 27 E              |                  |            |
| Granite Mountain Guard Station        | 26 N 21 E 33           | 1930             | 2/6/1948   |
| Granite Mountain Lookout Site         | 26 N 21 E 28           | 1923             | 2/6/1948   |
| Grays Peak Lookout Site               | 17 N 11 E 12           | 1940             |            |
| Greyhound Peak Lookout Site           | 15 N 11 E 33           | 1923             | 4/18/1945  |
| Grizzly Springs Lookout Site          | 25 N 20 E 5            | 1924             |            |
| Grouse Flat Ranger Station            |                        |                  |            |
| Grouse Point Lookout Site             | 14 N 20 E 3            | 1935             | 4/18/1945  |
| Haines Creek Administrative Site      | 19 N 23 E 10           | 1909             | 1/28/1909  |
| Hat Creek Administrative Site         | 17 N 20 E 15           | 1913             | 5/19/1915  |
| Haystack Mountain Lookout Site        | 23 N 20 E 31           | 1918             |            |
| Herd Creek Lookout Site               | 8 N 19 E 33            | 1938             |            |
| Hood Gulch Guard Station              | 17 N 27 E              | 1944             |            |
| Horse Heaven Lookout Site             | 22 N 16 E 12           | 1938             | 2/20/1947  |
| Horsefly Gulch Lookout Site           | 24 N 18 E 22           | 1924             |            |
| Hot Springs Administrative Site       | 23 N 18 E 28           | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| Hot Springs Lookout Site              | 23 N 18 E 16           | 1938             | 3/3/1947   |
| Hughes Creek Work Center              | 25 N 21 E 22           | 1908             | 1/21/1908  |
| Hughes Mountain Lookout Site          |                        | 1938             |            |
| Indian Cave Ranger Station            | 20 N 14 E 27           | 1910             | 12/3/1910  |
| Indian Creek Guard Station            | 16 N 11 E 3            | 1955             | 11/14/1957 |
| Indian Peak Lookout Site              | 25 N 20 E 16           | 1925             |            |
| Indian Point Lookout Site             | 22 N 18 E 30           | 1934             |            |
| Indian Springs Guard Station          | 15 N 13 E 2            | 1948             | 6/15/1955  |
| Indianola Lookout Site                |                        | 1930             |            |
| Indianola Work Center                 | 24 N 19 E 24           | 1908             | 2/3/1911   |
| Iron Mountain Lookout Site            | 12 N 25 E 9            | 1938             | 3/9/1944   |
| Jesse Creek Compound                  | 21 N 21 E 2            | 1909             | 4/19/1909  |
| Jones Ranch Point Lookout Site        |                        | 1938             |            |
| Juliette Lookout Site                 | 12 N 17 E 2            | 1940             |            |
| Jureano Mountain Lookout Site         | 22 N 19 E 29           | 1930             | 2/23/1944  |
| King Mountain Lookout Site            | 17 N 20 E 2            | 1938             |            |
| Knapp Creek Ranger Station            | 12 N 11 E 13           | 1916             |            |
| Lake Creek Patrol Administrative Site | 16 N 11 E 17           | 1926             | 4/18/1945  |
| Lake Creek Ranger Station             | 20 N 21 E 32           | 1910             | 5/14/1910  |
| Lake Mountain Lookout Site            | 20 N 20 E 34           | 1918             | 1/14/1944  |



| Name                                   | Township/Range/Section | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|--|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Leacock Point Lookout Site             | 21 N 19 E 29           | 1938             |            |
| Leesburg Road Checker Station          |                        | 1938             |            |
| Lemhi Ranger Station                   | 17 N 24 E 29           | 1908             | 12/4/1908  |
| Lick Creek Administrative Site         | 25 N 21 E 1            | 1910             | 2/11/1911  |
| Little Creek Guard Station             | 16 N 12 E 16           | 1939             | 3/30/1940  |
| Little Lost River Administrative Site  | 6 N 28 E 13            | 1908             | 6/22/1908  |
| Little Point Lookout Site              |                        | 1938             |            |
| Little Soldier Lookout Site            | 16 N 11 E 23           | 1922             | 4/18/1945  |
| Long Tom Lookout Site                  | 23 N 16 E 15           | 1923             | 4/12/1946  |
| Loon Creek Guard Station               | 14 N 13 E 14           | 1907             | 11/11/1908 |
| Loon Creek Point Lookout Site          | 16 N 13 E 2            | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| Lost River RD Office Compound          | 7 N 24 E 21            | 1936             | 2/9/1937   |
| Mackay Old Warehouse Admin. Site       | 7 N 24 E 28            | 1932             | 5/21/1934  |
| Mahogany Creek Ranger Station          | 10 N 23 E 15           | 1927             | 3/2/1927   |
| Mahogany Ranger Station                | 10 N 23 E 10           | 1909             | 7/1/1909   |
| Mahogany Ridge Lookout Site            |                        | 1944             |            |
| Mahoney Creek Lookout Site             | 17 N 12 E 35           | 1924             | 2/8/1946   |
| Malone Mountain Lookout Site           |                        | 1938             |            |
| Marlin Point Lookout Site              | 25 N 19 E 17           | 1938             |            |
| Marsh Creek Patrol Cabin Site          | 13 N 11 E 33           | 1951             | 5/23/1952  |
| Martin Mountain Lookout Site           | 17 N 15 E 2            | 1932             | 3/9/1944   |
| May Ranger Station                     | 15 N 22 E 30           | 1935             | 7/17/1935  |
| McEleny Mountain Lookout Site          | 20 N 16 E 36           | 1924             |            |
| McGowan Basin Administrative Site      | 19 N 18 E 21           | 1914             | 8/10/1914  |
| McGowan Peak Lookout Site              | 12 N 14 E 29           | 1927             |            |
| McKay Flat Administrative Site         | 24 N 19 E 19           | 1910             | 11/25/1910 |
| McNutt Creek Guard Station             | 17 N 23 E              | 1944             |            |
| Meadow Butte Ranger Station            | 14 N 26 E 10           | 1909             | 1/9/1909   |
| Meridian Peak Lookout Site             | 7 N 18 E 10            | 1938             |            |
| Meyer's Cove Guard Station             | 17 N 17 E 6            | 1917             |            |
| Meyer's Cove Point Lookout Site        | 17 N 17 E 3            | 1936             |            |
| Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site      | 15 N 15 E 15           | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| Middle Fork Peak Lookout Site          | 19 N 16 E 25           | 1923             | 2/16/1949  |
| Middle Fork Ranger Station             | 18 N 14 E 14           | 1924             | 1/25/1924  |
| Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station | 16 N 11 E 8            | 1923             | 9/5/1928   |
| Mill Creek Administrative Site         | 13 N 17 E 2            | 1944             | 4/18/1945  |
| Morehead Lookout Site                  | 14 N 9 E 10            | 1931             | 1/15/1938  |
| Morgan Creek Administrative Site       | 17 N 19 E 17           | 1908             | 1/14/1908  |
| Morgan Mountain Lookout Site           | 25 N 22 E 3            | 1938             |            |
| Mormon Ranch Ranger Station            | 18 N 14 E 4            | 1910             | 10/14/1910 |
| Mount Estes Lookout Site               | 13 N 15 E 21           | 1922             |            |
| Mountain View Guard Station            | 8 N 25 E 35            | 1907             | 10/18/1907 |
| Moyer Ridge Lookout Site               | 19 N 19 E 16           | 1938             |            |
| Mt. Greylock Lookout Site              | 13 N 15 E 34           | 1927             | 3/9/1944   |
| Mt. McGuire Lookout Site               | 21 N 16 E 9            |                  |            |
| Napoleon Hill Lookout Site             | 23 N 21 E 5            | 1930             | 2/23/1944  |
| New Leadore Ranger Station             | 16 N 26 E 28           | 1961             | 7/6/1961   |
| Newland Ranch Administrative Site      | 24 N 21 E 17           | 1893             | 6/5/1978   |
| Nolan Point Lookout Site               | 23 N 14 E 36           | 1938             | 2/12/1948  |
| North Fork Administrative Pasture      | 7 N 18 E 23            | 1944             | 3/9/1944   |
| North Horse Point Lookout Site         | 12 S 13 W 25           | 1938             |            |
| Norton Ridge Lookout Site              | 18 N 12 E 36           | 1934             | 2/8/1946   |
| Old Copper Basin Guard Station         | 6 N 22 E 34            | 1908             | 1/28/1908  |
| Old Leadore Ranger Station             | 16 N 26 E 22           | 1907             | 6/29/1908  |

| Name                                 | Township/Range/Section | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Opal Ranger Station                  | 17 N 18 E 3            | 1907             | 1/14/1908  |
| Oreana Lookout Site                  | 25 N 17 E 21           | 1935             | 10/22/1946 |
| Oyler Mill Lookout Site              | 17 N 19 E 30           | 1938             |            |
| Pahsimeroi Ranger Station            | 13 N 22 E 1            | 1926             | 8/20/1926  |
| Panther Creek Guard Station          | 22 N 18 E 3            | 1907             | 3/20/1978  |
| Papoose Peak Lookout Site            | 22 N 13 E 25           | 1938             |            |
| Pattee Creek Administrative Site     | 19 N 24 E 15           | 1909             | 8/30/1909  |
| Phelan Mountain Lookout Site         | 21 N 20 E 23           | 1938             |            |
| Pine Creek Administrative Site       | 23 N 19 E 4            | 1908             | 10/6/1908  |
| Pinyon Peak Lookout Site             | 14 N 13 E 7            | 1908             | 3/9/1944   |
| Point of Rocks Lookout Site          | 23 N 19 E 13           | 1929             |            |
| Poison Creek Administrative Site     | 18 N 21 E 24           | 1909             | 8/27/1909  |
| Poison Peak Lookout Site             | 18 N 22 E 16           | 1938             |            |
| Powder House Administrative Site     | 14 N 18 E 35           | 1934             | 8/10/1934  |
| Puddin Mountain Lookout Site         | 21 N 15 E 31           |                  |            |
| Rams Fork Administrative Site        | 18 N 17 E 19           | 1910             | 11/8/1910  |
| Ramsey Mountain Lookout Site         | 18 N 24 E 23           | 1938             |            |
| Rancherio Creek Cabin Site           | 22 N 17 E 12           | 1966             |            |
| Rapid River Ranger Station           | 14 N 12 E 7            | 1912             | 2/19/1913  |
| Red Point Lookout Site               | 16 N 22 E 18           | 1929             |            |
| Red Rock Lookout Site                | 19 N 17 E 2            | 1924             | 1/26/1949  |
| Red Wing/Sheep Mountain Lookout Site | 9 N 18 E 32            | 1935             |            |
| River View Lookout Site              |                        | 1938             |            |
| Rock Creek Administrative Site       | 16 N 14 E 35           | 1909             | 6/15/1909  |
| Rocky Creek Administrative Cabin     |                        | 1944             |            |
| Rookie Point Lookout Site            | 12 N 15 E 8            | 1935             |            |
| Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site           | 13 N 11 E 2            | 1930             | 4/18/1945  |
| Sagebrush Lookout Site               | 22 N 17 E 2            | 1918             | 3/3/1947   |
| Saint Patrick Administrative Site    | 23 N 18 E 36           | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| Sal Mountain Lookout Site            | 20 N 22 E 34           | 1925             |            |
| Salmon Downtown Complex              | 21 N 22 E 6            | 1931             | 7/30/1934  |
| Salmon Ranger District Dwelling Site | 21 N 22 E 6            | 1933             | 3/15/1934  |
| Sater Cabin Site                     | 16 N 12 E 16           | 1906             | 3/30/1979  |
| Seafoam Guard Station                | 14 N 11 E 24           | 1925             | 4/10/1929  |
| Sheep Mountain Lookout Site          | 12 N 27 E 7            |                  |            |
| Sheep Mountain Lookout Site          | 15 N 12 E 33           | 1929             | 4/18/1945  |
| Sheepeater Point Lookout Site        | 24 N 18 E 28           | 1923             |            |
| Sheephorn Lookout Site               | 18 N 20 E 15           | 1933             | 5/31/1955  |
| Sherman Peak Lookout Site            | 14 N 15 E 24           | 1939             |            |
| Short Creek Lookout Site             | 19 N 14 E 5            | 1930             | 5/31/1955  |
| Shoup Bridge Checker Station         | 24 N 19 E 30           | 1938             |            |
| Skunk Camp Lookout Site              | 24 N 15 E 13           | 1924             | 5/31/1955  |
| Sleeping Deer Lookout Site           | 17 N 15 E 34           | 1923             | 3/9/1944   |
| Sleepy Hollow Administrative Site    |                        | 1944             |            |
| Sliderock Lookout Site               | 15 N 12 E 1            | 1934             |            |
| Small Peak Lookout Site              |                        | 1939             |            |
| Snowshoe Ridge Lookout Site          | 15 N 8 E 2             | 1938             |            |
| Soda Mountain Lookout Site           | 18 N 15 E              | 1938             |            |
| Soldier Mountain Ranger Station      |                        | 1926             |            |
| Spring Creek Administrative Site     | 24 N 19 E 17           | 1909             | 7/30/1909  |
| Spring Gulch Administrative Site     | 21 N 19 E 33           | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| Spring Hill Ranger Station           | 11 N 23 E 2            | 1912             |            |
| Squaw Creek Powder House Site        | 24 N 19 E 24           | 1908             | 11/30/1908 |
| Star Hope Administrative Site        | 5 N 21 E 22            | 1941             |            |

| Name                                 | Township/Range/Section | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Stein Mountain Lookout Site          | 25 N 22 E 32           | 1917             | 5/31/1955  |
| Stoddard Lookout Site                | 22 N 14 E 28           | 1934             | 2/12/1948  |
| Stormy Peak Lookout Site             | 23 N 19 E 3            | 1930             | 2/12/1948  |
| Sugar Loaf Mountain Lookout Site     | 20 N 16 E 15           | 1938             |            |
| Sulphur Creek Ranger Station         | 14 N 21 E 13           | 1909             | 3/6/1909   |
| Summer House Administrative Site     | 11 N 25 E 9            | 1909             | 11/20/1909 |
| Summit Creek Administrative Site     | 6 N 19 E 4             | 1910             | 7/19/1910  |
| Summit Rock Lookout Site             | 14 N 17 E 32           | 1939             |            |
| Swan Basin Administrative Site       | 15 N 25 E 35           | 1909             | 8/7/1909   |
| Swan Peak Lookout Site               | 20 N 19 E 35           | 1938             |            |
| T17N, R21E, S22 Lookout Site         | 17 N 21 E 22           | 1944             |            |
| Taylor Mountain Lookout Site         | 18 N 19 E 15           | 1918             |            |
| Tex Creek Administrative Site        | 13 N 26 E 1            | 1909             | 9/30/1909  |
| Three Forks Administrative Site      | 18 N 17 E 31           | 1914             | 8/5/1914   |
| Tobias Creek Guard Station           | 16 N 23 E              | 1944             |            |
| Trail Creek Administrative Site      | 16 N 18 E 1            | 1911             | 5/22/1911  |
| Trail Creek Administrative Site      | 22 N 18 E 15           | 1912             | 3/1/1912   |
| Trapper Cabin Administrative Site    | 21 N 19 E 7            | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| Trapper's Flat Lookout Site          | 21 N 18 E              | 1938             |            |
| Twelve-Mile Administrative Site      | 20 N 22 E 31           | 1909             | 6/27/1909  |
| Twin Peaks Lookout Site              | 15 N 17 E 33           | 1916             | 3/9/1944   |
| Twin Peaks Saddle Site               | 15 N 17 E 28           | 1914             | 1/8/1975   |
| Two Peaks Point Lookout Site         | 19 N 13 E 17           | 1923             |            |
| Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site        | 24 N 20 E 9            | 1918             | 2/5/1947   |
| Wallace Peak Lookout Site            | 22 N 21 E 17           | 1938             |            |
| Warm Springs Ranger Station          | 15 N 16 E 17           | 1909             | 6/10/1909  |
| Waterfall Administrative Site        | 21 N 14 E 34           | 1910             | 12/6/1910  |
| Weideman Point Lookout Site          | 15 N 14 E 14           | 1944             | 3/9/1944   |
| West Horse Lookout Site              | 24 N 14 E 17           | 1928             | 3/12/1947  |
| White Creek Ranger Station           | 17 N 13 E 23           | 1921             | 7/1/1926   |
| White Goat Lookout Site              | 16 N 17 E 13           | 1938             | 3/9/1944   |
| Wildhorse Guard Station              | 7 N 20 E 33            | 1908             | 3/14/1908  |
| Wildhorse Lookout Site               | 7 N 20 E 22            | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| Williams Creek Guard Station         | 20 N 20 E 12           | 1932             | 10/5/1932  |
| Wilson Mountain Lookout Site         | 20 N 16 E 7            | 1926             |            |
| Withington Creek Administrative Site | 20 N 22 E 24           | 1908             | 11/30/1908 |
| Woodtick Summit Lookout Site         | 17 N 15 E 15           | 1939             |            |
| Woolard Point Lookout Site           | 20 N 14 E 13           | 1938             |            |
| Yankee Fork Administrative Site      | 11 N 17 E 29           | 1913             | 5/2/1913   |
| Yellowjacket Guard Station           | 19 N 17 E 9            | 1910             | 11/30/1910 |

## ALL SITES BY TOWNSHIP

| Township/Range/Section | Name                          | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|
|                        | Caballero Lookout Site        | 1938             |            |
|                        | Hughes Mountain Lookout Site  | 1938             |            |
|                        | Leesburg Road Checker Station | 1938             |            |
|                        | Indianola Lookout Site        | 1930             |            |
|                        | Grouse Flat Ranger Station    |                  |            |
|                        | Mahogany Ridge Lookout Site   | 1944             |            |
|                        | Small Peak Lookout Site       | 1939             |            |

| Township/Range/Section | Name                                  | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
|                        | Black Twin Lookout Site               | 1938             |            |
|                        | Soldier Mountain Ranger Station       | 1926             |            |
|                        | Center Point Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
|                        | Ditch Creek Guard Station             | 1938             |            |
|                        | Donnelly Point Lookout Site           | 1938             |            |
|                        | Elkhorn Mountain Lookout Site         | 1934             |            |
|                        | Gatton Guard Station/Gatton Ranch     | 1944             |            |
|                        | Geological Point Lookout Site         | 1938             |            |
|                        | Boyle Point Lookout Site              | 1938             |            |
|                        | Bullet Peak Lookout Site              | 1938             |            |
|                        | Sleepy Hollow Administrative Site     | 1944             |            |
|                        | River View Lookout Site               | 1938             |            |
|                        | Beaver Point Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
|                        | Bridge Point Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
|                        | Rocky Creek Administrative Cabin      | 1944             |            |
|                        | Buck Ridge Lookout Site               | 1938             |            |
|                        | Cove Creek Lookout Site               | 1930             |            |
|                        | Fox Point Lookout Site                | 1938             |            |
|                        | Jones Ranch Point Lookout Site        | 1938             |            |
|                        | Little Point Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
|                        | Malone Mountain Lookout Site          | 1938             |            |
| 4 N 23 E 24            | Antelope Guard Station                | 1908             | 2/29/1908  |
| 5 N 21 E 22            | Star Hope Administrative Site         | 1941             |            |
| 5 N 22 E 16            | Copper Basin Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
| 5 N 27 E 14            | Arco Ranger Station                   | 1907             | 10/6/1908  |
| 6 N 19 E 4             | Summit Creek Administrative Site      | 1910             | 7/19/1910  |
| 6 N 22 E 34            | Old Copper Basin Guard Station        | 1908             | 1/28/1908  |
| 6 N 27 E 36            | Arco Pass Administrative Site         | 1928             | 3/25/1946  |
| 6 N 28 E 13            | Little Lost River Administrative Site | 1908             | 6/22/1908  |
| 7 N 18 E 10            | Meridian Peak Lookout Site            | 1938             |            |
| 7 N 18 E 23            | North Fork Administrative Pasture     | 1944             | 3/9/1944   |
| 7 N 20 E 22            | Wildhorse Lookout Site                | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| 7 N 20 E 33            | Wildhorse Guard Station               | 1908             | 3/14/1908  |
| 7 N 24 E 21            | Lost River RD Office Compound         | 1936             | 2/9/1937   |
| 7 N 24 E 28            | Mackay Old Warehouse Admin. Site      | 1932             | 5/21/1934  |
| 7 N 24 E 34            | Big Lost River Administrative Site    | 1908             | 8/20/1908  |
| 7 N 28 E 17            | Emerald Administrative Site           | 1908             | 11/4/1908  |
| 8 N 19 E 33            | Herd Creek Lookout Site               | 1938             |            |
| 8 N 25 E 35            | Mountain View Guard Station           | 1907             | 10/18/1907 |
| 9 N 18 E 32            | Red Wing/Sheep Mountain Lookout Site  | 1935             |            |
| 10 N 23 E 10           | Mahogany Ranger Station               | 1909             | 7/1/1909   |
| 10 N 23 E 15           | Mahogany Creek Ranger Station         | 1927             | 3/2/1927   |
| 10 N 24 E 20           | Burnt Creek Administrative Site       | 1908             | 6/22/1908  |
| 10 N 27 E 29           | Bell Mountain Ranger Station          | 1908             | 6/22/1908  |
| 11 N 17 E 29           | Yankee Fork Administrative Site       | 1913             | 5/2/1913   |
| 11 N 23 E 2            | Spring Hill Ranger Station            | 1912             |            |
| 11 N 25 E 9            | Summer House Administrative Site      | 1909             | 11/20/1909 |
| 12 N 10 E 3            | Cape Horn Peak Lookout Site           | 1939             |            |
| 12 N 10 E 32           | Bull Trout Point Lookout Site         | 1939             | 3/9/1944   |
| 12 N 11 E 13           | Cape Horn Guard Station               | 1910             | 2/8/1911   |
| 12 N 11 E 13           | Knapp Creek Ranger Station            | 1916             |            |
| 12 S 13 W 25           | North Horse Point Lookout Site        | 1938             |            |
| 12 N 13 E 30           | Basin Butte Lookout Site              | 1927             | 4/18/1945  |
| 12 N 14 E 21           | Deadwood Point Lookout Site           | 1939             | 3/9/1944   |

| Township/Range/Section | Name                                   | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|--|------------------|------------|
| 12 N 14 E 29           | McGowan Peak Lookout Site              | 1927             |            |
| 12 N 15 E 8            | Rookie Point Lookout Site              | 1935             |            |
| 12 N 15 E 17           | Bonanza Guard Station                  | 1908             | 11/7/1908  |
| 12 N 16 E 19           | Custer Lookout Site                    | 1926             | 3/9/1944   |
| 12 N 16 E 26           | Cathedral Mountain Lookout Site        | 1916             |            |
| 12 N 17 E 2            | Juliette Lookout Site                  | 1940             |            |
| 12 N 21 E 4            | Crane Basin Ranger Station             | 1907             | 11/9/1907  |
| 12 N 25 E 9            | Iron Mountain Lookout Site             | 1938             | 3/9/1944   |
| 12 N 26 E 27           | Fairview Guard Station                 | 1907             | 11/9/1907  |
| 12 N 27 E 7            | Sheep Mountain Lookout Site            |                  |            |
| 12 N 27 E 29           | Big Windy Peak Lookout Site            | 1937             |            |
| 13 N 11 E 2            | Ruffneck Peak Lookout Site             | 1930             | 4/18/1945  |
| 13 N 11 E 33           | Marsh Creek Patrol Cabin Site          | 1951             | 5/23/1952  |
| 13 N 15 E 21           | Mount Estes Lookout Site               | 1922             |            |
| 13 N 15 E 34           | Mt. Greylock Lookout Site              | 1927             | 3/9/1944   |
| 13 N 17 E 2            | Mill Creek Administrative Site         | 1944             | 4/18/1945  |
| 13 N 18 E 2            | Challis Ranger Station                 | 1908             | 1/14/1908  |
| 13 N 22 E 1            | Pahsimeroi Ranger Station              | 1926             | 8/20/1926  |
| 13 N 25 E 27           | Big Creek Lookout Site                 | 1938             |            |
| 13 N 26 E 1            | Tex Creek Administrative Site          | 1909             | 9/30/1909  |
| 13 N 27 E              | Gilmore Ranger Station                 |                  |            |
| 14 N 9 E 10            | Morehead Lookout Site                  | 1931             | 1/15/1938  |
| 14 N 10 E 8            | Big Soldier Lookout Site               | 1928             | 4/18/1945  |
| 14 N 11 E 24           | Seafoam Guard Station                  | 1925             | 4/10/1929  |
| 14 N 12 E 7            | Rapid River Ranger Station             | 1912             | 2/19/1913  |
| 14 N 12 E 35           | Feltham Peak Lookout Site              | 1926             | 4/18/1945  |
| 14 N 13 E 7            | Pinyon Peak Lookout Site               | 1908             | 3/9/1944   |
| 14 N 13 E 14           | Loon Creek Guard Station               | 1907             | 11/11/1908 |
| 14 N 15 E 24           | Sherman Peak Lookout Site              | 1939             |            |
| 14 N 17 E 32           | Summit Rock Lookout Site               | 1939             |            |
| 14 N 18 E 35           | Powder House Administrative Site       | 1934             | 8/10/1934  |
| 14 N 19 E 33           | Challis Administrative Site            | 1908             | 11/13/1908 |
| 14 N 20 E 3            | Grouse Point Lookout Site              | 1935             | 4/18/1945  |
| 14 N 21 E 13           | Sulphur Creek Ranger Station           | 1909             | 3/6/1909   |
| 14 N 26 E 10           | Meadow Butte Ranger Station            | 1909             | 1/9/1909   |
| 15 N 8 E 2             | Snowshoe Ridge Lookout Site            | 1938             |            |
| 15 N 11 E 2            | Cabin Creek Administrative Site        | 1941             |            |
| 15 N 11 E 33           | Greyhound Peak Lookout Site            | 1923             | 4/18/1945  |
| 15 N 12 E 1            | Sliderock Lookout Site                 | 1934             |            |
| 15 N 12 E 33           | Sheep Mountain Lookout Site            | 1929             | 4/18/1945  |
| 15 N 13 E 2            | Indian Springs Guard Station           | 1948             | 6/15/1955  |
| 15 N 14 E 14           | Weideman Point Lookout Site            | 1944             | 3/9/1944   |
| 15 N 15 E 15           | Mid-Cottonwood Point Lookout Site      | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| 15 N 16 E 17           | Warm Springs Ranger Station            | 1909             | 6/10/1909  |
| 15 N 17 E 28           | Twin Peaks Saddle Site                 | 1914             | 1/8/1975   |
| 15 N 17 E 33           | Twin Peaks Lookout Site                | 1916             | 3/9/1944   |
| 15 N 22 E 30           | May Ranger Station                     | 1935             | 7/17/1935  |
| 15 N 25 E 4            | Deer Park Administrative Site          | 1909             | 7/30/1909  |
| 15 N 25 E 35           | Swan Basin Administrative Site         | 1909             | 8/7/1909   |
| 16 N 9 E 24            | 44 Creek Administrative Site           | 1925             | 2/8/1946   |
| 16 N 10 E 35           | Artillery Dome Lookout Site            | 1916             |            |
| 16 N 11 E 3            | Indian Creek Guard Station             | 1955             | 11/14/1957 |
| 16 N 11 E 8            | Middle Fork Salmon River Guard Station | 1923             | 9/5/1928   |
| 16 N 11 E 17           | Lake Creek Patrol Administrative Site  | 1926             | 4/18/1945  |

| Township/Range/Section | Name                              | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 16 N 11 E 23           | Little Soldier Lookout Site       | 1922             | 4/18/1945  |
| 16 N 12 E 16           | Sater Cabin Site                  | 1906             | 3/30/1979  |
| 16 N 12 E 16           | Little Creek Guard Station        | 1939             | 3/30/1940  |
| 16 N 13 E 2            | Loon Creek Point Lookout Site     | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| 16 N 13 E 27           | Cougar Creek Cabin Site           | 1924             | 3/9/1944   |
| 16 N 13 E 27           | Cougar Creek Lookout Site         | 1920             | 3/9/1944   |
| 16 N 14 E 35           | Rock Creek Administrative Site    | 1909             | 6/15/1909  |
| 16 N 15 E 30           | Falconberry Guard Station         | 1940             | 10/19/1942 |
| 16 N 16 E 27           | Fly Peak Lookout Site             | 1935             | 3/9/1944   |
| 16 N 17 E 13           | White Goat Lookout Site           | 1938             | 3/9/1944   |
| 16 N 17 E 20           | Camas Administrative Site         | 1909             | 6/10/1909  |
| 16 N 18 E 1            | Trail Creek Administrative Site   | 1911             | 5/22/1911  |
| 16 N 22 E 18           | Red Point Lookout Site            | 1929             |            |
| 16 N 23 E              | Tobias Creek Guard Station        | 1944             |            |
| 16 N 24 E 9            | Elder Creek Administrative Site   | 1909             | 12/22/1909 |
| 16 N 26 E 22           | Canon Creek Ranger Station        | 1908             | 10/26/1908 |
| 16 N 26 E 22           | Old Leadore Ranger Station        | 1907             | 6/29/1908  |
| 16 N 26 E 28           | New Leadore Ranger Station        | 1961             | 7/6/1961   |
| 17 N 8 E 36            | Chilcoat Lookout Site             | 1934             | 4/27/1945  |
| 17 N 10 E 26           | Big Baldy Lookout Site            | 1923             | 4/27/1945  |
| 17 N 11 E 12           | Grays Peak Lookout Site           | 1940             |            |
| 17 N 12 E 35           | Mahoney Creek Lookout Site        | 1924             | 2/8/1946   |
| 17 N 13 E 23           | White Creek Ranger Station        | 1921             | 7/1/1926   |
| 17 N 15 E 2            | Martin Mountain Lookout Site      | 1932             | 3/9/1944   |
| 17 N 15 E 15           | Woodtick Summit Lookout Site      | 1939             |            |
| 17 N 15 E 27           | Cache Creek Guard Station         | 1922             | 3/21/1946  |
| 17 N 15 E 34           | Sleeping Deer Lookout Site        | 1923             | 3/9/1944   |
| 17 N 16 E 35           | Flume Creek Point Lookout Site    | 1939             |            |
| 17 N 17 E              | Camas Lookout Site                | 1938             |            |
| 17 N 17 E 3            | Meyer's Cove Point Lookout Site   | 1936             |            |
| 17 N 17 E 6            | Meyer's Cove Guard Station        | 1917             |            |
| 17 N 18 E 3            | Opal Ranger Station               | 1907             | 1/14/1908  |
| 17 N 19 E 17           | Morgan Creek Administrative Site  | 1908             | 1/14/1908  |
| 17 N 19 E 30           | Oyler Mill Lookout Site           | 1938             |            |
| 17 N 20 E 2            | King Mountain Lookout Site        | 1938             |            |
| 17 N 20 E 15           | Hat Creek Administrative Site     | 1913             | 5/19/1915  |
| 17 N 21 E 22           | T17N, R21E, S22 Lookout Site      | 1944             |            |
| 17 N 21 E 23           | Allison Creek Administrative Site | 1909             | 5/6/1909   |
| 17 N 23 E              | McNutt Creek Guard Station        | 1944             |            |
| 17 N 24 E 29           | Lemhi Ranger Station              | 1908             | 12/4/1908  |
| 17 N 25 E              | Eightmile Creek Ranger Station    | 1916             |            |
| 17 N 27 E              | Hood Gulch Guard Station          | 1944             |            |
| 18 N 12 E 36           | Norton Ridge Lookout Site         | 1934             | 2/8/1946   |
| 18 N 13 E 13           | Bear Creek Point Lookout Site     | 1931             | 5/31/1955  |
| 18 N 14 E 4            | Mormon Ranch Ranger Station       | 1910             | 10/14/1910 |
| 18 N 14 E 14           | Middle Fork Ranger Station        | 1924             | 1/25/1924  |
| 18 N 14 E 14           | Camas Creek Administrative Site   | 1924             | 5/31/1955  |
| 18 N 15 E              | Soda Mountain Lookout Site        | 1938             |            |
| 18 N 17 E 8            | Duck Creek Lookout Site           | 1930             | 5/31/1955  |
| 18 N 17 E 19           | Rams Fork Administrative Site     | 1910             | 11/8/1910  |
| 18 N 17 E 31           | Three Forks Administrative Site   | 1914             | 8/5/1914   |
| 18 N 18 E 33           | Black Mountain Lookout Site       | 1938             |            |
| 18 N 19 E 15           | Taylor Mountain Lookout Site      | 1918             |            |
| 18 N 20 E 15           | Sheephorn Lookout Site            | 1933             | 5/31/1955  |

| Township/Range/Section | Name                                 | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 18 N 21 E 24           | Poison Creek Administrative Site     | 1909             | 8/27/1909  |
| 18 N 22 E 16           | Poison Peak Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
| 18 N 24 E 23           | Ramsey Mountain Lookout Site         | 1938             |            |
| 19 N 13 E              | Brush Creek Point Lookout            | 1938             |            |
| 19 N 13 E 17           | Two Peaks Point Lookout Site         | 1923             |            |
| 19 N 14 E 5            | Short Creek Lookout Site             | 1930             | 5/31/1955  |
| 19 N 14 E 22           | Bernard Guard Station                | 1931             | 8/18/1932  |
| 19 N 14 E 29           | Countess Peak Lookout Site           | 1938             |            |
| 19 N 16 E 25           | Middle Fork Peak Lookout Site        | 1923             | 2/16/1949  |
| 19 N 17 E              | Cabin Creek Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
| 19 N 17 E 2            | Red Rock Lookout Site                | 1924             | 1/26/1949  |
| 19 N 17 E 9            | Yellowjacket Guard Station           | 1910             | 11/30/1910 |
| 19 N 18 E 21           | Cabin Creek Ranger Station           | 1907             | 10/29/1907 |
| 19 N 18 E 21           | McGowan Basin Administrative Site    | 1914             | 8/10/1914  |
| 19 N 19 E 16           | Moyer Ridge Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
| 19 N 20 E 27           | Deegan Mountain Lookout Site         | 1938             |            |
| 19 N 23 E 10           | Haines Creek Administrative Site     | 1909             | 1/28/1909  |
| 19 N 24 E 15           | Pattee Creek Administrative Site     | 1909             | 8/30/1909  |
| 20 N 14 E 10           | Big Creek Guard Station              | 1938             |            |
| 20 N 14 E 13           | Woolard Point Lookout Site           | 1938             |            |
| 20 N 14 E 27           | Indian Cave Ranger Station           | 1910             | 12/3/1910  |
| 20 N 16 E              | Alpine Point Lookout Site            | 1938             |            |
| 20 N 16 E 7            | Wilson Mountain Lookout Site         | 1926             |            |
| 20 N 16 E 15           | Sugar Loaf Mountain Lookout Site     | 1938             |            |
| 20 N 16 E 36           | McEleny Mountain Lookout Site        | 1924             |            |
| 20 N 19 E 18           | Cobalt Summer Administrative Site    | 1910             | 11/25/1910 |
| 20 N 19 E 35           | Swan Peak Lookout Site               | 1938             |            |
| 20 N 20 E 12           | Williams Creek Guard Station         | 1932             | 10/5/1932  |
| 20 N 20 E 34           | Lake Mountain Lookout Site           | 1918             | 1/14/1944  |
| 20 N 20 E 34           | China Springs Administrative Pasture | 1944             | 1/14/1944  |
| 20 N 21 E 32           | Lake Creek Ranger Station            | 1910             | 5/14/1910  |
| 20 N 22 E 24           | Withington Creek Administrative Site | 1908             | 11/30/1908 |
| 20 N 22 E 31           | Twelve-Mile Administrative Site      | 1909             | 6/27/1909  |
| 20 N 22 E 34           | Sal Mountain Lookout Site            | 1925             |            |
| 21 N 14 E 20           | Big Hill Lookout Site                | 1938             |            |
| 21 N 14 E 34           | Waterfall Administrative Site        | 1910             | 12/6/1910  |
| 21 N 15 E 19           | Aggipah Mountain Lookout Site        |                  |            |
| 21 N 15 E 31           | Puddin Mountain Lookout Site         |                  |            |
| 21 N 16 E 9            | Mt. McGuire Lookout Site             |                  |            |
| 21 N 17 E              | Big Deer Point Lookout Site          | 1938             |            |
| 21 N 17 E 13           | Deer Creek Ranger Station            | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| 21 N 17 E 25           | Blackbird Lookout Site               | 1918             | 10/30/1944 |
| 21 N 18 E              | Trapper's Flat Lookout Site          | 1938             |            |
| 21 N 18 E 35           | Cobalt Mine Lookout Site             | 1938             |            |
| 21 N 19 E 7            | Trapper Cabin Administrative Site    | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| 21 N 19 E 29           | Leacock Point Lookout Site           | 1938             |            |
| 21 N 19 E 33           | Spring Gulch Administrative Site     | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| 21 N 20 E 6            | California Bar Ranger Station        | 1907             | 10/29/1907 |
| 21 N 20 E 23           | Phelan Mountain Lookout Site         | 1938             |            |
| 21 N 21 E 2            | Jesse Creek Compound                 | 1909             | 4/19/1909  |
| 21 N 21 E 17           | Baldy Mountain Lookout Site          | 1911             | 5/31/1955  |
| 21 N 22 E 6            | Salmon Downtown Complex              | 1931             | 7/30/1934  |
| 21 N 22 E 6            | Salmon Ranger District Dwelling Site | 1933             | 3/15/1934  |
| 22 N 13 E 25           | Papoose Peak Lookout Site            | 1938             |            |

| Township/Range/Section | Name                              | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 22 N 14 E 28           | Stoddard Lookout Site             | 1934             | 2/12/1948  |
| 22 N 16 E 12           | Horse Heaven Lookout Site         | 1938             | 2/20/1947  |
| 22 N 17 E 2            | Sagebrush Lookout Site            | 1918             | 3/3/1947   |
| 22 N 17 E 12           | Rancherio Creek Cabin Site        | 1966             |            |
| 22 N 17 E 13           | Clear Creek Ranger Station        | 1908             | 7/6/1908   |
| 22 N 18 E 3            | Panther Creek Guard Station       | 1907             | 3/20/1978  |
| 22 N 18 E 6            | Dry Gulch Administrative Site     | 1908             | 11/11/1908 |
| 22 N 18 E 15           | Trail Creek Administrative Site   | 1912             | 3/1/1912   |
| 22 N 18 E 17           | Bridge Creek Administrative Site  | 1908             | 10/26/1908 |
| 22 N 18 E 17           | Gant Mountain Lookout Site        | 1934             | 3/3/1947   |
| 22 N 18 E 30           | Indian Point Lookout Site         | 1934             |            |
| 22 N 18 E 35           | Fritzer Flat Administrative Site  | 1910             | 11/16/1910 |
| 22 N 19 E 29           | Jureano Mountain Lookout Site     | 1930             | 2/23/1944  |
| 22 N 21 E 17           | Wallace Peak Lookout Site         | 1938             |            |
| 23 N 14 E 4            | Butts Point Lookout Site          | 1934             | 2/20/1947  |
| 23 N 14 E 31           | Cottonwood Butte Lookout Site     | 1933             |            |
| 23 N 14 E 36           | Nolan Point Lookout Site          | 1938             | 2/12/1948  |
| 23 N 16 E 15           | Long Tom Lookout Site             | 1923             | 4/12/1946  |
| 23 N 16 E 24           | Colson Creek Administrative Site  | 1939             | 1/10/1942  |
| 23 N 17 E 11           | Cove Creek Ranger Station         | 1913             | 10/6/1915  |
| 23 N 18 E 16           | Hot Springs Lookout Site          | 1938             | 3/3/1947   |
| 23 N 18 E 28           | Hot Springs Administrative Site   | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| 23 N 18 E 36           | Saint Patrick Administrative Site | 1908             | 8/27/1908  |
| 23 N 19 E 3            | Stormy Peak Lookout Site          | 1930             | 2/12/1948  |
| 23 N 19 E 4            | Pine Creek Administrative Site    | 1908             | 10/6/1908  |
| 23 N 19 E 13           | Point of Rocks Lookout Site       | 1929             |            |
| 23 N 19 E 19           | Copper Mountain Lookout Site      | 1938             |            |
| 23 N 20 E 31           | Haystack Mountain Lookout Site    | 1918             |            |
| 23 N 21 E 5            | Napoleon Hill Lookout Site        | 1930             | 2/23/1944  |
| 23 N 22 E 10           | Boyle Creek Administrative Site   | 1908             | 11/11/1908 |
| 24 N 14 E 17           | West Horse Lookout Site           | 1928             | 3/12/1947  |
| 24 N 15 E 13           | Skunk Camp Lookout Site           | 1924             | 5/31/1955  |
| 24 N 16 E 20           | Corn Lake Lookout Site            | 1940             |            |
| 24 N 17 E 23           | Beartrap Lookout Site             | 1928             | 10/21/1946 |
| 24 N 18 E 22           | Horsefly Gulch Lookout Site       | 1924             |            |
| 24 N 18 E 28           | Sheepeater Point Lookout Site     | 1923             |            |
| 24 N 19 E 5            | Dutchler Mountain Lookout Site    | 1938             |            |
| 24 N 19 E 17           | Spring Creek Administrative Site  | 1909             | 7/30/1909  |
| 24 N 19 E 19           | McKay Flat Administrative Site    | 1910             | 11/25/1910 |
| 24 N 19 E 24           | Squaw Creek Powder House Site     | 1908             | 11/30/1908 |
| 24 N 19 E 24           | Indianola Work Center             | 1908             | 2/3/1911   |
| 24 N 19 E 30           | Shoup Bridge Checker Station      | 1938             |            |
| 24 N 20 E 9            | Ulysses Mountain Lookout Site     | 1918             | 2/5/1947   |
| 24 N 21 E 17           | Newland Ranch Administrative Site | 1893             | 6/5/1978   |
| 24 N 21 E 35           | 4th of July Ranger Station        | 1908             | 7/17/1908  |
| 25 N 17 E 21           | Oreana Lookout Site               | 1935             | 10/22/1946 |
| 25 N 18 E 28           | Blue Nose Lookout Site            | 1912             | 2/12/1948  |
| 25 N 19 E 17           | Marlin Point Lookout Site         | 1938             |            |
| 25 N 20 E 5            | Grizzly Springs Lookout Site      | 1924             |            |
| 25 N 20 E 16           | Indian Peak Lookout Site          | 1925             |            |
| 25 N 21 E 1            | Lick Creek Administrative Site    | 1910             | 2/11/1911  |
| 25 N 21 E 22           | Hughes Creek Work Center          | 1908             | 1/21/1908  |
| 25 N 22 E 3            | Morgan Mountain Lookout Site      | 1938             |            |
| 25 N 22 E 32           | Stein Mountain Lookout Site       | 1917             | 5/31/1955  |



| Township/Range/Section | Name                           | Earliest Mention | Withdrawal |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 26 N 20 E 12           | Allan Mountain Lookout Site    | 1924             |            |
| 26 N 21 E 25           | Gibbonsville Guard Station     | 1938             |            |
| 26 N 21 E 28           | Granite Mountain Lookout Site  | 1923             | 2/6/1948   |
| 26 N 21 E 33           | Granite Mountain Guard Station | 1930             | 2/6/1948   |
| 26 N 22 E 6            | Anderson Mountain Lookout Site | 1937             | 2/6/1948   |

# Appendix C: Timeline

- 1891 March 3: Congress passes the Forest Reserve Act, authorizing the President to set aside forest reserves from public domain.  
March 30: President Benjamin Harrison establishes the country's first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve.
- 1897 February 22: President Cleveland creates 13 forest reserves including Teton Forest Reserve and Bitter Root Forest Reserve .  
June 4: Congress passes the Organic Act, specifying purposes for which forest reserves can be established, their administration and protection. The act allows hiring employees to administer the forests and opens the reserves for use.
- 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 forest reserves.
- 1901 Division of Forestry is created in the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. USDA Division of Forestry is renamed the Bureau of Forestry.
- 1905 February 1: Administration of forest reserves is transferred from Department of the Interior to USDA.  
March 3: Bureau of Forestry becomes US Forest Service, effective July 1.  
Sawtooth Forest Reserve is created
- 1906 June 11: Homestead Act is passed, allowing agricultural lands within forest reserves to be available for homesteading purposes.  
November 5: Lemhi and Salmon River forest reserves are created by presidential proclamation  
Pinchot organizes forest reserves into three inspection districts.
- 1907 March 4: Forest Reserves are 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.  
The Forest Service's three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts. District 4's headquarters are in Salt Lake City.
- 1908 June 26: Salmon River National Forest name is changed to Salmon National Forest; gains land from the Lemhi and Bitterroot national forests.  
June 26, effective July 1: Challis National Forest is established with the southern half of the Salmon River National Forest and part of the Sawtooth National Forest's East Division.  
June 26, effective July 1: Lemhi gains the Big Lost River Watershed (White Knob Mountains) from the Sawtooth National Forest; transfers northern lands to Salmon National Forest.  
December 1: Forest Service's six inspection districts are reorganized as six administrative districts. District 4 (Region 4) headquarters are moved from Salt Lake City to Ogden.  
Forest Service begins offering forestry training for rangers at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan.
- 1909 Ogden is designated a Forest Service supply depot for the six administrative districts.
- 1910 January 7: Gifford Pinchot is fired by President Taft and replaced by Henry S. Graves.  
June 28: Land is transferred from the Beaverhead to the Lemhi.  
The Big Blowup: catastrophic fire season in Idaho and Wyoming

- 1911 March 1: Weeks Act is passed, leading to numerous additions and eliminations of national forest lands. Forest boundaries are moved to ridgelines.  
Challis National Forest is reorganized into five ranger districts
- 1913 May 19: Challis National Forest gains a 96,830-acre area west of Stanley from the Sawtooth and land from the Salmon. Land is transferred to the Salmon; some land is eliminated.  
May 19: Salmon National Forest gains land from Challis and Beaverhead; transfers land to Challis and Lemhi.  
May 19: Lemhi gains land from Salmon; some land is eliminated.
- 1914 World War I begins.  
California's District Forester Coert DuBois writes "Systematic Fire Protection in the California Forests."  
May 21: land is eliminated from the Challis.
- 1915 March 15: The term lease law is passed, allowing permits for stores, hotels, summer homes, and other structures on national forests.  
USFS Branch of Research is established.
- 1916 58-acre townsite of Stanley is eliminated from the Challis.
- 1917 U.S. enters World War I.
- 1918 Ten ranger districts on the Salmon are reduced to six.
- 1919 World War I ends with Treaty of Versailles.  
February 25: land is deleted from the Challis.  
December 23: The Thunder Mountain Addition is made to the Idaho National Forest; part of it is transferred to the Salmon National Forest in 1926.
- 1920 Clayton Ranger District absorbs the Bonanza Ranger District (Challis NF)
- 1922 March 20: Act is passed allowing the exchange of land in national forests for private land within forest boundaries.
- 1923 February 9: Land is added to and deleted from the Lemhi.  
The Rapid River Ranger District is created on the Challis; the Middle Fork Ranger District is created on the Salmon.
- 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 forestlands in watersheds, not just headwaters, of navigable streams.
- 1925 The Middle Fork Game Preserve is established on the Salmon and Payette.
- 1926 March 24: Land from the Idaho and Payette forests is transferred to the Salmon.
- 1928 April 10: Southeastern Addition and Redfish Lake Addition are made to the Challis.  
Woodruff-McNary Act is passed, providing money for more land purchases.  
McSweeney-McNary Act is passed, establishing a ten-year forestry research program, a survey of forestry resources, and regional experiment stations.
- 1929 May 1: "Districts" are renamed "Regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts.
- 1930 July 1: Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station is established.

- September 25: Small area on north end of the Pahsimeroi Ranger District is transferred from the Salmon to the Lemhi.
- 1931 The Idaho Primitive area is created on the Salmon and Payette.  
The Salmon's Middle Fork Ranger District is renamed the Yellowjacket Ranger District.
- 1932 September 21: Land is transferred from the Challis to the Sawtooth.
- 1933 April 5: Office of Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) is established.  
May 12: Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) is established and includes a Works Division that later became the WPA.  
The Middle Fork Game Preserve is abolished.
- 1934 April 20: Ernest A. Renner, the Lemhi Forest Supervisor, dies in a car accident. The Salmon and Challis take over administration of that forest's four districts.  
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.
- c.1936 The Lemhi's Wildhorse Ranger District absorbs the Antelope Ranger District.
- 1937 June 28: Emergency Conservation Work is renamed Civilian Conservation Corps.  
October 12: Sawtooth Primitive Area (200,942 acres) is set aside from the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth national forests.
- 1938 October 8: Lemhi is eliminated and its lands transferred to the Challis and Salmon. Land from the Targhee is transferred to the Salmon.
- 1940 February 25: land is transferred from the Idaho National Forest to the Salmon.
- 1941 December 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; US declares war.
- 1942 July: CCC program is shut down and camps are closed.  
June 5: Land is added to the Salmon.
- 1946 General Land Office and Division of Grazing, both in the DOI, are combined to form Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- 1948 December 28: the Medicine Lodge Ranger District is transferred from the Salmon to the Targhee.
- 1950 April 24: Granger-Thye Act is passed, upholding Forest Service authority to regulate and collect grazing fees.
- 1954-56 Eight ranger districts are reduced to five on the Challis: the Stanley Ranger District absorbs the Rapid River Ranger District while the Challis Ranger District takes over the Loon Creek Ranger District. The Little Lost River, Pahsimeroi, and Wildhorse districts are reconfigured as the Mackay and May districts.  
The Leadore Ranger District on the Salmon absorbs the Lemhi Ranger District.
- 1957 "Operation Outdoors," a five-year expansion and renovation plan for recreation facilities, is implemented.
- 1958 The Hughes Creek Ranger District on the Salmon becomes the North Fork Ranger District.
- 1960 Congress passes the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act.  
July 1: land eliminated from the Challis
- 1964 Congress passes the Wilderness Act

- 1968 The Middle Fork of the Salmon River is designated a National Wild and Scenic River.
- 1972 August 22: Sawtooth National Recreation Area (NRA) is established and includes substantial parts of the Stanley and Clayton ranger districts on the Challis. Challis districts are reconfigured to four: Middle Fork, Challis, Yankee Fork, and Lost River.
- On the Salmon National Forest, the North Fork Ranger District absorbs the Indianola district. The Wild River Ranger District is created but becomes part of the Middle Fork Ranger District (Challis NF) the following year.
- 1980 July: The Central Idaho Wilderness Act creates the River of No Return Wilderness. It encompasses most of the 1931 Idaho Primitive Area and the former Middle Fork Game Preserve.
- 1984 The River of No Return Wilderness is renamed the Frank Church- River of No Return Wilderness.
- 1991 The Yankee Fork Ranger District's portion of the FC-RONR Wilderness transferred to the Middle Fork Ranger District.
- 1994 May: the Salmon and Challis national forests are placed under joint management.
- The Salmon District Ranger begins managing the Cobalt Ranger District.
- 1995 The Salmon and Cobalt ranger districts are formally consolidated.
- 1996 The Salmon and Challis national forests are administratively consolidated as a pilot test.
- 1998 February 3: the Washington Office gives formal approval for the Salmon-Challis consolidation.
- 2005 Challis and Yankee Fork ranger districts are consolidated.
- 2006 Salmon and Cobalt ranger districts are consolidated.
- 2009 The Leadore Ranger District is placed under a deputy district ranger.

# Appendix D: Personnel

The following are lists of officers on the different forests and districts that now make up the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Most of the names and dates have been gleaned from Forest Service directories, appointment records, alumni bulletins, correspondence, reports, and other documents. Dates may not always be exact for several reasons. Some dates were reported by fiscal year rather than calendar year; others may reflect “effective” rather than actual dates.

## FOREST SUPERVISORS

### ***Lemhi Forest Reserve (1906-1938)***

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1907-1908 | Guy B. Mains       |
| 1908-1909 | C. L. Smith        |
| 1909-1917 | Columbus I. Huddle |
| 1917-1918 | Vernon Metcalf     |
| 1918-1922 | Charles F. Evans   |
| 1922-1923 | Orange A. Olsen    |
| 1923-1931 | Oscar W. Mink      |
| 1931-1934 | Ernest A. Renner   |

### ***Salmon National Forest (1906-1996)***

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1906-1907   | Frank A. Fenn            |
| 1907-1909   | George G. Bentz          |
| 1910-1912   | James M. Ryan            |
| 1912-1913   | Royal F. Mathias         |
| 1913-1917   | John A. Pearson          |
| 1917-1918   | Dana Parkinson           |
| 1918-1926   | Sidney C. Scribner       |
| 1926-1936   | John N. Kinney           |
| 1936-1941   | Floyd W. Godden          |
| 1942-1943   | Arthur Buckingham        |
| 1944-1945   | Charles I. Daugherty     |
| 1946-1950   | John G. “Jack” Kooch     |
| 1951-1956   | Glenn A. Thompson        |
| 1956-1959   | William H. “Howard” Shaw |
| c.1960-1970 | Florian E. “Gene” Powers |
| 1970-1977   | John L. Emerson          |
| 1977-1988   | Richard T. Hauff         |
| 1989-1994   | John E. Burns            |
| 1995        | Charles C. Wildes        |
| 1995 -1996  | George Matejko           |

### ***Challis National Forest (1908-1996)***

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1908-1923 | David Laing      |
| 1923-1931 | Ernest A. Renner |
| 1932-1935 | James W. Farrell |
| 1934-1936 | Floyd W. Godden  |

|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1936       | Arthur G. Nord         |
| 1936-1948  | Ernest E. McKee        |
| 1949-1957  | Andrew L. Bunch        |
| 1957-1960  | John W. "Jack" Deinema |
| 1960-1963  | P. Max Rees            |
| 1964-1971  | G. Wesley Carlson      |
| 1971-1975  | Richard O. Benjamin    |
| 1975-1984  | Jack Bills             |
| 1984-1990  | Jack C. Griswold       |
| 1990-1995  | Charles C. Wildes      |
| 1995 -1996 | George Matejko         |

### ***Salmon-Challis National Forest (1996-present)***

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1996-2003    | George Matejko |
| 2004-2010    | Bill Wood      |
| 2010-present | Frank Guzman   |

## DISTRICT RANGERS

It is difficult to identify the earliest rangers assigned to certain districts. By the 1920s, Forest Service directories listed rangers and districts but these were printed sporadically and sometimes carried slightly outdated information. The following lists rely on the directories and other sources such as early correspondence.

### ***Salmon National Forest***

In the early years of the Salmon National Forest, the Forest Service was a new agency trying to define its administrative structure. Assistant rangers and guards were assigned work in certain areas but records suggest the Forest did not have formally defined ranger districts for at least a year or two. George Bentz arrived as forest supervisor in February 1907 and, by June, he sought to hire rangers for the Loon Creek, Stanley Basin, and Greyhound areas. Several men were already assigned to certain areas:<sup>3</sup>

|                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ora Cockrell                        | Salmon City                         |
| Montie Buster                       | Sunfield                            |
| H. B. Weber                         | Lemhi Agency                        |
| F. W. Carl                          | Gibbonsville                        |
| Earl Gilbreath                      | Big Creek (Panther Creek) and Shoup |
| R.W. Young                          | Shoup                               |
| E. M Christensen & George R. Ashton | Prairie Basin (Forney)              |
| H. D. Gerrish & Ross Tobias         | Challis                             |
| William Shanafelt                   | Salmon River                        |

#### **INDIANOLA RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1972)**

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1908-1909 | Richard W. Young       |
| 1909-1910 | Paul Walter or Walters |
| 1910-1914 | Robert E. "Ed" Allan   |
| 1914-1916 | Clarence L. McCracken  |
| 1919-1925 | Carlton F. Clark       |
| 1925-1926 | C. M. Archbold         |
| 1926-1944 | Neale E. Poynor        |
| 1944-1946 | Clinton C. Quesnel     |

<sup>3</sup> Smith, "A History of the Salmon National Forest," 70.

|            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1946-1949  | Ulrich H. "Butch" Zuberbuhler |
| 1949-1955  | Melvin T. Hyatt               |
| 1955 -1964 | Waldemar Mueller              |
| 1964-1971  | Archer W. Wirth               |
| 1971-1972  | Frank S. Elder                |

**HUGHES CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1958); NORTH FORK RANGER DISTRICT (1958-present)**

|               |                      |                                       |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1908-1909     | Fred W. Carl         |                                       |
| 1909-1914?    | Ora Cockrell         |                                       |
| 1914-1919     | Robert E. "Ed" Allan |                                       |
| 1919-1920     | Carl S. Kennedy      |                                       |
| 1920-1921     | Edward J. Caperon    |                                       |
| 1921          | Marion E. Mahoney    |                                       |
| 1921-1923     | Thomas A. Jerrell    |                                       |
| 1923-1947     | Allen H. Wheeler     |                                       |
| 1947-c.1949   | Paul A. Grossenbach  |                                       |
| 1949-1950     | William J. Lucas     |                                       |
| 1951-1954     | E. Rex Naanes        |                                       |
| c.1955-, 1956 | Mark M. Johannesen   | may have been there later             |
| 1958          | Delmer F. Marsolek   | may have been there earlier and later |
| 1959-1964     | Richard E. Leicht    |                                       |
| 1965-1972     | Ronald E. Averill    |                                       |
| 1972-1978     | Frank S. Elder       |                                       |
| 1978-1985     | Richard M. Bacon     |                                       |
| 1985-2001     | Rogers M. Thomas     |                                       |
| 2001-2004     | Patty Bates          |                                       |
| 2004-2007     | Steve Kimball        |                                       |
| 2007-present  | Russ Bacon           |                                       |

**LEESBURG RANGER DISTRICT (1907-c.1918)**

|            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1907, 1908 | Earl R. Gilbreath     |
| 1910, 1911 | August A. Schroeder   |
| 1913-1917  | Ray L. Dryer          |
| 1918       | Clarence L. McCracken |

**FORNEY RANGER DISTRICT (1907-c.1931), COPPER CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (c.1931- 1957), COBALT RANGER DISTRICT (1957 -1995)**

|           |                         |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1909-1910 | E. Morris Christensen   |
| 1910-1911 | Ross Tobias             |
| 1912-1916 | Joseph Gautier          |
| 1916-1917 | Marion E. Mahoney       |
| 1917-1918 | Samuel E. Sternberg     |
| 1918-1919 | J. L. "Jack" Oquin      |
| 1919-1920 | Walter Hiatt            |
| 1920-1923 | Allan H. Wheeler        |
| 1923-1924 | Otis W. Slavin          |
| 1924-1928 | Roscoe E. Green         |
| 1928      | Russell M. White        |
| 1929-1937 | Glenn S. Bradley        |
| 1938-1943 | Andrew R. McConkie      |
| 1944-1958 | Lester T. Gutzman       |
| 1959-1965 | Gilbert L. "Tommy" Farr |
| 1966-1975 | Ralph A. "Andy" Finn    |



|             |                         |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1975-, 1978 | Ervin C. Burrows        | maybe have been there later   |
| 1980-c.1984 | James C. Lancaster      | maybe have been there earlier |
| c.1984-1994 | Clint Groll             |                               |
| 1994-1995   | Robert A. "Bob" Russell | Acting                        |

**MIDDLE FORK (1923-1931); YELLOWJACKET RANGER DISTRICT (1931-1954)**

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1923-1924 | Roscoe E. Green    |
| 1924-1926 | Neale E. Poynor    |
| 1926-1927 | Irvin C. Robertson |
| 1927-1928 | Russel M. White    |
| 1928-1944 | Lester T. Gutzman  |
| 1944-1946 | Kenneth Call       |
| 1946-1951 | Henry L. Ketchie   |
| 1951-1954 | Waldemar Mueller   |

**SALMON RANGER DISTRICT (1907-1995)**

|              |                           |                                       |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1909         | William Swan & Fred Chase |                                       |
| 1909-1913    | William Swan              |                                       |
| 1913-1917    | Ray L. Dryer              |                                       |
| 1917-1919    | Carl Jacob Kriley         |                                       |
| 1920-1922    | Robert E. "Ed" Allan      |                                       |
| 1922-1926    | Dominick E. Romano        |                                       |
| 1926-1935    | Irvin C. Robertson        |                                       |
| 1935-1944    | Otis W. Slavin            |                                       |
| 1944-1958    | Neale E. Poynor           |                                       |
| 1959-1960    | Lester Gutzman            |                                       |
| 1960-1965    | Orville E. Engelby        |                                       |
| 1966-1971    | Wiley W. Daniels          |                                       |
| 1971-, 1973  | Donald H. Hooper          | may have been there later             |
| 1975, 1978   | Alden R. Schuldt          | may have been there earlier and later |
| c.1980 -1988 | Carlton P. Guillette      |                                       |
| 1988-1995    | Robert A. "Bob" Russell   |                                       |

**SALMON-COBALT RANGER DISTRICT (1995-present)**

|              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1995- 1999?  | Debbie Henderson Norton |
| 1999 -2007   | Terry J. Hershey        |
| 2007-present | Kimberly Nelson         |

**MEDICINE LODGE RANGER DISTRICT (?-1948)**

Lemhi National Forest until 1938, then Salmon National Forest (1938-1948), then transferred to the Targhee National Forest (1948)

|             |                     |                           |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1921-1923   | Spencer H. Lawson   |                           |
| 1923-1926   | George A. Miller    |                           |
| 1927        | H. H. Van Winkle    |                           |
| 1927-1929   | Nathan C. Schulze   |                           |
| 1930        | Charles H. Rouse    |                           |
| 1931-c.1936 | H. H. Van Winkle    |                           |
| 1936-1941   | Lawrence H. Garner  |                           |
| 1941-, 1944 | Charles H. McDonald | May have been there later |
| 1946-1947   | Ernest W. Gutzman   |                           |
| 1948        | Edward C. Maw       |                           |

**LEMHI RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-c.1954)**

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1909-1919   | George R. Ashton       |
| 1919-1925   | Clarence D. Heustis    |
| 1924-1927   | Otis W. Slavin         |
| 1928-1931   | Floyd W. Godden        |
| 1931-1937   | Murle/Merle J. Markham |
| 1938-1943   | Clinton C. Quesnel     |
| 1944, 1945  | VACANT                 |
| 1946-1948   | William H. Lucas       |
| 1949-1951   | Herbert C. Armstrong   |
| c.1951-1954 | Robert B. Allison      |

**LEADORE RANGER DISTRICT (1908-present)**

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1908-1909 | James M. Ryan          |
| 1909-1911 | Harry H. Long          |
| 1911-1916 | Fred A. Chase          |
| 1916-1918 | Marion E. Mahoney      |
| 1919      | V. Olant               |
| 1920-1923 | Don M. Casterlin       |
| 1923-1926 | Thomas A. Jerrell      |
| 1926-1947 | John L. "Roy" Phillips |
| 1948-1950 | Ed L. Noble            |
| 1950-1956 | Joseph W. Ladle        |
| 1956-1960 | Jack W. McFrederick    |
| 1960-1969 | A. Orlo Johnson        |
| 1969-1979 | Carlton P. Guillette   |
| 1980-1986 | Clark B. Tucker        |
| 1987-1989 | Lou Woltering          |
| 1989-2002 | J. Richard Ward        |
| 2003-2008 | Dennis M. Hilliard     |
| 2009-2011 | Karen Dunlap (deputy)  |

**WILD RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (1972-1973)**

*Became part of the Middle Fork Ranger District*

|           |                  |           |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| 1972-1973 | Richard D. Estes | in Salmon |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|

***Challis National Forest***

**LOON CREEK RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1954/1956)**

|            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1907-1909  | Ross Tobias                |
| 1910- 1918 | Alan Williams              |
| 1918-1923  | Ned Foster                 |
| 1924-1927  | Charles I. Daugherty       |
| 1928-1929  | John S. Malm               |
| 1929-1930  | Warren H. Bolles           |
| 1930-1935  | Arthur Buckingham          |
| 1935-1938  | Jay B. Hann/Hahn           |
| 1938-1943  | Archie A. Murchie          |
| 1943-1945  | Herbert J. Freece          |
| 1945-1946  | Otto H. Tschamp or Tschanz |
| 1946-1950  | Robert E. Latimore         |
| 1950-1952  | Robert E. Newcomer         |

1952 John W. Deinema  
 1952-1953 Richard N. Hickman

**BONANZA RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1920)**

1908-1909 Paul Walter  
 1912-1914 Wallwin T. Job may have been there as early as 1910  
 1914-1916 John A. Wood  
 1916-1917 Charles C. Shaw  
 1918-1920 Jesse G. C. Elgan

**CLAYTON RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-1972); YANKEE FORK RANGER DISTRICT (1972-2005)**

1909-1918 George W. Smith  
 1918-1920 John R. Smith  
 1920-1927 John S. Malm  
 1928-1931 Charles I. Daugherty  
 1931-1934 Lawrence H. Garner  
 1935-1936 Clayton W. Scribner  
 1936-1948 Arthur M. Cusick  
 1948-1950 George E. Lafferty  
 1950-1954 Bill K. Cooperrider  
 1954-1955 Robert B. Allison  
 1955-1957 Lowell E. "Ed" Horton  
 1958-1969 Marvin H. Larson  
 1969-1977 Dan T. Pence  
 1977-1979 Joseph Kinsella  
 1979-1984 G. Barry Davis  
 1984-1998 C. Gregory Johnson  
 1999-2002 Rene Mabe  
 2002-2005 Tom Montoya

**GARDEN CREEK / CHALLIS RANGER DISTRICT (1907-2005)**

1907-1914 Henry D. Gerrish  
 1915-1917 Edward P. Huffman  
 1918-1919 Charles C. Shaw  
 1920-1924 Willard Frost  
 1924-1950 Lewis B. Koch  
 1950 George E. Lafferty  
 1950-1951 Richard N. Hickman  
 1951-1952 John W. Deinema  
 1952-1954 George E. Lafferty  
 1954-1958 Bill K. Cooperrider  
 1958 Richard N. Hickman  
 1958-1960 H. Reid Jackson  
 1961-1963 Howard R. Koskella  
 1963-1968 Donis W. Owen  
 1968-1972 Sam E. Warren  
 1973-, 1976 Bryant L. Christensen may have been there later  
 1979 Clifton G. Blake may have been there earlier  
 c.1979-1981 Val R. Gibbs  
 1981-c.1985 Nick Zufelt  
 c.1985-, 1997 Robert Gardner may have been there later  
 1999-2002 Rene Mabe  
 2003-2005 Ralph Rau

**CHALLIS-YANKEE FORK RANGER DISTRICT (2005-present)**

2005-2008                 Ralph Rau  
2008-present             Kris Martinson

**STANLEY (VALLEY CREEK) RANGER DISTRICT (1908-1972)**

1908-1915                 Edward P. Huffman  
1915-1917                 Leslie Dodge  
1917-1924                 Edward P. Huffman  
1924-1928                 Robert E. "Ed" Allan  
1928-1936                 Merle G. Markle  
1936                         Archie A. Murchie  
1936-1943                 Charles J. Langer  
1943-1946                 Paul A. Grossenbach  
1946-1952                 Dean C. Rowland  
1952-1961                 Robert E. Newcomer  
1961-1967                 Harold E. Wadley  
1967-1968                 David Mathis  
1968-1970                 George L. Presley  
1971-1972                 Thomas J. Kovalicky

**RAPID RIVER (SEAFOAM) RANGER DISTRICT (1923-1955)**

1923-1924                 Charles I. Daugherty  
1924-1927                 Merle G. Markle  
1928-1933                 Robert E. "Ed" Allan  
1933-1935                 Clayton W. Scribner  
1935                         *temporarily administered by the Stanley ranger*  
1936                         Harry S. Hinkley  
1936-1938                 Archie A. Murchie  
1938-1943                 Herbert J. Freece  
1943-1944                 Gerald J. Hall  
1944-1955                 Marvin H. Larson

**MIDDLE FORK RANGER DISTRICT (1972-present)**

1972- 1978                 Sam E. Warren  
1979-c.1982                 Clifton G. Blake  
c.1982-c.1983             *Various acting rangers             including Burl L. "Bud" Hamilton & Mac Thomson*  
c.1983 -1985                 Peggy Fox  
1985-1990                 Gary L. Fullmer  
1990-1998                 Raymond J. Cullinane  
1998-2000                 *Various acting rangers             including Rogers Thomas, Leon Jadowski, Glenn Seaburg & Chance Gowan*  
  
2000-2001                 Rogers M. Thomas  
2001-2004                 Patty Bates  
2004-2008                 Tom Montoya  
2008-present             Chris Grove

**SULPHUR CREEK (c.1908-c.1920), PAHSIMEROI (c.1920-1956)**

1917                         Julius G. Maelzer  
1920, -1922                 L.L. Hammer  
1922-c.1927                 Oscar F. Cusick  
c.1927-1936                 Arthur M. Cusick  
1936-1940                 James M. Hockaday

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1940-1943 | Claude O. Morin    |
| 1943-1950 | Milton C. Sill     |
| 1950-1952 | Robert E. Latimore |
| 1952-1953 | John W. Deinema    |
| 1953-1955 | Richard N. Hickman |

**ANTELOPE RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-c.1936)**

Consolidated with the Wildhorse Ranger District around 1936.

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1920, -1924 | John L. "Roy" Phillips |
| 1924-1928   | Jesse H. Olsen         |
| 1928-1936   | Oscar F. Cusick        |

**MACKAY RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-c.1920); WILDHORSE RANGER DISTRICT (c.1920-1956)**

|             |                            |  |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1920, -1924 | Carrol C. Pelton           |  |
| 1924-1927   | Robert B. Johnson          |  |
| 1928-1936   | Oscar F. Cusick            |  |
| 1936-1943   | Sterling Righteous Justice |  |
| 1943-1947   | Archie A. Murchie          |  |
| 1947-1950   | Allen H. Wheeler           |  |
| 1950-1956   | John W. Wick               |  |
| 1956        | Harvey W. Gissell          | for a few months, before consolidation |

**MOUNTAIN VIEW RANGER DISTRICT (c.1908-c.1920); PASS CREEK or LITTLE LOST RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (c.1920-1956)**

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| c.1908-1909 | John W. Hays, Jr.      |
| 1920        | E. H. Motts            |
| 1920-1924   | Robert B. Johnson      |
| 1924-1926   | John L. "Roy" Phillips |
| 1926 -1943  | George A. Miller       |
| 1943-1944   | Claude O. Morin        |
| 1944-1950   | John M. Wick           |
| 1950-1955   | Milton C. Sill         |

**MAY RANGER DISTRICT (1956-1972)**

|           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1955-1958 | Richard N. Hickman    |
| 1958-1962 | Melvin G. Long, Jr.   |
| 1962-1969 | George T. Zugger, Jr. |
| 1969-1972 | Grant Thorson         |

**MACKAY RANGER DISTRICT (1956-1972), LOST RIVER RANGER DISTRICT (1972-present)**

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1956         | Milton C. Sill    |
| 1956-1960    | Lester Fluckiger  |
| 1960-1970    | Philip S. Moffett |
| 1970-1972    | Garth E. Baxter   |
| 1972-1981    | Grant O. Thorsen  |
| c.1981-1987  | Jim McKibben      |
| 1987-1989    | Martin Prather    |
| 1989-1991    | Dave Aicher       |
| 1992-1999    | Dave Fallis       |
| 1999-2007    | Carol Eckert      |
| 2007-present | Diane Weaver      |

# Appendix E: Biographies

The following are short biographies of people associated with the historic administration and development of the Salmon-Challis National Forest. They are provided to document various employees and to provide a starting point for future research that may identify significant people. Doing so may lead to the determination that certain administrative sites are eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Ron Stoleson, a Forest Service retiree and volunteer, conducted significant research for this appendix. Sources include Forest Service *Field Programs* and directories, *Region 4 Alumni Bulletins*, the *Old Timers News*, obituaries, oral history interviews, newspaper clippings, land classification reports, and miscellaneous documents in Forest Service files.

## **Allan, Karl C. "Sunny"**

Karl C. "Sunny" Allan had a long career on the Targhee National Forest. He was assistant ranger on Districts 1 and 2 in 1915, ranger of District 2 (Camas or Kilgore Ranger District) from at least 1916 until 1924, and assistant ranger on District 1 (Kilgore) in 1924-25. He transferred to the Teton National Forest where he was ranger of the Buffalo (1929-39) and the Jackson Lake (1940-43) districts. As of 1950, Allan (described as former ranger on the Teton and Challis forests) was a ranger for the Grand Teton National Park. His wife, Esther Allan, researched and wrote a history of the Teton National Forest under freelance contract in 1973.

## **Allan, Robert E. "Ed"**

Information about Allan is found in "History of the Salmon National Forest" and in Herb and Gwen Bloomfield's unpublished history titled "The Allan Family: The Forest Service Years." At the age of 39, Allan joined the Forest Service in 1910, first working on the Salmon National Forest as the Indianola District Ranger (1910-14), then as ranger at Hughes Creek (1914-19) and Salmon (1920-22). He transferred to the Challis National Forest in 1924 as ranger of the Stanley District, remaining there until 1928 when he became ranger on the Rapid River District of the Challis. Allan retired from that position on July 31, 1933 and, with his son, began placer mining on his family's Hughes Creek claims and worked summers as a fire guard for the Idaho State Department of Forestry. He later lived in Boise, Idaho; Arizona; and Portland, Oregon where he passed away on February 27, 1962.

## **Allison, Robert B.**

Allison was a district ranger on the Salmon's Lemhi district (c.1951 to 1954), the Challis's Clayton district (1954-55), and the Cache's Paris district (1955 to June 30, 1957). He then became a forester in the Cache Supervisor's Office, remaining there until at least 1960.

## **Archbold, C. M.**

Archbold (Archibald?) was on the Salmon National Forest as the Indianola Ranger District from 1925 to 1926.

## **Arentson, Carl B.**

Arentson was born June 18, 1887 in Broadford, Idaho to parents who operated a mail and freight station. His formal education consisted of five months at a Boise business college and some correspondence courses that he took while in the Forest Service. He worked in a mine at Mackay until 1907 when he began his Forest Service career as a guard on the Lemhi National Forest, became deputy ranger on the Payette the following year, and advanced to deputy forest supervisor in 1909. Arentson was appointed forest supervisor of the Fishlake National Forest in 1910 where he was instrumental in establishing the Salina Experiment Station at Gooseberry to address the issue of larkspur poisoning cattle on the summer range. He also completed the preliminary work and a report to Washington that would lead to the consolidation of the Fishlake and Fillmore national forests. In the summer of 1916, Arentson transferred to the Wasatch National Forest as forest supervisor. He resigned in the spring of 1919 to go into the livestock business but was reinstated in the Region 4 grazing office the following December. His title in 1920 and 1921 was National Forest Examiner for Operations. His next assignments were as supervisor of the Cache (January 16, 1922 to December 1, 1936), the Minidoka (until June 1, 1937), and the Bridger (1937-1949) national forests. After retiring on December 31, 1949, he lived in Logan Canyon (Utah) in the summers and California in the winters. The January 1966 issue of the *Old Timers News* reported, "Carl B. Arentsen [*sic*], 77, died suddenly while playing golf in Logan on

May 31. Carl was supervisor of the Minidoka, Wasatch, and Cache and Bridger National Forests. He was appointed as supervisor at age 22 and served 40 years in that capacity – which, we have been told, is longer than any other man has done or likely ever will.” The Region 4 History Collection contains Arentson's oral history (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-120).

**Armstrong, Herbert C.**

From 1949 to 1951, Armstrong was the Lemhi District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest. He retired, possibly due to disability, on November 26, 1951 and lived in Logan, Utah.

**Ashton, George R.**

Morris Christensen was assigned with George Ashton to the Prairie Basin (Forney) area of the Salmon National Forest by June 1907. Ashton was ranger the Lemhi (Tendoy) ranger on the Salmon National Forest from 1909 to 1919.

**Averill, Ronald E.**

Ronald E. Averill was the Hughes Creek Ranger from 1965 until 1972 when it was consolidated with the Indianola Ranger District to form the North Fork Ranger District. At that time, he moved to the Supervisor's Office (Salmon National Forest) as a land use planner. He transferred in the late 1970s to the Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming.

**Ayers, Frank**

He was a forest guard on the Salmon National Forest in 1910.

**Bacon, Richard M.**

Dick Bacon began his professional career on the Boise National Forest in 1968 and was ranger of the North Fork District (Salmon National Forest) from 1978 to 1985. He later became Director of Aviation and Fire Management in the Region 9 Regional Office (Milwaukee) followed by a tour in the same position in Missoula (Region 1). Bacon became Region 1's deputy regional forester, a position from which he retired a short time later. His father Elmer, once held the fire director's job in the Region 4 regional office. His son Russ is currently the North Fork District Ranger.

**Baxter, Garth E.**

Baxter was ranger of the Cokeville (1967-70, Bridger NF), Mackay (1970-72, Challis NF), Ely (1972-?, Humboldt NF), and Hoback (1978-84, Teton NF) ranger districts. He retired from the Regional Office as pesticide coordinator in State and Private Forestry.

**Benjamin, Richard O.**

Dick Benjamin was born in Oak Park, Illinois (2/2/1934) and attended grade school and high school in Elmhurst, Illinois. He held summer jobs as a tanker crewman on Region 5's Cleveland National Forest (1953) and helping consulting forester Robert F. Knoth in Charleston, South Carolina (1954). He earned a degree in forestry from Michigan State University in 1956. That same year, he started his professional career on the Payette National Forest (timber sale work) and, a few months later, was drafted into the Army. He returned to the Forest Service in 1958 as assistant ranger on the McCall Ranger District (1958-1960) and Boulder Ranger District (1960-62) of the Payette. His next assignments were as timber staff assistant in the Wasatch NF Supervisor's Office (1962-63) and Carson district ranger on the Toiyabe (1963-66). Benjamin became district ranger/director on the Flaming Gorge Ranger District/National Recreation Area (previously named Manila Ranger District) of the Ashley (1966-70). He served one year as recreation staff on the Uinta (1970-71) before he became forest supervisor of the Challis National Forest (1971-75). His next assignments were in the Washington Office as policy analysis staff (1975-76), Resources Planning Act program manager (1976-80), and recreation staff (1980-82). During six months of the latter stint, he worked for Alaska senator Frank Murkowski as part of a Congressional legislative program. Benjamin finished his career as Region 5's assistant regional forester for recreation, wilderness, and cultural resources from 1982 until his retirement in January 1994. He continues to reside in California.

**Bentz, George G.**

Bentz worked in Region 4 as early as 1907 when he was Inspector or Supervisor of the Lemhi (North) and Salmon River forests, operating from Salmon. He held that position until 1909 when Homer Fenn became the regional chief of grazing and chose Bentz as one of his deputies. Bentz was appointed forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in 1911, serving in that position until he resigned in February of 1916. While there, he reportedly proved to be a fair and popular administrator in spite of his strictness. He worked well with people and communities in the establishment of projects for their betterment. Water projects on the Caribou, which would eventually serve many communities and farms, began with his administration. As of 1921, Bentz was in ranching and livestock in Whitebird, Idaho.

**Bills, Jack**

Bills graduated from Utah State University with a degree in forest management. He was forest Supervisor of the Challis NF from 1975 to 1984 when he transferred to the minerals and geology staff in the Washington Office. During his career, he was branch chief for timber and land management planning on the Payette National Forest, as well as timber and fire management branch chief on the Bridger National Forest in Kemmerer. He worked for Idaho Senator McClure for six months in 1985 under the legislative program and was detailed to the Region 1 in 1988 as acting regional director of their minerals and geology staff. Bill was forest supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest from 1991 until at least 1993 (maybe as late as 1995). The Region 4 History Collection contains Jack Bills' oral history (Accession No. R4-1680-93-0006).

**Blake, Clifton G. "Cliff"**

Blake began his career as a firefighter on the Angeles NF in California. He was a smokejumper at Missoula in the years 1955 through 1958 and 1960 through 1962. In 1960, he was featured as a smokejumper in the Walt Disney film "A Fire Called Jeremiah." Blake also worked at the Missoula Equipment Development Center (now MTDC) and on the Pinedale Ranger District of the Bridger National Forest. While on the Sawtooth Valley Ranger District (Sawtooth National Forest), he was recreation administrator for the Redfish Lake Recreation Complex and the Sawtooth Wilderness. He served as district ranger on the Challis National Forest's Challis district (until 1979) and Middle Fork district (1979 until c.1982) before taking a position in the Region 4 Division of Recreation and Lands. After retiring from the Forest Service, he served as executive director of the non-profit "Tread Lightly" program. After leaving that position, Blake and his wife Penny moved to Polson, Montana. He was an excellent skier and worked as an instructor at the Marshall Ski Area near Missoula and at Sun Valley, Idaho. (Source: Roland M. Stoleson)

**Bolles, Warren H.**

Bolles was a ranger assigned to the Toiyabe in 1921 and the Payette in 1922. He was the Loon Creek ranger on the Challis from 1929 to 1930.

**Boyle, John J.**

Boyle passed the ranger examination in 1911 and was appointed assistant ranger on the Challis National Forest in 1912. He served on the Bonanza District and transferred to the Humboldt in 1914. He was a ranger on the Ruby National Forest until his resignation on November 13, 1915. As of 1921, he worked at a gas station in Blackfoot, Idaho.

**Bradley, Sr., Glenn S.**

From 1929 until 1937, Bradley was on the Salmon National Forest as the Forney (aka Cabin Creek or Copper Creek) district ranger. He was detailed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Range conservation program in North Dakota in 1936. He then worked as the Shake Creek district ranger (Sawtooth National Forest) from April 1937 until 1950 or 1951. Bradley transferred to the Caribou National Forest where he was the Pocatello district ranger from 1951 until his retirement in 1965 after 40 years in the Forest Service. He died on August 7, 1992 at Green Acres Care Center in Gooding, Idaho. His son, Glenn S. Bradley, Jr. also worked for the Forest Service.

**Brower, Asa L.**

Brower was a forest assistant assigned to the Pocatello National Forest on July 1, 1909 to do mapping and other miscellaneous work. The April 1912 Field Program reported he was promoted from forest assistant to deputy forest



supervisor on the Lemhi National Forest. He transferred to the Uinta as a forest assistant that year. He worked in the Region until 1917 and was in charge of the Wasatch Nursery on Beaver Creek (Wasatch National Forest) at one time in his career. He was killed in an auto accident at Red Oak, Virginia on June 7, 1956.

**Brower, Clayton F.**

Brower was an assistant ranger who transferred from the Sawtooth to the Lemhi by early 1913. He worked on the Uinta National Forest and resigned on February 28, 1919. As of 1921, he was working for the Packard Motor Car Company in Davenport, Iowa.

**Brown, Bruce G.**

Brown worked in the Region 4 timber management section before transferring to the Salmon National Forest in 1960 as assistant ranger on the Indianola District and then the Salmon District. He also worked in the Supervisor's Office of the Salmon. Brown, who passed away on April 1, 2011, wrote an article in the book *Forest Service Memories* (p.407).

**Buckingham, Arthur**

Art Buckingham was the Loon Creek District Ranger on the Challis National Forest from 1930 to 1935. He then worked as assistant forest supervisor on Targhee National Forest (1935-37) before serving as deputy supervisor (1941) and acting supervisor (1942, 1943) on the Salmon. He later was the forest supervisor of the Teton (1945-1957) and Bridger forests (1957-61). Buckingham retired in May of 1961 and lived in Wilson, Wyoming.

**Bunch, Andrew L.**

According to an early document, Bunch was raised on a farm in Garden Valley adjacent to the Payette National Forest. He had experience in lumbering, mining, grazing, and ranching prior to joining the Forest Service in 1920 as an assistant ranger on the Payette. The following year, he was promoted to ranger and, beginning in 1923, was in charge of the West Mountain Ranger District. He remained on the Payette as ranger until February 1, 1937 when he was promoted to assistant supervisor on that forest. He later served as the forest supervisor of the Challis National Forest from 1949 until his retirement on December 31, 1957. Bunch, who served in the Navy during World War II, died February 19, 1960.

**Burns, John E.**

Burns graduated from Oak Ridge (Tennessee) High School in 1957 and from the University of Montana in 1961 with BS in forest management. During school, he had seasonal employment on Ouachita (R8) Medicine Bow (R2) and Shoshone (R2) national forests. He served in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve from 1956 through 1962. In 1961, Burns began his permanent Forest Service employment as range & wildlife project staff in the Pike NF Supervisor's Office. His next assignments were assistant ranger on the Boulder District of the Roosevelt NF (1964-68), district ranger for the Aspen District, White River NF (1968-72), Region 2's public information officer (1972-74), and assistant to the director of recreation in the Washington Office (1974-76). Burns transferred to Region 5 where he was district ranger for the Shasta Lake division of the Shasta-Trinity NRA (1976-78) and as the R5 assistant director for recreation, wilderness, and trails (1978-80). While on the Shasta-Trinity NF, he organized, staffed, and coordinated the first cultural resources program for the forest. He attended the 8th World Forestry Congress in Jakarta, Indonesia as a Forest Service representative in 1978. Burns moved to Region 4 to serve as forest supervisor on the Targhee (1980-89) and the Salmon (1989-94) national forests. On the Targhee, he completed one of the first Forest Land Use Plans which guided the extensive reforestation program on the forest through the decade. During his tenure on the Salmon, he organized and staffed the lead forest program for the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area. Burns retired in 1994 with 33 years permanent employment and 36 years plus of service including 14 years as a forest supervisor and seven years as a district ranger. Following retirement, the Idaho Governor appointed him as Idaho Fish and Game Commissioner for two 4-year terms. Burns, who continues to reside in Salmon, served as Commission chair in 1997 and 2000. The Region 4 History Collection contains oral histories with Burns (accession no. R4-1680-92-0024-014 and, as an appendix to the Greater Yellowstone Fires of 1988 report, R4-1680-95-0057-03).

**Burrows, Ervin C.**

Burrows was ranger on several districts: the Dixie's Escalante District (1964-70), the Targhee's Palisades District (1972-73; possibly earlier and later), and the Salmon's Cobalt District (1975 until at least 1978). He spent four years in the Navy and retired on October 3, 1985.

**Buster, Monty E.**

Buster was in charge of the Sunfield area of the Salmon National Forest by June 1907. Records indicate he was a forest guard on the Salmon National Forest in 1910 and a ranger on the Payette until April 30, 1915.

**Cahalan, Mamie L.**

Clerk on the Salmon National Forest until May 15, 1920. As of 1921, Cahalan worked for the Women's Industrial Home & Clinic in Medical Lake, Washington.

**Call, Kenneth**

Call was ranger of the Yellowjacket Ranger District on the Salmon National Forest from 1944 to 1946. He retired in late 1959, possibly due to disability, and lived in Salmon.

**Caperon, Edward J.**

Caperon worked as a ranger for ten years beginning in 1917, including a stint as the Hughes Creek District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest from 1920 to 1921. He died December 21, 1956 and is buried at Emmett, Idaho.

**Caples, James Watts**

Caples, who was a Lemhi County Commissioner in the late 1950s, worked on the Salmon NF in personnel administration and retired in 1978. He passed away on March 21, 2009 in Salmon, Idaho at age 91.

**Carl, Fred W.**

By June 1907, Carl was assigned to the Gibbonsville area of the Salmon National Forest. He was the Hughes Creek ranger in 1908-09. Carl resigned from his position as ranger on the Salmon National Forest until October 12, 1915.

**Carlson, G. W. "Wes"**

A native of Eaton, Colorado, George Wesley "Wes" Carlson received his forestry degree from Colorado State University in 1943. From 1943 to 1945, he served in the military with the 10th Mountain Division, including a stint in Italy. Upon his discharge, he began working on an advanced degree but, after taking the junior forester exam, discontinued his studies to accept a position as forester on the Medicine Bow NF in Wyoming. It was the first of many three-year hitches. In January 1948, he transferred to the Intermountain Research Station in Ogden and his work on flood surveys took him to various parts of the country. Carlson's next assignments included assistant ranger appointments on the Cache (Ogden Ranger District, 1951) and Boise (Idaho City Ranger District, 1951-1952). He then transferred to the Sawtooth where he was ranger on the Hailey (1952-1954) and Ketchum (1954-1955) districts before becoming forest staff officer in Twin Falls for range, watershed, wildlife, and other resource groups for three years. In 1958, Carlson became assistant supervisor of the Manti-La Sal. He returned in 1961 to Ogden where he was in charge of the Region's multiple-use management program. His next assignment, from 1964 until October 1971, was as forest supervisor of the Challis. He then transferred to the Washington Office with the watershed management program where he focused on water rights. Carlson moved to Ogden a third time in 1974 as head of the R4 soil and water management division until his retirement in 1977. Since then, he has resided part-time in Ogden, spending the rest of the year traveling around the country.

**Casterlin, Don M.**

From 1920 to 1923, Casterlin was ranger of the Lemhi district on the Salmon National Forest.

**Chase, Fred H. or A.**

Born in 1886 in Salmon, Idaho, Fred Chase attended Idaho State University in Pocatello and the Utah Agricultural College in Logan. He joined the Salmon National Forest around 1909, working on the Salmon then Leadore districts. His first assignment was going down the Salmon River and fighting fire for about two months in 1909 and 1910. He

served as ranger of the Leadore Ranger District from 1911 to 1916, then resigned and ran a store and the post office in Leadore. From 1928 to 1951, Chase worked in the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms division of the Department of Treasury. He passed away in Boise on December 1, 1971. A copy of his 1970 oral history interview is in the R4 History Collection (R4-1680-1995-0001-02-06).

**Cherry, Mark K.**

An employee of the Lemhi National Forest, Cherry was promoted from assistant ranger to ranger in 1912. He resigned from that position on September 15, 1917. As of 1921, he was in the livestock - commission-ranching business in Mackay.

**Christensen, Bryant L.**

From 1968 to 1972, Christensen was the Circleville District Ranger on the Dixie National Forest. He was also ranger of the Challis Ranger District (Challis National Forest) from 1973 until at least 1976.

**Christensen, Edward M. "Morris"**

Also known as "Swede," Morris Christensen was assigned with George Ashton to the Prairie Basin (Forney) area of the Salmon National Forest by June 1907. He was the Forney district ranger from 1909 to 1910. He resigned on April 30, 1910.

**Clark, Carlton F.**

Clark was the Indianola District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest from 1919 to 1925.

**Cleveland, William L.**

Assistant ranger on the Salmon National Forest in 1910.

**Cockrell, Ora**

Cockrell was in charge of the Salmon City area of the Salmon National Forest by June 1907. He was ranger of the Hughes Creek District from 1909, possibly until 1914. In October 1912, he transferred from the Idaho Land Exchange project to the Salmon National Forest where he was promoted from assistant ranger to ranger. A December 1916 newsletter reported Cockrell went to Rochester, Minnesota for an operation, an event that preceded his resignation on March 31, 1917. As of 1921, Cockrell was in the sheep business in Baker, Idaho. He died in early April of 1960 in Payette, Idaho.

**Cooperrider, Bill K.**

Cooperrider received a temporary appointment as assistant forest ranger on July 5, 1949 and a permanent appointment the following November. On April 4, 1950, he began work on the Wildhorse District of the Challis National Forest. He then became ranger of the Clayton (1950-54) and Challis (1954-58) districts. Cooperrider transferred to the Emmett District of the Boise National Forest on March 8, 1958.

**Crites, W. B.**

Crites was a forest clerk on the Sevier National Forest beginning January 1, 1916 and later transferred to the Regional Office in the Supply Depot and in the Division of Operation. He went to the Salmon National Forest on May 1, 1925 then to Region 6 on May 1, 1926. Crites passed away on August 27, 1937 in Roseburg, Oregon.

**Cullinane, Raymond J.**

Cullinane first worked for the Forest Service as a forestry technician in timber management on the Uinta NF in 1964. In 1966, he went to the Council Ranger District on the Payette NF then, in 1974, to the Lost River Ranger District of the Challis NF. While on that forest, he also worked on the Yankee Fork District before becoming district ranger of the Middle Fork District in 1990. He remained in that position until his retirement on January 3, 1998, after which he lived in a cabin he built just outside Challis.

**Cusick, Arthur M.**

The uncle of ranger Jack Wilcox, Cusick started working for the Forest Service in the 1920s on the Lemhi National Forest as the Pahsimeroi district ranger (c.1927-36). He then served as district ranger of the Challis National Forest's Clayton district (April 16, 1936 to April 11, 1948) and the Toiyabe National Forest's Austin district (1948-57). He retired on January 31, 1957 after 30 years of service as a district ranger. Cusick, who served in the military during World War I, passed away in Boise on September 17, 1965.

**Cusick, Oscar F.**

Cusick was a ranger on the Targhee in 1920, possibly through 1921. He worked on the Lemhi as district ranger of the Pahsimeroi (1922-c.1927) and, simultaneously, the Antelope (1928-1936) and Wildhorse (1928-1936) districts. In 1936, Cusick transferred to the Garden Valley District of the Payette and, by 1949 he was a ranger on the Boise NF. He retired in early 1959, possibly due to disability, and lived in Garden Valley, Idaho. Cusick died on March 27, 1980.

**Cuskelly, Simon L.**

Simon "Buck" Cuskelly was born in Killdeer, North Dakota. He attended the North Dakota School of Forestry before graduating from Utah State University with a bachelor's degree in forestry. He spent three years in the Marine Corps during WWII serving in the Pacific Theater and achieved the rank of Captain. In his early years of Forest Service employment, Cuskelly was a district ranger the Targhee's Heise district (1949-1953) and the Dixie's Powell district (1953-1955). Sometime between 1955 and 1957, he was in charge of range reseeding for the R4 division of range and wildlife. Cuskelly was the assistant supervisor of the Manti-La Sal until June 1, 1958 when he became supervisor of the Fishlake National Forest, serving in that position until 1962. He then transferred to the Washington Office as Deputy Director of Internal Audit and, four years later, returned to Ogden in 1966 as assistant regional forester of Soil and Water Management. In 1971, Cuskelly was elected to the Utah Quarter Horse Hall of Fame. He had raised two quarter horse stakes winners, one track record holder and one Utah State and Intermountain running champion. Cuskelly passed away on June 14, 1988 of a heart attack.

**Daniels, Wiley**

Daniels was born in Glens Ferry, Idaho and got his degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. During the Korean War, he was stationed in Germany and England. His career with the Forest Service spanned 30 years and included district ranger appointments on the Teton's Jackson district (1962-65) and the Salmon Ranger District (1966-71). Daniels also worked in the Washington Office during the early 1980s in Aviation and Fire Management. He passed away in Moscow, Idaho on April 20, 2008.

**Daugherty, Charles Ira**

According to the June 1957 issue of the *Old Timers News*, Daugherty retired on April 1 after 34 years with the Forest Service. A native of Oregon, he worked on the Challis National Forest as a guard at Cape Horn (in 1921 and 1923). The Rapid River District was created on that forest in 1923 and Daugherty, having just received his ranger appointment, was placed in charge. He then became ranger of the Loon Creek district (November 1924 to 1927) and the Clayton district (1928-31). Daugherty moved to the Sawtooth National Forest as ranger of the Greenhorn (Hailey) district (1931-1934) and Ketchum district (1934-1935). In 1936, he was promoted to assistant supervisor of that forest. He was Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth (1940-1944), the Salmon (1944-1945) and Targhee (1947-1950), and the Sawtooth again (1950-1957). During his tenure on the Targhee, Daugherty worked on and received recognition for projects pertaining to insect control, wildlife management, and range management. He was well received in the community, was protective of the watershed, and a stickler for safety programs on the Forest.

**Davis, G. Barry**

Davis was the Yankee Fork district ranger on the Challis National Forest (1979-84).

**Deinema, John W. "Jack"**

Deinema was a McCall smokejumper in 1950 who worked on the Challis National Forest as ranger of the Challis (1951-52), Loon Creek (1952), and Pahsimeroi (1952-53) districts. He became ranger of the Teton National Forest's Buffalo Ranger District (1953-56) and forest supervisor of the Challis National Forest (1957-1960). He was Region 4's associate regional forester for personnel management before transferring to the Washington Office in 1964 as

director of the Job Corps program. Deinema was Regional Forester for Region 5 from 1967 to 1970 then became Associate Chief of the Forest Service, a position from which he retired. Upon retirement, he moved to the Targhee area.

**Dodge, Leslie**

In 1913, Dodge passed the ranger examination and was appointed assistant ranger on the Bonanza District (Challis National Forest) in 1914. He was promoted in 1915 to ranger of the Stanley District, remaining there until 1917 when he became deputy supervisor of the Sawtooth.

**Dryer, Ray L.**

Dryer worked on the Salmon National Forest as the district ranger in charge of the Leesburg Ranger District (from at least 1913 to 1917) and the Salmon Ranger District (1913-1917).

**Elder, Frank S.**

During the summers of 1964 and 1965, Elder was on the Boise National Forest's Landmark Ranger District as assistant ranger stationed at Indian Creek on the Middle Fork. He also worked on the Boise's Bear Valley Ranger District, now part of the Lowman Ranger District, and as ranger of the Payette's Council Ranger District. Transferring to the Salmon National Forest, he became ranger of the Indianola (1971-72) and North Fork (1972-78) districts. After a stint in the Regional Office, he returned to the Salmon as a wilderness ranger. He returned to the RO and retired in January of 1993.

**Elgan, Jesse J. C.**

Elgan was ranger of the Bonanza District on the Challis National Forest from 1918 until 1920 when it consolidated with the Clayton Ranger District. As a result, he resigned on March 21, 1920. A year later, Elgan was an electrician in San Bernardino, California.

**Emerson, John L.**

Emerson was the Forest Supervisor of the Salmon National Forest from 1970 to 1977.

**Emigh, Hewitt B.**

Emigh, appointed assistant ranger on the Salmon National Forest in 1912, resigned on April 18, 1913.

**Engelby, Orville E.**

Engelby was a junior forester and assistant ranger on the Salmon National Forest from March 1958 until 1960. He then served as ranger of the Salmon Ranger District (1960-65).

**Estes, Richard**

Around 1971, Dick Estes became the first river ranger for the Middle Fork Salmon River in Idaho after it was designated a Wild and Scenic River. He was responsible for writing the Middle Fork plan, working with seven district rangers on several national forests. The Salmon National Forest apparently experimented with creating a separate district for Estes was listed as ranger of the Wild River Ranger District from 1972 to 1973. He transferred to the Wasatch National Forest as the Mountain View District Ranger (1974-76) and later worked in the Regional Office. Estes became deputy forest supervisor of the Black Hills National Forest but returned to the Region 4 Regional Office on a "compassionate transfer" due to lung cancer. He passed away before taking up his last position in the RO.

**Evans, Charles F.**

Appointed from Wisconsin, Evans worked as a forest assistant in the Regional Office in 1912. He became a forest examiner on the Palisade National Forest in 1914, transferred to the Ashley in 1915, and then went to the Lemhi in 1917. He was forest supervisor there from 1918 until 1922 when he garnered a position in the regional Division of Operations. While there, he worked as a national forest examiner and a district forest inspector until at least 1925. He transferred to Region 8 in 1927 and retired from the position of assistant regional forester in charge of State and Private Forestry. He died of a heart attack in Atlanta, Georgia on September 7, 1963.

**Eyre, F. H.**

Eyre was the assistant forest supervisor on the Cache National Forest in the 1920s and on the Wasatch National Forest (1925-26). He was also an assistant supervisor of the Salmon National Forest in 1923-24.

**Ezell, Bettie**

The June 1910 Field Program indicated Ezell had resigned as clerk on the Lemhi National Forest.

**Farr, Gilbert L. "Tommy"**

Tommy Farr worked on the Salmon National Forest in the 1950s and was the Cobalt district ranger (1959-65). From 1966 until 1971, he was the Pocatello district ranger on the Caribou National Forest. He retired in October 1980 as district ranger for the Ketchum District of the Sawtooth, having served there since at least 1972. Following retirement, he flew charter flights and was a flight instructor for an outfit at the Hailey airport. He also flew an Aerostar Aircraft for the Janss Corporation which, at that time, owned the Sun Valley Ski Area. A little later in retirement, he and a partner became owners of White Cloud Aviation at the Hailey airport but sold their business to Sun Valley in 1986.

**Farrell, James W.**

Farrell was a forest assistant on the Wyoming National Forest until 1922 when he transferred to the Targhee. A few months later, he went to the Idaho National Forest, working as a junior forester there until 1925 when he became assistant supervisor on the Wyoming National Forest. He served as supervisor of the Challis (1932-35) and Targhee (briefly in 1934). Although these dates appear to conflict, he was detailed to the one forest while supervisor of the other. Farrell transferred to the Regional Office on March 11, 1935. He was supervisor of the Idaho (1941-1944), Payette (1944-45), and Boise (in 1949) national forests. In January 1961, Farrell retired from the Washington Office and reportedly moved to Boise.

**Fenn, Frank A.**

Headquartered in Boise, Frank A. Fenn served as forest supervisor of the Payette (1905-1907), Weiser (1905-1906), and Sawtooth national forests (1905-1907). Records indicate he was in charge of all Idaho forests, including the Salmon (1906-07). The December 1906 Field Program reported that Fenn was temporarily detailed to organization work and would start the administration work of the Coeur d'Alene Forest Reserve which was established on November 6. As a result, the Weiser was transferred to J.B. Lafferty in 1906. The following year, Emil Grandjean took over the Sawtooth and George Bentz headed up the Salmon; Fenn transferred to northern Idaho.

**Finn, Ralph A. "Andy"**

Finn retired in 1988 after a 33-year career with the Forest Service. While Cobalt District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest (1966 to 1973 or 1975), he oversaw the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act passage until Dick Estes came in as the river ranger around 1971. Finn became well known for certain memos he wrote. One involved a question from the Supervisor's Office regarding his gas inventory. Others concerned rattlesnakes and "zapped raptors." Copies of these memos are a part of the Region 4 History Collection. Finn also served as the recreation and lands staff officer on the Payette National Forest.

**Fluckiger, Lester**

On July 15, 1956, Fluckiger transferred from the Nevada NF to the Challis NF where he was ranger of the Mackay Ranger District until 1960. He transferred to the Bridger National Forest on November 13, 1960. He was assistant director of range management when he retired on March 18, 1980 after 33 years of service.

**Foster, Ned**

Foster became temporary ranger in charge of the Loon Creek District of the Challis National Forest in 1918 when the previous ranger (Alan Williams) resigned. He remained there until 1923 when he left the Forest Service to go into private business.

**Fournier, Edwin A.**

Fournier grew up in the Seattle area where his active involvement with the Boy Scouts caused him to consider a career in forestry. He attended the University of Washington, graduating in 1952. He received his appointment to the Forest Service in 1953 with a job on the Hornet District of the Payette National Forest where he worked for district ranger Eddie Maw. From there, he became ranger of the Hailey District on the Sawtooth in 1955, transferring two years later to be the Twin Falls District Ranger on the same forest. In 1960, Fournier transferred to the Regional Office to work on the range management staff. He then he became recreation and fire staff officer for the Salmon NF, a position he held for three years. During that time, he spent nine months studying political affairs at the Michigan University graduate school. He was deputy supervisor of the Boise NF from 1964 to 1966, then served as branch chief for winter sports and special areas for the Regional Office. The first year in that position, he was stationed in Ketchum where he, Ralph Cisco, and Art Selin conducted studies for a potential Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Much of their work, which focused on how private lands could be managed, ended up in the NRA legislation. In September of 1969, Ed became forest supervisor of the Sawtooth NF, a position he held until 1979 when he transferred to the Dixie as forest supervisor. Ed retired from that position on December 23, 1983. He and his wife Dixie (a long-time Forest Service employee) later moved back to Twin Falls and, in 2008, to Hayden Lake, Idaho.

**Fox, Peggy**

From c.1983 until 1985, Fox was the Middle Fork District Ranger.

**Freece, Herbert J.**

Freece transferred from the Cache NF to the Challis NF on May 1, 1938. While there, he was district ranger of the Rapid River (1938-43) and Loon Creek (1943-45) districts. He resigned on July 1, 1945.

**Frost, Willard**

From 1920 to 1924, Frost was ranger of the Challis Ranger District on the Challis NF.

**Garner, Lawrence Henry**

Garner was a ranger on the Weiser National Forest from 1922 until he transferred to the Wasatch in 1925. There he worked as the Blacks Fork District Ranger until 1928. According to the *Alumni Bulletin* of that year, Garner left "to sell Frigidaires to the warm ones in Idaho, where he hopes to make a lot more money than he did in the Forest Service." He returned to the Forest Service by 1930 when he was ranger of the Greenhorn (Hailey) Ranger District on the Sawtooth National Forest until 1931. This was followed by district ranger appointments on other units: Clayton Ranger District on the Challis (1931-34), Medicine Lodge Ranger District on the Lemhi/Salmon (1936-41), and Sublett Ranger District on the Minidoka (1941-50).

**Gautier, Joseph**

Gautier started working on the Salmon National Forest as a forest guard in 1910. He was assigned to the 4th of July Ranger Station from 1910-1912, then became the Forney ranger (1912-16). Several of Joe's anecdotes are recorded in Herb and Gwen Bloomfield's unpublished history titled "The Allan Family: The Forest Service Years."

**Gerrish, Henry D.**

In 1907, Gerrish was a forest guard assigned to the Challis area, at that time part of the Salmon River Forest. He was in charge of the Garden Creek/Challis District (1907-1914), although his formal titles were assistant ranger and deputy forest ranger. At the time of his 1915 resignation, he was an assistant ranger on the Bonanza Ranger District. In her book titled *Stanley-Sawtooth Country*, Esther Yarber claims Gerrish was ranger of the Stanley/Valley Creek Ranger District from 1912 until 1914 but this is contradicted by other records.

**Gibbs, Val R.**

From about 1967 until 1970, Gibbs was the Dubois District Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. He was also district ranger of the Challis Ranger District on the Challis National Forest (c.1979 to 1981). The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-236).

**Gilbreath, Earl R.**

Gilbreath was assigned to the Big Creek (Panther Creek) and Shoup areas of the Salmon River Forest Reserve by June 1907. Some records suggest he was in charge of the Leesburg district in 1907 and 1908. Promoted from assistant ranger to ranger in 1913, Gilbreath's work with the Salmon National Forest ended on July 31, 1916.

**Gissel/Gissell, Harvey W.**

Gissell was ranger of the Challis National Forest's Wildhorse district in 1956, the last year of its existence. From 1961 to 1962, he was on the Targhee National Forest as the Teton Basin district ranger.

**Godden, Floyd W.**

Godden was ranger of the Lemhi district on the Salmon National Forest from 1928 to 1931. He became the Challis National Forest supervisor on June 1, 1934, the day supervisor Farrell was appointed Targhee supervisor. After four days, Godden was detailed to the Targhee but retained his title as Challis supervisor. Farrell remained on the Challis on detail while keeping his title as supervisor of the Targhee. During his tenure on the Targhee (1934-36), Godden contended with a new plan for fire protection, including an examination of using radios vs. telephones and issuing fire tools at different locations. His next position was as supervisor of the Salmon NF (1936-1941). Godden was promoted to chief of the R4 division of fire control in 1945 and, in 1953, to the assistant chief of Cooperative Forest Protection in the Washington Office. He held that job at the time of his death on March 13, 1957.

**Graves, B. J.**

Bobby Jo Graves graduated from Oklahoma State University and worked on the Custer (as ranger) and Kootenai national forests in Montana. In Region 4, he was branch chief of range, wildlife and watershed on the Salmon and Manti-LaSal forests. He was a staff assistant in fire management in the Washington Office (1967-1971) prior to becoming branch chief of range, wildlife and watershed on the Salmon National Forest. He held a similar position on the Manti-La Sal National Forest. From 1980 to 1988, Graves was supervisor of the Humboldt NF. After his 1989 retirement, Graves accepted a position as a watershed advisor in Indonesia for FAO. He and his wife Patsy served with the Peace Corps in Malaysia from 1974-1976.

**Green, Roscoe E.**

A ranger on the Salmon National Forest, Green was in charge of the Middle Fork Ranger District (1923-24) and the Forney Ranger District (1924-28).

**Griswold, Jack**

Griswold was a native of Mississippi and graduated with a degree in forestry from the University of Arkansas in 1961. His first career position with the Forest Service was as timber forester on the Desoto National Forest in Mississippi but had worked seasonally for the Mississippi and Gila forests. As Sylamore District Ranger of the Ozark National Forest, he was responsible for Blanchard Springs Caverns. From 1965 -1970, Griswold was a staff officer on the Cherokee NF in Tennessee. He later worked as staff officer on the Boise National Forest until 1984 when he became supervisor of the Challis National Forest. In 1990, he went to the Regional Office as deputy director of timber management, a position from which he retired. His brother Mike was Region 4's director of planning.

**Groll, Clint**

Groll was the assistant ranger on the Evanston Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest (late 1960s?). He was district ranger of the Cobalt District on the Salmon National Forest from c.1984 to 1994.

**Grossenbach, Paul**

Grossenbach retired on March 24, 1967 after 30 years service. He was assigned to the Regional Office of timber management and had been in charge of insect and disease prevention and control for several years. He previously served in various positions on the Weiser, Boise, Challis, Salmon, Payette, Wasatch, Cache and the Sawtooth. On the latter, he was the Greenhorn (Hailey) district ranger from at least 1942 until 1943. He also held ranger appointments on the Challis (Stanley/Valley Creek district, 1943-46) and the Salmon (Hughes Creek district, 1947 to c.1948).



**Guillette, Carlton P.**

Guillette was ranger of the Fishlake's Salina district (in 1964), the Salmon's Leadore (1969-1979) and Salmon (c.1980-1988) districts, and the Dixie's Powell district (1988-2002). He retired in 2002.

**Gutzman, Ernest W.**

The oldest of the Gutzman brothers, he worked on the Challis National Forest as superintendent of the Bonanza CCC Camp F-83 (1935) and the Pass Creek CCC Camp 404 (1936-41). From 1946 until about 1947, Gutzman was acting ranger of the Medicine Lodge District on the Salmon National Forest. That former district, headquartered in Dubois, is now part of the Targhee National Forest. He retired on October 30, 1950 and lived in Salmon, Idaho before his death on July 12, 1952.

**Gutzman, Isaac "Ike"**

The sixth of the Gutzman brothers, Ike occasionally fought fire for the Forest Service and later became a college instructor.

**Gutzman, James F.**

James, the second of the Gutzman brothers, worked in the warehouse in Salmon and retired from his position in the Salmon National Forest Supervisor's Office on December 30, 1957.

**Gutzman, John**

The fourth Gutzman brother, John, built trails on the Indianola Ranger District in the early 1920s and convinced Lester (the fifth brother) to work for the Forest Service

**Gutzman, Lester T.**

Hired as a lookout in 1923, Gutzman took the ranger exam in 1928 and became ranger of the Salmon's Middle Fork Ranger District (later renamed Yellowjacket), serving there from November 1928 until 1944 when he transferred to the Copper Creek/Cobalt Ranger District (1944-58). He rounded out his career as the Salmon District Ranger from early 1959 until his retirement on February 29, 1960. During his tenure with the Forest Service, he fought fires including the intense Wilson Creek Fire of 1929, worked with the CCC on projects such as the Hoodoo Meadows airstrip, named and stocked lakes in the Bighorn Crags area, and completed a wide range of other "on-the-ground" tasks. The R4 History Collection contains a copy of his 1969 oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-08).

**Gutzman, Paul L.**

Paul was the superintendent on the Salmon National Forest of CCC Camp F-92. The third of the Gutzman brothers, he also worked as a lookout and in the headquarters in Salmon.

**Gutzman, Wilson**

Wilson Gutzman worked for the Forest Service, likely the Salmon National Forest, in 1938-39 and later joined the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**Hack, Norman**

Hack transferred from the Challis to the Ashley in 1971.

**Hall, Gerald J.**

Hall was the acting ranger of the Rapid River (Seafoam) Ranger District on the Challis National Forest from 1943 until his 1944 induction in the Army.

**Haman, Frederick C.**

Haman was on the Salmon National Forest when he was promoted from assistant ranger to ranger in 1912. He was a surveyor for Lands when he resigned on January 31, 1918.

**Hamilton, Burl L. "Bud"**

Bud Hamilton was acting ranger of the Middle Fork Ranger District (Challis National Forest) in 1982.

**Hammer, L. L.**

Apparently, Hammer was already a Forest Service employee by April 1917 when he was taking correspondence courses, likely those taken by other rangers or rangers-to-be. He was ranger of the Pahsimeroi Ranger District on the Lemhi National Forest by 1920 until 1922.

**Hann/Hahn, Jay B.**

Hann worked for the US Geological Survey and in Region 6 before going to the Wyoming National Forest as a junior forester in 1926. From 1928 to 1935, Hann was ranger on the Blacks Fork (Evanston) Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest. He then worked as ranger of the Challis's Loon Creek district (1935-1938) and the Cache's Paris district (1938-1955). He transferred to the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest in 1955, where he remained until 1959. That year, Hann went to the Region 4's Division of Fire Control. In 1961, he was placed in charge of the Region's building program. Hann retired from the R4 Division of Operation on December 29, 1965 and lived in Ogden.

**Hansen, J. Deloy**

Hansen, a graduate of Utah Agricultural College's forestry school, worked in Region 1 for two summers before transferring to the Powell National Forest. There he was junior range examiner, then ranger of the Escalante or Boulder District Ranger (in 1933-36). He next went to the Cache National Forest to work as ranger of the Paris District (1936-37) and then as assistant forest supervisor (1939-42). Hansen also served as the Challis assistant forest supervisor before transferring to the Wasatch National Forest. There, he was a range conservationist and forester on the Wasatch National Forest in 1954 until at least 1964. He was staff officer in charge of range, wildlife and watershed management when he retired on December 30, 1965. Hansen remained in Salt Lake City.

**Hauff, Richard T.**

After earning his degree in forestry from the University of Idaho in 1958, Hauff became a forester and assistant ranger on the Chatham District of the Tongass NF in Sitka (1958-62). From there, he went to the Boulder District of the Roosevelt NF in Colorado (1962-64). He served as district ranger on the Sulphur district of the Arapaho NF (1964-66) and the Pikes Peak District of the Pike NF (1966-68). After a stint as fire and operations staff officer on the Medicine Bow NF (1968-71), Hauff became Region 2's branch chief for recreation planning and administration (1972-75) and then assistant director of recreation and lands (1975-77). He was appointed supervisor of the Salmon NF in 1977, a position from which he retired in 1988. The Region 4 History Collection contains an oral history interview with Hauff, who continues to reside in Salmon (accession no. R4-1680-92-0024-056).

**Hays, Albert F.**

According to the *Old Timers News* (October 1974, p. 23), Hays spent over 30 years in Region 4 before transferring to the Texas National Forests in 1965. He was hired on the Sawtooth as a clerk for Arthur Berry, the ranger at Hailey. He left that forest in 1935 and, as of 1938 and 1939, was a clerk on the Wasatch National Forest. Hays also worked on the Humboldt, Caribou, Nevada, Salmon, and Toiyabe national forests. He retired in 1973 in Texas.

**Hays, Wilbur B.**

Hays was appointed to the Salmon National Forest by 1907. He resigned September 4, 1914 when he resigned.

**Hays, Jr., John W.**

John W. Hays or Hayes was the first ranger of the Mountain View Ranger District on the Lemhi National Forest (c.1908). He worked on the Lemhi National Forest until resigning on September 6, 1909.

**Hein, Thomas M.**

Hein was appointed assistant ranger on the Lemhi National Forest in 1912. He resigned on March 31, 1913.

**Heustis or Huestis, Clarence D.**

Heustis was working on the Weiser when he answered the draft call for the military on June 20, 1918. From 1919 to 1925, he was ranger of the Lemhi Ranger District on the Salmon National Forest.

**Hiatt, Walter**

Hiatt was on the Salmon National Forest as the Forney District Ranger (1919-20).

**Hickman, Richard N.**

In 1950, Hickman received a temporary appointment as assistant ranger on the Challis Ranger District. He was detailed to Eagle, Colorado on an insect control project in 1951 but returned to the Challis as Loon Creek District Ranger (1952-54). He was also ranger of the Pahsimeroi (1953-55), May (1955-58), and Challis (a few months in 1958) districts. On November 29, 1958, he transferred to the Regional Office.

**Hinkley, Harry S.**

Hinkley was a junior forest ranger on the on the Wildhorse Ranger District (Lemhi/Challis) in 1935. He was ranger of the Challis National Forest's Rapid River District for a few months in 1936 before transferring to the Soil Conservation Service on October 8 of that year.

**Hockaday, James M.**

The January 1966 issue of the *Old Timers News* (p.6) reported that Hockaday retired on December 30, 1965 from his job as the Payette's range, watershed and wildlife staff officer. He first worked on the Sawtooth for four seasons, was on the Intermountain Station staff and in the Division of Fire Control. He also served as district ranger on two districts before being assigned to the Payette. One of those was the Pahsimeroi Ranger District on the Lemhi National Forest (1936-40). He may be the same Hockaday who wrote a history of the Payette National Forest.

**Hooper, Donald H.**

Hooper was a ranger on several districts throughout Region 4: the Manti-La Sal's Castle Dale district (1958-61), the Teton's Buffalo district (1962-67), the Ashley's Roosevelt district (1967-71), and the Salmon's Salmon Ranger District (1971 until at least 1973). The Region 4 History Collection contains an oral history of Don at Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-043.

**Horton, Lowell E. "Ed"**

In 1955, Ed Horton transferred from the Uinta NF to be the Clayton District Ranger on the Challis NF. He transferred back to the Uinta on December 28, 1957. Horton left that forest to join the Ashley Forest Supervisor's staff in 1969.

**Hubbard, Hale**

A native of Ashton, Idaho, Hubbard served with the U.S. Air Force from 1951 to 1955. After graduating from Idaho State University in 1961 with a degree in industrial engineering, Hale assumed his first position with the Forest Service as an administrative trainee on the Challis NF. He then was reassigned to the Caribou NF as administrative assistant before transferring back to the Challis as administrative officer in 1967. Hale was the Fishlake's administrative officer when he retired on December 29, 1989. He remained in Richfield after retirement.

**Huddle, Columbus J. or I.**

Huddle was the Dixie Forest Supervisor in 1908-09. He served as the Lemhi Forest Supervisor from 1909 until he resigned on July 15, 1917. As of 1921, he was in the mercantile business in Porterville, California.

**Huffman, Edward P.**

According to Forest Service personnel records, Huffman was an assistant ranger on the Challis National Forest in 1908, earning an annual salary of \$900. He was in charge of the Stanley (Valley Creek) Ranger District from then until 1915, receiving a promotion to ranger in 1912. He was ranger of the Garden Creek/Challis Ranger District from 1915 to 1917 when he returned to the Stanley district. Huffman worked as ranger there until his resignation in the late fall of 1924. In her book titled *Stanley-Sawtooth Country*, Esther Yarber provides contradictory information. She said most locals recalled Huffman as the first ranger at the Valley Creek Ranger Station from 1908 to 1912. He built a

three-room log house there in 1908-09. Others recall Wallin Job was the first ranger and that Henry D. Gerrish was ranger from 1912 until 1914. Whatever the case, she claims Huffman resided at the Valley Creek Ranger Station in the winter of 1914-1915 and that he returned as the Stanley/Valley Creek ranger from 1918 to 1924.

**Hyatt, Melvin T.**

Hyatt was the Indianola District Ranger (Salmon NF) from 1949 until 1955, when he transferred to the Freedom Ranger District (Caribou NF).

**Jackson, H. Reid**

A native of Logan, Utah, Reid served in the US Navy during WWII and graduated from Utah State University with a forest management degree in 1950. He was a smokejumper from 1949 to 1956 at McCall, serving as the Smokejumper Project Leader from 1952 to 1956. He then worked as the Heise district ranger on the Targhee (1956-58) and the Challis district ranger on the Challis (12/14/58 to 11/13/60). In 1960, Reid transferred to the Boise NF. He served as administrator of the Boise Interagency Fire Center and was deputy supervisor of the Tahoe NF for five years. He finished his career as the Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor from 1975 until his retirement in 1986. The R4 History Collection contains an oral history with Jackson, primarily about his work as the B-TNF Supervisor (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-062).

**Jacobs, James L.**

Born in Raymond, Alberta, Jacobs started work on the Lemhi National Forest in 1929 and earned his degree in range management in 1932 from Utah State University. In 1936, he transferred to the Powell National Forest as the Johns Valley District Ranger. He became the Snake River ranger on the Caribou beginning July 16, 1937, remaining there until 1942. He may have worked on the Payette thereafter. At some point, he was a junior range examiner on the Sawtooth and with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. In 1944, Jacobs was appointed to the range staff position of the Boise National Forest when the Boise absorbed the Payette. Within a month, he was switched to the timber staff to placate grazing permittees but he had little background for that position. Jacobs was the Uinta National Forest supervisor from 1950 until 1957 when he was appointed assistant regional forester for Information and Education (1957-1959). Jacobs retired on December 31, 1968 after 37 years with the Forest Service (*Old Timers News*, February 1969). He was deceased by 1990. Additional information on Jacobs, including an oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-060), can be found in the Region 4 History Collection.

**Jerrell, Thomas A.**

Jerrell worked on the Salmon National Forest as ranger of the Hughes Creek District (1921-23) and the Leadore (Junction) District (1923-26).

**Job, Wallwin T.**

Job passed the ranger examination in 1909 and served on the Challis NF from 1909 until 1913. His title was assistant forest ranger until 1912 when he was promoted to ranger. He was the Bonanza district ranger from at least 1912 until 1914. In her book titled *Stanley-Sawtooth Country*, Esther Yarber said most locals remembered Edward Huffman as the first ranger at the Valley Creek Ranger Station (Stanley Ranger District) but others recall Wallin Job was the first. It is possible that both men administered their districts from the same station. Job transferred to the Humboldt National Forest where he was at the Gold Creek Ranger Station in FY1914. He was not assigned to a particular district and may have worked out of the Supervisor's Office there. Job later went to the Fishlake National Forest, retiring from his job as ranger there on December 16, 1919. As of 1921, he worked for the Internal Revenue Service in Salt Lake City.

**Johannesen, Mark M.**

Johannesen was Hughes Creek District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest from about 1955 until at least 1956.

**Johnson, A. Orlo**

Orlo Johnson was born on March 26, 1918 in Richmond, Utah. He attended Idaho State University before obtaining a degree in forestry from the University of Montana. He had several interesting jobs in his younger years, including surveying range, fire spotting from the Blackbird lookout, and working at the Naval Air Station on Kodiak Island,

Alaska. He was in the Army during WWII and received the Bronze Star for service in the North Apennine Mountains and at the Po River while serving in the 10th Mountain Division. Johnson worked on the Salmon National Forest as an assistant ranger at the Hughes Creek Ranger Station (1959) and as the Leadore District Ranger (March 1960 to March 1969). He served as a range and wildlife staff officer on the Toiyabe National Forest for six years and then for the Targhee for three years before retiring in 1978. Following retirement, he returned to the Salmon River Valley, building a home two miles south of Salmon. His wife Betty died in October of 2007 and Orlo passed away on July 11, 2008 at age 90.

**Johnson, Clarence B.**

Johnson was reportedly a ranger on the Salmon National Forest who resigned on August 15, 1914. As of 1921, he was a chiropractor in Ogden, Utah.

**Johnson, Robert B.**

Robert Johnson entered the Forest Service in June of 1914 as assistant ranger and was promoted to ranger in August 1916. He worked on the Lemhi (1914-15) then transferred to the Palisade National Forest where he was stationed on the Canyon Creek and/or Grandview districts (Victor) in 1915-16. The following year (1916-17), he served on that forest as assistant ranger in Driggs, Idaho. He returned to the Lemhi National Forest as the Mountain View District Ranger (1920-24) and as Wildhorse District Ranger (1924-27). Johnson was on the Sawtooth as the Shake Creek district ranger from 1931 until January 1, 1937 when he became the Challis assistant forest supervisor. From there, he transferred to the Bridger National Forest on March 16, 1942. Johnson took leave without pay for parts of several years to earn a bachelor of science. After a Forest Service career spanning more than 40 years in Region 4, Johnson retired as assistant forest supervisor of the Bridger on May 31, 1955 and lived in Pocatello, Idaho (*Old Timers News*, July 1955).

**Jones, Charles P.**

Jones was an assistant ranger on the Lemhi National Forest in 1912 when he was placed in leave-without-pay status.

**Jose, Thomas**

Camp Superintendent for the Clayton CCC Camp 407 on the Challis in 1938.

**Justice, Sterling Righteous**

In 1884, Sterling R. Justice was born in Idaho where he worked on a ranch before joining the Forest Service on April 1, 1908. Though his titles were guard (in 1908) and assistant ranger (1909), he was in charge first of the Port Neuf district then the Pocatello district of the Pocatello National Forest. He left his \$75 monthly salary for private practice from 1910 to 1918. He returned to the Forest Service as a ranger on the Weiser (1918) and Cache (1918-1936) forests. While at the latter, he was a ranger on the Pocatello (1918-36), Portneuf, and Elkhorn/Oxford (1929-32) districts. Justice transferred to the Lemhi National Forest to take over the Wildhorse Ranger District (1936-43), then to the Santa Rosa Ranger District on the Toiyabe National Forest. He retired from the Forest Service on January 31, 1947. The following year, Justice started working for the Quarter Circle A cattle outfit in Nevada. In 1954, he moved to Idaho where he bought a home in Nampa, but he returned to Nevada the next two summers to continue his work there. He finally retired from this job in 1957 after having major surgery. Justice documented his Forest Service career in a manuscript titled, "The Forest Ranger on Horseback, 1967."

**Kartchner, John Hurst**

Kartchner served over 30 years on the Wasatch, Boise, Bridger, Sawtooth and Salmon National Forests. He retired in 1983 from his job as senior officer for the Boise Interagency Fire Center. He passed away in Tucson, Arizona on June 8, 2009 from cancer.

**Kennedy, Carl S.**

Kennedy was ranger of the Salmon National Forest's Hughes Creek Ranger District from 1919 to 1920.

**Ketchie, Henry L.**

Ketchie graduated from Utah State University in 1937 with a degree in forestry (timber management). He began his Forest Service career in 1937 doing type map work, timber surveys on the Targhee (1939-41), and as a forest field assistant (1942-46). He achieved the position of district ranger of the Salmon NF's Yellowjacket District (1946-51) and the Targhee's Big Springs District (1951-57). Ketchie went to the Regional Office as timber staff officer for a year (1957-58) before transferring to the Dixie's timber management group as fire control and training staff officer (1958-61). He held a similar position on the Wasatch NF (1961-64) before becoming deputy forest supervisor of that forest (1965-68). In 1968, Ketchie returned to the RO as branch chief in charge of Job Corps administration, then of winter sports and dispersed area management (1969-72). He retired on June 24, 1972.

**King, Edgar B.**

King was a clerk on the Lemhi in 1910; he resigned from that forest on August 31, 1912.

**Kinney, John N.**

Appointed from New Mexico, Kinney worked as a clerk for the Nevada (1913-14) and the Palisade (1914-17) forests. In 1917, he became a deputy forest supervisor then was promoted to forest supervisor in 1922. After two years, he filled the position of assistant forest supervisor on the Targhee, remaining there until at least 1925. He served as forest supervisor of the Salmon National Forest from 1926 to 1936. By 1942, he was appointed assistant regional forester. Kinney lived in New Mexico after his retirement on December 31, 1949. He passed away July 31, 1962 in Las Vegas, New Mexico at age 75. In November 1962, the R4 Old Timers Club sent "a box of papers gleaned from the personal files of John N. Kinney" to Arthur H. Carhart at the Conservation Center, Denver Public Library.

**Kinsella, Joseph**

As a district ranger, Kinsella worked on the Challis (Yankee Fork Ranger District, 1977-79) and the Teton National Forest (Gros Ventre Ranger District, 1980-84 and Jackson Ranger District, 1985-88). He then moved to a position in the regional aviation and fire division at Ogden.

**Koch, Lewis B.**

Koch worked as a guard and field assistant on the Wyoming National Forest in 1914-15. He became assistant ranger for the silviculture division in 1915 and, the following year, a ranger on the Wasatch National Forest. In 1917, his job title was changed to scaler. He stayed on the Wasatch until 1919 when he went back to the Wyoming National Forest. Koch briefly served as forest supervisor there in 1921 and his title in April 1921 was "Lumberman." He transferred to the Humboldt National Forest as deputy forest supervisor. In early 1924, he again transferred, this time to the Challis National Forest as a ranger of the Challis district. He remained in that position more than a quarter of a century until his retirement on March 31, 1950. During that time, Koch served as superintendent of the White Valley CCC Camp F-85 on the Challis in 1935.

**Kooch, John G. "Jack"**

Kooch came to the Island Park area of Idaho in the early 1900s, where he lived in the "old Arangee Hotel" which was just above the modern-day Ponds Lodge. According to Eileen Bennett, "It was also known as John Kooch Hostelry, and the North Fork Club." Kooch filed claims around the Henry's Lake Flats in 1904. He started his career in the Forest Service in 1925 as an assistant ranger on District 2 (Island Park) of the Targhee National Forest — a position he held until 1926. Thereafter, he was ranger on District 7 (Hawley Gulch), 1926-34; ranger on District 7 (Victor), 1934-35; and ranger on District 2 (Big Springs), 1936. At some point, Kooch transferred to the Weiser National Forest, where he was an assistant ranger. He achieved the rank of forest supervisor on the Weiser (1942-44), the Targhee (1944-46), the Salmon (1946-50), and the Payette (1950-57) forests. During his tenure as Targhee supervisor, 60 new summer home permits on the Big Springs Ranger District were issued to applicants whose permits were held up for the duration of World War II. Kooch retired on March 31, 1957 and lived in Weiser, Idaho.

**Koskella, Howard R.**

Howard transferred from the Uinta NF to the Challis NF on November 6, 1960 where he became ranger of the Challis District. He remained there until 1963 when he transferred to the Regional Office fire control staff on June 23.

**Kovalicky, Thomas J.**

Kovalicky earned his forestry degree from the University of Montana. During his Forest Service career, he was a district ranger on the Bridger (1968-69) and the Challis (Sawtooth Valley District from May 17, 1970 to 1971 and Stanley District from 1971 to 1972). In 1972, he became an assistant to the Sawtooth NRA ranger. Kovalicky worked on the Flathead National Forest in the 1970s, then in the R1 Division of Recreation and Lands. He was forest supervisor of the Nez Perce National Forest for eight years before retiring in 1991.

**Kriley, Carl Jacob**

Kriley was appointed assistant ranger on the Salmon National Forest in 1912. He was in charge of the Salmon Ranger District from 1917 until his resignation on April 20, 1919. As of 1921, Kriley was ranching in the Carmen, Idaho area.

**Ladle, Joseph W.**

Ladle graduated from the University of Idaho in 1937 with a degree in forestry. In 1942, he obtained permanent employment with the Forest Service as a junior forester on the Boise. He was ranger of District 8 on that forest by 1949. Ladle worked as the Leadore ranger on the Salmon National Forest from April 1950 until July 17, 1956. He was fire, recreation and lands staff officer on the Salmon when he retired on July 31, 1970 after 31 years of service.

**Lafferty, George E.**

Lafferty was born January 15, 1918 in Weiser, Idaho and graduated from the University of Idaho in 1942 with a degree in forest management. He served in the US Army Air Corps during WWII and the Air Force during the Korean conflict. During his 34-year career with the Forest Service, he held positions as Class One fire boss, district ranger, staff officer, and deputy forest supervisor positions while on the Payette, Challis and Boise forests. On the Challis, he was ranger of the Clayton District from 1948 to 1950 and the Challis District for a few months in 1950 before he was recalled into the military. He returned to the latter position from 1952 to 1954. On the Boise, Lafferty helped develop the Region's program for the aerial application of fire retardant, which began with a Ford Trimotor aircraft. In the later part of his career, Lafferty was supervisor of the Arapaho and Toiyabe forests and, from 1967 to 1970, Region 2's assistant regional forester. He retired on June 22, 1973 and passed away in Boise on May 15, 2007. The Region 4 History Collection has a transcript of Lafferty's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-066).

**Laing, David**

Laing began his career as a guard on the Payette in 1905. He advanced up the ranks working as an assistant ranger on the Weiser (1905-07) and deputy ranger on the Payette (1907-08) and Salmon (1907-08). He then went to the Challis where he served as forest supervisor (July 1, 1908 to spring of 1923). Laing was the Boise supervisor for a short time in 1923 before he accepted a lower position of ranger. He was still a Boise ranger in 1925. Laing retired on July 31, 1932 and died in March of 1958.

**Lancaster, James C.**

Lancaster was the Cobalt District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest in 1980. He was there until 1983 or 1984.

**Lane, Howard F.**

A forest clerk for the Salmon National Forest, Lane resigned on August 1, 1912.

**Langer, Charles J.**

In 1936, Langer and Victor Stokes were the Jackson Lake district rangers (Teton National Forest). Langer transferred to the Challis as the Stanley/Valley Creek district ranger on November 16, 1936. He was in that position until April 5, 1943 when he was killed in an airplane crash on Ruffneck Peak while searching for fliers.

**Larson, Alfred P.**

Larson was a clerk on the Humboldt National Forest in 1910. He became the Threemile/National District Ranger (Santa Rosa National Forest) in 1913, remaining there until 1916 when he transferred to the Dixie National Forest as a ranger. He then worked as a clerk on the Salmon (1920), Payette (1920-25), and Dixie (1925 until at least 1934) national forests. Larson was assistant clerk on the Wasatch National Forest in 1935 until at least 1942. Notes on his

appointment record suggest he had previously worked in Nebraska and/or Wyoming. He was born in 1886 in Kearney County, Nebraska and was reared and educated in that state. He died in Ogden, Utah on July 17, 1969.

**Larson, Marvin H.**

Larson worked on the Challis National Forest as the Rapid River (1944-1955) and Clayton (March 3, 1958 to 1969). Between those assignments, he worked on the Salmon National Forest. Larson retired on March 21, 1969.

**Latimore, Robert E.**

On May 16, 1946, Latimore transferred from the Boise NF to the Challis where he was the Loon Creek ranger until 1950. He then served as ranger of the Pahsimeroi District until June 1, 1952 when he went to the RO Division of Wildlife.

**Lawson, Spencer H.**

Lawson was ranger of the Lemhi's Medicine Lodge Ranger District from 1921 to 1923.

**Leicht, Richard E.**

Leicht graduated from the University of Montana and began his Forest Service career as a forester on the Payette NF. He was ranger of the Ashley's Altonah district in 1958 and transferred to the Salmon National Forest in the spring of 1959, serving as the North Fork ranger until 1964. He then went to the Regional Office as timber management staff. In 1974, Leicht moved to State and Private Forestry and, on April 29, 1983, retired from there as Director of Cooperative Forestry and Fire. The Region 4 History Collection has an oral history interview with Leicht (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-064).

**Little, William**

Early in his career, Little worked on the Payette National Forest. He transferred from the Salmon to the Sawtooth in 1962 where he headed the range analysis effort. He retired in the late 1980s as range sub-staff on the Sawtooth.

**Locke, Samuel B.**

Personnel records indicate Locke was appointed in Region 4 from Maine, working first as a forest assistant on the Salmon National Forest in 1910-12. He served as deputy forest supervisor on the Sawtooth (1912-15), forest supervisor of the La Sal (1915-18), and examiner on the La Sal (1918-19). In 1919, he was under the Regional Office where his title was forest supervisor (1919-21), examiner (1921-24), and associate forester (1924 until at least 1926). In 1938, Locke was appointed regional director of federal wildlife work in the Biological Survey's Northeastern Region.

**Long, Harry H.**

By 1907, Long was appointed ranger on the Lemhi National Forest. He was in charge of the Leadore (Junction) district from 1909 to 1911. The October 1913 Field Program reported he had resigned from the Forest Service. In an interview, Fred Chase recalled that, in 1909, Harry Long "was the ranger at Leadore, -- Junction. He came from the Little Lost." While stationed at Junction, his wife ran off with her former husband Pete Coulter. "When Harry got home and found out what had happened, he loaded up his pack horse, or a couple of them there at the Ranger Station, got on his horse, and he never did come back. I don't know what ever happened to him." Records indicate Harry H. Long was a ranger on the Toiyabe before resigning on August 11, 1914. He then went to work for the National Park Service in Medford, Oregon.

**Long, Jr., Melvin G.**

Mel Long was the Gros Ventre District Ranger on the Teton National Forest in 1957. He transferred from the Teton to the Challis on March 9, 1958 to be ranger of the May District. He then went to the RO on January 7, 1962. From 1966 to 1968, Long was the Jackson District Ranger on the Teton National Forest.

**Lucas, William J.**

South Dakota native Bill Lucas was a graduate of the University of Idaho who was assigned to the Cache NF as a Junior Range Examiner in 1939. He had previously worked in Montana and Idaho. He served as ranger of the Bridger National Forest's Cokeville District (Bridger) in 1941 and the Salmon's Lemhi (1946-48) and Hughes Creek (1949-50)



districts. In his later years, Lucas was Director of Lands in the Washington Office before replacing Dave Nordwall as the Region 2 Regional Forester in 1968 or 1969.

**Maelzer, Julius G.**

Maelzer was appointed ranger on the Lemhi National Forest by 1907. He transferred from the Lemhi to the "Idaho cooperation" project in 1912. He returned to that forest from the "Idaho Land Exchange" program by early 1913. He was a ranger of the Sulphur Creek district in 1917, perhaps up until his resignation on April 15, 1918. Maelzer then went into the ranching business at Mackay, Idaho.

**Mahoney, Marion E.**

Mahoney was appointed assistant ranger on the Salmon National Forest in 1912. The April 1913 Field Program stated Mahoney was "restored" to the Salmon National Forest personnel rolls, most likely after being furloughed. He was the Forney District Ranger from 1916 to 1917, then Leadore District Ranger from 1917 to 1918. In June 1918, he received his draft notice and resigned to join the military. He returned to the Forest Service, working as the ranger at Krassel on the Idaho National Forest in 1921. Mahoney was also the Hughes Creek ranger on the Salmon National Forest for a short time in 1921.

**Mains, Guy B.**

Mains, who was born in Wisconsin, took the Forest Supervisors examination at Idaho City in 1905 and was one of the three out of 25 who passed. He was appointed Supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest, headquartered at Mackay, on February 1, 1907. He remained there until 1908. During his 37-year career with the Forest Service, he also worked as the forest supervisor of the Payette National Forest (1910 until at least 1926). The latter assignment was interrupted by his role as "District Forest Inspector, In Charge" on the Payette from 1/16/1920 to 7/1/1921. He was instrumental in creating the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association, a cooperative fire-fighting group, in 1911. He served as SITPA's first president. Mains became Forest Supervisor of the Boise National Forest around 1926. In 1940 he received new duties of a general administrative nature throughout the Region, with special attention to problems in connection with Idaho Forests. Mains retired on January 31, 1944 and lived in Boise, Idaho. As of 1950, he was the City Purchasing Agent for Boise (*Old Timers News*). He died in Boise on September 16, 1958 after a short illness.

**Malm, John S.**

Malm worked on the Challis National Forest as ranger of the Clayton (1920-27) and Loon Creek districts (1928-29). He resigned on September 30, 1929.

**Maris, Harry B.**

Maris was a forest assistant assigned to the Salmon National Forest in 1910.

**Markham, Murle/Merle J.**

Markham was a junior ranger on the Targhee National Forest, working on District 2 (Guild, Idaho) in 1929. He was a district ranger on several forests: the Targhee NF's Porcupine district (1930-31), the Lemhi NF's Lemhi district (1931-37), the Bridger's Bedford district (1938-43 and 1946-49), and the Cache's Little Bear River (renamed Wellsville Mountain) district (1949 until at least 1954). He was still a ranger, possibly on the Wellsville Mountain Ranger District, when he died of a heart attack on December 6, 1956.

**Markle, Merle G.**

Markle spent his career on the Challis National Forest, first as a lookout at Sleeping Deer in 1923. On June 1, 1924, he was appointed ranger of the Rapid River Ranger District, remaining there until 1928 when he transferred to the Valley Creek (Stanley) Ranger District. He left on August 6, 1936 to take a job in the Challis Supervisor's Office as administrative assistant, and later staff officer, for fire control. Markle was in that position until his death on March 7, 1956.

**Marsolek, Delmer**

Marsolek was born October 29, 1925 in Royalton, Minnesota. After a stint with the US Navy, he attended several colleges, graduating from the University of Minnesota with a bachelor's degree in forestry. He spent his entire Forest

Service career in Idaho on the Salmon, Payette, Boise and Targhee national forests. His positions include district ranger of the Hughes Creek/North Fork Ranger District on the Salmon National Forest (1958). Marsolek retired from the Targhee in 1980 as timber and fire staff officer. He passed away at his home in Cottonwood, Arizona on August 26, 2008.

**Martineau, Bryant S.**

Martineau was hired as a forest guard on the Payette in the summer of 1912. He joined the Region 4 grazing division as an assistant ranger on October 14, 1914 and was promoted to forest ranger within the same division a year later. Martineau transferred to the Fishlake NF in 1916 as a grazing assistant but returned to the grazing division the following year where he was promoted to grazing examiner. On May 23, 1918, he resigned to join the US Navy, returning eight months later to the grazing division as an examiner in early 1919. From July to September of that year, Martineau was a grazing examiner on the Salmon National Forest. He resigned on April 15, 1920. He was living in Logan, Utah and had the Federal Bakery there.

**Mathias, Royal F.**

In 1908, Mathias was stationed in the Tonopah area near Barley Creek. He was the forest supervisor of the Nevada National Forest (1909-12) and the Salmon National Forest (1912-1913). The January 1913 reported his resignation from the Forest Service.

**Mathis, David**

According to *Stanley-Sawtooth Country* by Esther Yarber, Mathis was ranger of the Stanley/Valley Creek district of the Challis National Forest after Harold Wadley. This suggests Mathis was ranger from 1967 to 1968 but this is yet to be confirmed by historical documents.

**Maughan, Roy**

Maughan ("of Price") played "the reverend" in the 1950 shotgun wedding representing the consolidation of the Manti and La Sal national forests. It is not clear if he was the same Roy H. Maughan, an assistant clerk on the Fishlake National Forest, who transferred in 1938 to the Challis National Forest.

**Maw, Edward C.**

Maw attended Idaho State College for two years before transferring to Utah State University where he graduated with a degree in forestry in 1942. He was the ranger of Medicine Lodge Ranger District on the Salmon/Targhee from 1948 to 1950 and later served as forest supervisor on the Caribou (1960-65), Toiyabe (1965-71) and Boise national forests. He also spent one year in the R4 Division of Range Management. Maw retired in 1979 from his position as supervisor of the Boise NF. The Region 4 History Collection contains his oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-077).

**McClung, James H.**

McClung received an appointment as forest guard (hunter) on the Salmon National Forest in March 1910.

**McConkie, Andrew R.**

McConkie entered the Forest Service as Junior Forester in April 1936 and was assigned to the Standard Timber Company's tie sale. He was detailed to the Division of Timber Management in the Regional Office during 1937. In March 1937, McConkie became ranger of the Paddy Flat Ranger District. He held the same position on the Salmon National Forest for the Copper Creek Ranger District from 1938 to 1943. A ranger at Heber City in the early 1950s, McConkie had to be relocated after a "hate campaign" was led against him. On January 26, 1958, he became supervisor of the Ashley National Forest, retiring from that position on June 30, 1973 after 40 years with the Forest Service. His retirement notice in the *Old Timers News* indicated he had also worked at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and as assistant supervisor of the Bridger NF.

**McCracken, Clarence L.**

From 1914 to at least 1916, McCracken was the Indianola District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest. He was assigned to the Leesburg Ranger District in 1918 but resigned on January 31, 1918.

**McDonald, Charles H.**

McDonald worked as the Blacks Fork District Ranger on the Wasatch National Forest in 1921-24. He became a junior range examiner for the G.S. (Grazing Section?) in 1924. C. H. McDonald – possibly the same person – is listed as the Teton District Ranger from 1927 to 1931. He also worked as the Sublett district ranger on the Minidoka (1937-1941) and Medicine Lodge RD on the Salmon (1941 until at least 1944). As of 1968, McDonald was living in Stevensville, Montana.

**McDonald, W. J.**

By 1907, McDonald was appointed ranger on the Lemhi National Forest.

**McFrederick, Jack W.**

McFrederick was the Leadore district ranger (Salmon National Forest) from July 1956 until March 23, 1960.

**McKee, Ernest E.**

“Mac” McKee worked on the Bonneville National Forest (Colorado?) as a clerk (1909-10) and assistant ranger (1910-11). His appointment record indicates his name was changed on 11/19/1912 and he had a change in legal residence on 2/4/1913. In 1913, McKee transferred to the Bridger as a ranger and, after a few years, was promoted to deputy supervisor (1918-23). He was the Fremont District Ranger on the Wyoming/Bridger NF (1923-27). McKee served for 12 years as forest supervisor of the Challis from December 1, 1936 until his retirement on April 30, 1948. As of 1950, he was working for a transportation company in Challis.

**McKelvey, Charles**

He was a ranger on the Challis before resigning on July 27, 1916.

**McKibben/McKibbean, Jim**

McKibben was ranger of the Mackay District (Challis National Forest) from about 1981 until at least 1987.

**McPheters, Herbert G.**

McPheters held many positions with the Forest Service. He was a guard on the Weiser (1905), then worked on the Sawtooth as an assistant ranger (1906-07), deputy ranger (1907-08), ranger (1908), deputy forest supervisor (1908-17), and forest supervisor (1917-19). He went to the engineering section of the Regional Office as a national forest examiner (1919-23). (As of April 1921, he was in the R4 roads section of engineering.) McPheters was the Kaibab forest supervisor from February 1923 until July 1924 when he became its assistant forest supervisor. He was assistant supervisor of the Salmon National Forest in 1925. While in that position, he was killed in May of 1926 when he and a foreman were returning by truck to a forest road crew near Morgan Creek. A mechanical failure caused the truck to run off the Salmon River road about 25 miles upriver from Salmon.

**Metcalfe, Vernon**

Metcalfe first worked as a clerk in the Regional Office from 1907 until 1912 when he went to the Kaibab NF as a ranger. He returned to his previous position (1914-15) then became forest supervisor of the Toiyabe (1915-16) where, in 1915, he became the first Toiyabe officer to use an automobile, a Model T Ford. He was also supervisor of the Humboldt (1916-17) and Lemhi (1917-18) forests. Metcalfe returned to the Regional Office in 1918 as assistant district forester (Chief of Operations). Metcalfe 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, Metcalfe was an outspoken advocate for stockmen in the state.

**Miller, George A.**

Miller was ranger of the Lemhi NF's Medicine Lodge (1923-26) and Little Lost River (1926-43) districts. He resigned from the Forest Service, possibly from the Salmon National Forest, in 1949 to enter the livestock business. Miller passed away in Mackay on May 5, 1962.

**Mink, Oscar W.**

Mink worked on the Sawtooth as a guard (1913-16) and ranger (1916). He then transferred to the Humboldt where he was a ranger (1917-18) and deputy forest supervisor (1918-21). Some Humboldt records suggest he was the Jarbidge District Ranger (1916-19) and deputy forest supervisor (1919-21). Mink then went to the Weiser National Forest as deputy forest supervisor (1921-23) and forest supervisor (1923). From 1923 until 1931, he was the Lemhi forest supervisor.

**Moats, Albert L.**

According to his employment record, Moats was appointed from the District of Columbia, suggesting he came from the WO. He was a clerk on the Challis National Forest from 1910 until 1925 when he transferred to the Boise as senior clerk. He was still there in 1926. Moats retired on December 31, 1944 and lived in Boise. A 1950 issue of the Region 4 retirees' newsletter reported Moats had a reputation as a fisherman. "Last year he caught the prize winning trout in Idaho on the South Fork of the Boise River, on one of his own flies, specifically the 'Moats Special'."

**Moffett, Philip S.**

Philip S. Moffett was district ranger of the Targhee NF's Dubois district (1957-60) and the Challis NF's Mackay district (1960-70). He then served as ranger of the Cokeville District on the Bridger National Forest from 1970 until 1973 when it was absorbed by the Kemmerer District. He remained there as Kemmerer District Ranger from 1973 to 1983.

**Moir, Clarence D.**

Moir was a forest clerk who transferred from the Salmon National Forest to the Medicine Bow by early 1913.

**Moorhead, Jim**

Moorhead retired from the Forest Service in 1984 after 31 years of government service including time in the US Army during the Korean War. He began his Forest Service career as a junior forester on the Landmark District of the Boise National Forest, serving as district ranger there in 1958. He was also a ranger on the Bridger's Green River district (1963-66). He was staff officer (timber/recreation/fire/minerals) on the Challis National Forest from 1966 to 1972, then became a branch chief (timber/recreation/fire/minerals) on the Salmon National Forest (1972-84). He retired in 1984 and, as of 2010, resided in Salmon.

**Morin, Claude Orin**

Morin was born March 30, 1910 in Baker County, Oregon and married Olive Josephine Harrison in Weiser, Idaho in December 1930. He graduated from Oregon State University with a degree in forestry in 1933. On April 1, 1940, he transferred from the Targhee NF to the Challis NF where he became the Pahsimeroi District Ranger. He then was ranger of the Little Lost District on that forest from June 1, 1943 to March 16, 1944 when he transferred to the Payette NF. Morin was stationed at New Meadows for 13 years before transferring to the Regional Office in Ogden. His final career move was to the Washington Office. He retired from there in 1973. Morin passed away at an Ogden hospital on February 13, 2008 at the age of 97. One of his sons (Forest) also worked for the Forest Service and preceded him in death (also in Ogden).

**Morse, Alson D.**

Morse was appointed assistant forest ranger on the Lemhi, according to the June 1910 service directory.

**Morse, Grant A.**

Morse became the forest supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1950, having transferred from the Challis National Forest where he was assistant supervisor. Under his tenure, a new ranger station/residence was built in Dubois, Idaho, a ranger dwelling was completed at Driggs, Idaho for the Rapid Creek Ranger, and a new dwelling was built at Ashton, Idaho. In 1955, Morse transferred to the Black Hills National Forest.

**Motts, E. H.**

Motts was the Mountain View District Ranger (Lemhi National Forest) in 1920.

### **Mueller, Waldemar "Wally"**

According to a retirement announcement (*The Enterprise-Citizen*, 30 May 1974), Waldemar "Wally" Mueller, "a native of Sheboygan, Wis., graduated from the University of Idaho College of Forestry in 1941 with a degree in Forest Management. He worked on the Kaniksu National Forest in northern Idaho, and on the Sequoia National Forest in California before receiving his formal appointment on the Payette National Forest in 1946. Nearly 28 years of service were completed on six Ranger Districts of two National Forests. About 13 years were spent on the Salmon National Forest and 15 years were spent on the Targhee National Forest. Of these 28 years, 26 were spent in the district ranger position." Mueller was first appointed to a district ranger position in 1948 on the Rapid Creek Ranger District (Targhee National Forest) where he was stationed until 1951. Mueller transferred to the Salmon National Forest as the Yellowjacket District Ranger (1951-54) and the Indianola Ranger District (1955-64). He finished his career on the Targhee as the Spencer district ranger (1964-70) and Dubois district ranger (1970-74). He was a member of the Society of American Foresters, the Dubois Lions Club, the Masonic Lodge, and the Dubois Community Baptist Church. Mueller died on June 3, 1983 at the age of 68 in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

### **Murchie, Archie A.**

Murchie's first ranger job was on the Blacks Fork Ranger District of the Wasatch National Forest in 1935. He was there only three weeks before he was transferred to the Kamas Ranger District to take care of some problems there. In early 1936, he transferred back to the Wyoming National Forest, living in Kemmerer, for a short time to complete reports for a 1934 timber survey. The summer of 1936, he supervised a timber survey crew on LaBarge Creek. He went to the Challis National Forest to serve as ranger of the Valley Creek (briefly in 1936), Rapid River (1936-38), Loon Creek (1938-43), and Wildhorse (1943-47) district. Murchie then went to Nevada as the Ely District Ranger from 1947 to 1959. He transferred to the Toiyabe Supervisor's Office in November 1959 as staff officer in charge of range, wildlife and watershed. His memoirs are recorded in *The Free Life of a Ranger: Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965* by R. T. King. Murchie retired on December 27, 1965 and died at the age of 91 at his home in Carson City.

### **Naanes, Edward Rex**

Rex Naanes was born on July 3, 1920 in Cleveland, Kansas. He studied forestry at Colorado State University. As a Captain in the Army Field Artillery during WWII, he served in the Pacific and European theatres of operation. His first position with the Forest Service was in Reno. Naanes later was a ranger on the Salmon's Hughes Creek district (1951-54) and the Targhee's Ashton (1955-57) and Big Springs (1957-62) districts. Upon his retirement in 1975, he returned to his acreage in Kansas where he served as chairman of the Kansas Tree Farm Association for 20 years. He was also a Fellow in the Society of American Foresters. Naanes passed away on April 13, 2008 in Parsons, Kansas.

### **Nelson, Camas**

According to his appointment records, Camas Nelson worked in Montana before coming to Region 4. He was a guard on the Big Hole National Forest (1908) and an assistant ranger on the Beaverhead (1910-11). Nelson then worked on the Salmon as an assistant ranger (1911-13) and ranger (1913-14). As of 1915, he was stationed in Junction (Leadore Ranger District) but it is not clear if he was a ranger of that district. He transferred to the Caribou, where he was ranger on the Snake River (1915-20 and 1924-27) and Montpelier (1920-24) districts. In March of 1927, Nelson transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest. Former Supervisor Charles D. Simpson wrote in 1967, "Camas Nelson was on the bookish order. He was well read. Methodical and orderly, he kept good records. He didn't ride so many miles in a week as some but he didn't do much backtracking. He got results and without rocking the boat."

### **Newcomer, Robert E.**

On June 29, 1950, Newcomer transferred from the Teton NF to the Challis NF to become the Loon Creek District Ranger. He was there until April 13, 1952 when he transferred to the Stanley Ranger District, now part of the Sawtooth NRA. His next appointment, beginning October 1, 1961, was in the RO Division of Recreation and Lands. Newcomer retired in May of 1973.

### **Nichols, George**

The June 1907 field program reported he was appointed as forest guard on the Lemhi (North) National Forest. George Nichols should not be confused with architect George Lee Nichols.

**Nichols, George Lee**

George Nichols was born on July 5, 1896 in Salt Lake City to George Edward Nichols (b. 6/27/1865) and Irene Lee (b. 7/16/1870), both of whom were born in Salt Lake City. He served in the Army during World War I. In 1922, he married Ardella Wheeler, with whom he had two sons, George W. (b. about 1925) and Paul E. (b. about 1929) and a daughter, Annette. According to his appointment record, Nichols was hired in the Forest Service's R4 headquarters (Ogden) as a draftsman "reinst. From Vet. Bureau." Unfortunately, no date is given for his appointment. He was promoted to chief draftsman on July 1, 1924 and later to architectural engineer. Nichols served as Region 4 first architect, making a significant contribution to the development of many ranger stations, guard stations, and other administrative sites. A licensed engineer and land surveyor, he developed an architectural identity for the region by designing many, if not all, of its standard plans in the 1930s and 1940s. During World War II, he co-designed a gun plant in Pocatello for the Navy and was in charge of buildings for the Ninth Service Command of the Army. After retiring on July 31, 1956, Nichols became active in the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, holding local and national offices over many years. He was involved with numerous civic and professional organizations including the Red Cross, Kiwanis Club, and the National Association of Professional Engineers. Nichols died on May 10, 1972 in Ogden, Utah. His biography is available in the Region 4 History Collection.

**Noble, Edward Lawrence**

Ed Noble was born on May 21, 1919 in Santa Barbara, California. He graduated from the University of Idaho in 1942 with a degree in forestry and served in WWII in the U.S. Navy as a Lieutenant Commander on a destroyer. Upon his return, in the spring of 1946, he accepted a position on the Payette National Forest. He was a ranger on the Salmon NF's Leadore district (1948-50) and the Minidoka NF's Sublett (Malta) district (1950-54). In the mid-1950s, Noble transferred to the Boise National Forest (possibly as a forester). A hydrologist by training, he was appointed as Region 4's Branch Chief in the Division of Watershed Management. He was Director of Area Planning and Development in State and Private Forestry when he retired on July 7, 1974 after 33 years of service. Noble passed away of natural causes in Ogden, Utah on June 17, 2007. His wife Delpha was also a former Forest Service employee. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of Ed's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-078).

**Nord, Arthur "Art" G.**

Nord's career spanned forty years, beginning as a guard on the Palisade (later Targhee) National Forest in 1915 but he left in 1917 to join the US Army Engineers. He served with that unit in France until 1919 when he returned to the Targhee as a ranger. There, he worked on District 2 (Victor—Grandview Point District) in 1917, District 5 (Ashton, Idaho) in 1919, and District 9 (Hawley Gulch) in 1920-23. Nord transferred to the Wyoming National Forest in 1923 where he was immediately promoted to deputy forest supervisor, then assistant supervisor (1924-25). He became forest supervisor of the Ashley National Forest in 1925 and later served in the same position on the Wasatch (1930-34), Challis (May 16 to June 30, 1936), and Cache (1936-40) forests. He also worked for two years in Region 9 as the assistant regional forester for operation and personnel (1934-36). Nord later (1940) became Region 4's assistant regional forester of lands and recreation, retiring from that position on December 31, 1956. He died from a heart attack nine months later on August 28, 1957 at the age of 65. Nord played a significant role in the configuration and management of the Utah forests. He is credited with the restoration of the Wheeler Creek watershed and for advocating the development of recreation use at Snow Basin and Pineview Reservoir. He was instrumental in Congress passing legislation that allowed the Forest Service to use receipts for the purchase of damaged lands in need of restoration. In 1935, Nord proposed the creation of a natural history field house, which in 1947 was realized in Vernal, Utah. He is memorialized at the Art Nord Trail on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

**O'Connell, John A.**

A regional newsletter reported, in April 1917, that O'Connell was recently assigned as clerk of the Salmon. He was clerk on the Humboldt National Forest in April of 1921.

**Olant, V.**

In 1919, V. Olant was the Salmon NF's Leadore district ranger, possibly on an acting appointment.

**Olsen, Jesse H.**

From 1924 to 1928, Olsen was ranger of the Antelope Ranger District on the Lemhi National Forest.

**Olsen, Orange A.**

Olsen wrote an account of his work, which was published in a book titled "*Elk Below!*" (Stevens & Wallis, Inc., 1945) after his untimely death in 1945. According to this thin volume, Orange was born October 10, 1890 with a twin named Henning. Both were named after their grandfathers, Orange Seely and Henning Olsen, who were Utah pioneers. His parents Abenadi and Hannah Seely Olsen raised him on a farm. He attended three years of high school in the Emery Stake Academy. Olsen served his LDS mission in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria from 1910 until 1912. He then worked as a clerk in the Castle Dale Cooperative store (2 years), then as a bookkeeper for the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company. He married Aileen Brown of Salt Lake City in 1915 and took a correspondence course in law. Olsen began work with the Forest Service in November 1917 as a clerk in the Manti Supervisor's Office in Ephraim. He was the Mammoth District Ranger (near Fairview) on the Manti from 1918 until 1922 when he became deputy forest supervisor. He then served as forest supervisor of the Lemhi (1922-23), La Sal (1923-26) and Dixie (1926-31) forests. Olsen transferred to the RO to head up the wildlife division in 1931. He died in an airplane crash while conducting an aerial count of elk on the Bridger National Forest. Olsen's significant contributions are well documented in his book.

**O'Neill, John T.**

O'Neill retired on April 23, 1965 from his position in the R4 Chief of the fiscal management branch. He was a forest clerk on the La Sal National Forest from 1932 to 1933. He also served on the Bridger, Salmon, Payette and Boise forests before going to Ogden.

**Oquin, J. L. "Jack"**

The *Intermountain Ranger* stated in January 1917 that Oquin just completed building a barn on the Boise National Forest. In April 1917, he completed two correspondence courses. He served as the Forney District Ranger on the Salmon National Forest from 1918 to 1919. His name is also seen in some records as "O'Quin."

**Oswald, Jr., Frances C.**

Oswald was a junior forester on the La Sal National Forest for a few weeks in 1936. He was a landscape architect on the La Sal National Forest in January 1937. He designed recreational areas on the Ashley, Wyoming, Caribou, Teton, Sawtooth and Challis national forests.

**Owen, Donis W.**

Owen's career began in 1957 after receiving a degree in forestry from the University of California. His first job was on the Boise NF. He was district ranger on the Challis Ranger District (1963-68) before transferring to the Toiyabe as West Walker District Ranger (1968-73). Owen then went to the Supervisor's Office in Reno in a timber management position. From 1974 to 1985, Owen was ranger of the Dubois Ranger District on the Targhee, a position from which he retired. Two of his 30 years of federal employment were spent in the US Army during the Korean War.

**Parkinson, Dana**

Parkinson was appointed from Massachusetts and worked on a variety of Region 4 forests in many positions. From 1910 to 1912, he was a forest assistant on the Kaibab, Wasatch, Uinta, Nebo, and Boise forests. Some records indicate he acted in the capacity as a forest supervisor during this time. He remained on the Boise National Forest as a forest examiner (1913-14) and deputy forest supervisor (1914-17). Parkinson served as the Salmon National Forest supervisor from early 1917 until September 1918 when he left to join the Army. He returned in December as the La Sal National Forest supervisor but transferred five months later to the Wasatch. There he held the position of forest supervisor before becoming the senior administrative officer of the regional grazing division in 1925. The following year, Parkinson was promoted to assistant regional forester over lands and public relations. In 1936, he transferred to the Washington Office as chief of information and education. Parkinson retired from that position in June of 1955 then went to work for the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. until February 1968. He passed away at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland on April 3, 1971.

**Patee, Robert K.**

In October of 1977, the *Old Timers News* reported Patee had retired on August 29, 1977 after 27 years of service. He had been in charge of the tree improvement and silviculture programs for R4 since 1966. Following graduation in

forest management from the University of California, he was assigned to the Minidoka National Forest in 1950. From there he transferred in 1951 to the Sawtooth National Forest as assistant ranger at Ketchum. He was district ranger on that forest's Fairfield (1952-54) and Shake Creek (1954-56) districts. Patee next went to the Targhee National Forest as ranger of the Porcupine (1957-59), Ashton (1960), and Spencer (1960-64) districts. He also worked bug jobs on the Salmon and Challis national forests. During World War II, Patee served as a pilot in the Army Air Corps.

**Pearson, J. A.**

Pearson, assistant forest ranger on the Challis in 1908, was promoted to deputy supervisor on May 20, 1909. He held that position until 1910 when he transferred to the Salmon National Forest where he was deputy supervisor (1910-12) and forest supervisor (1913-17). Pearson resigned on May 31, 1917 and began working for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in Salmon.

**Pearson, Thomas V.**

Pearson may have been a clerk on the Payette in 1909-11. He worked on the Wyoming National Forest as a clerk (1911-16) and ranger (1916-17). He next went to the Weiser National Forest as a deputy forest supervisor (1917-21) and to the RO operations division. While in that office, he held titles of national forest examiner (1923-24), senior administrative assistant (1925), junior administrative officer (1929), and administrative officer (1936). He transferred from the RO to the Salmon National Forest, serving as its deputy supervisor (1938-39). By 1940, Pearson was in the Washington Office in charge of investigations, later transferring to the division of fire control. He died in Snowflake, Arizona on June 30, 1978.

Pearson is notable for suggesting the use of smokejumpers. In 1934, Pearson set up a parachute-jumping demonstration, suggesting the technique be used to transport firefighters by air. His experiments in the spring of 1935 included dummy drops and two live jumps by a professional jumper named J.B. Bruce (FS Old Timers Club newsletter, November 1954). It was not until 1939 that the idea was taken seriously and tested in Region 6.

**Pelton, Carrol C.**

Pelton was the Lemhi's Wildhorse District Ranger by 1920 until 1924.

**Pelton, James L.**

Pelton worked on the Lemhi National Forest. He was a forest guard when he surveyed the Fairview Administrative Site (1907) and an assistant ranger when he surveyed the Copper Basin Ranger Station. In April 1910, he was a deputy forest supervisor who transferred from the Lemhi to the Toiyabe. According to the January 1911 program, he transferred from his job as the Toiyabe's deputy supervisor to the Kaibab National Forest as forest supervisor; he was still there in 1912. Pelton resigned on July 17, 1914.

**Pence, Dan T.**

Dan Pence is part of a multi-generational family that worked or is working for the Forest Service. He was raised in Mackay with his 4 brothers: Ned, Lou, Carl, and Guy. His son is Jay Pence, current ranger at the Teton Basin Ranger District on the Caribou-Targhee. Dan graduated from the University of Idaho in 1961 and began working on the Salmon National Forest. He was assistant ranger on the Cobalt Ranger District before transferring to the Challis National Forest as Clayton/Yankee Fork district ranger (1969-1977). He then served as ranger on the Ruby Mountain Ranger District (Humboldt National Forest) for three years. Pence retired as staff officer in Dillon, Montana.

**Pence, Fred Carl**

Carl Pence was a forestry aid on the Challis Ranger District in 1963. He later became area ranger for the Sawtooth NRA (c.1988-1992), following a tour as planner at Jackson on the Bridger-Teton. He transferred from the SNRA to be supervisor of the Umatilla NF in Region 6. He then headed up the Columbia Basin Planning team (UCRB) during its last stages. He retired from that position and lives outside Boise. Carl has two stories beginning on page 455 of the book *Forest Service Memories*.



**Phillips, John L. "Roy"**

Roy Phillips was in charge of the Lemhi's Antelope (by 1920 until 1924) and Little Lost River (1924-26) districts. He worked on the Salmon National Forest as ranger of the Leadore district from 1926 until his retirement on October 31, 1947. He died in October 1967.

**Porter, Anna**

Porter was employed on the Dixie beginning in 1932 "on emergency work." She was a clerk on that forest in 1936 and, in February 1937, she transferred to Ogden to work in the office of Lands and Education and Information. In June 1937, Porter transferred to the Challis Supervisor's Office.

**Power, Harry H.**

Power was a forest clerk who transferred to the Salmon National Forest from the Medicine Bow by early 1913. He resigned from that position on November 12, 1916 due to ill health.

**Powers, Florian Eugene**

Gene Powers was a native of Wallowa, Oregon who graduated from Oregon State in 1929. He spent the early part of his career on the Idaho and Targhee forests, serving as ranger at Krassel from 1933 to 1937. He spent many years on the Salmon, first as deputy supervisor (1944-60) and then as supervisor (c.1960-70). Powers retired on April 18, 1970. The Region 4 History Collection contains his oral history interviews (Accession Nos. R4-1680-95-0001-02-04 and R4-1680-92-0024-087).

**Poynor, Neal or Neale E.**

Poynor transferred from the Weiser National Forest to the Salmon National Forest in December 1924. There he was ranger of the Yellowjacket (1924-26), Indianola (1926-1944), and Salmon (1944-1958) districts. He also served briefly as the Leadore District Ranger. Poynor retired on March 31, 1959 and lived in Salmon, Idaho. The Region 4 History Collection contains a copy of his 1969 oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-10).

**Presley, George L.**

He was ranger of the Stanley/Valley Creek district on the Challis National Forest, now part of the Sawtooth NRA, from 1968 to 1970.

**Price, William C.**

Price served with the US Air Force (1943-1945) and had temporary summer appointments on the Challis, Payette and Wasatch national forests from 1946 to 1950. He also had various assignments on the Fishlake. He worked on the Sawtooth's Malta Ranger District from 1969 until 1972 when he became the Burley district ranger on that forest. He retired from that position on June 1, 1979. On June 18, 2005, Price was killed in an automobile accident on Interstate 80 west of Salt Lake City.

**Quesnel, Clinton**

Quesnel was a foreman at the Forney CCC Camp F-167 during the summer of 1936. He had a college degree and passed the junior forester exam given in Twin Falls, Idaho. When Merle Markham, the ranger for the Lemhi Ranger District (Lemhi NF), returned to school during the fall of 1936, Quesnel took over for him. He later received a permanent appointment as the Lemhi District Ranger (1938-43) then went to the Salmon National Forest as Indianola District Ranger (1944-46). He resigned from the Forest Service and bought the Tendoy Store in Tendoy, Idaho. He and his wife sold the store and moved to Salmon where he worked briefly for the State before purchasing another store. Quesnel retired in the fall of 1974 and passed away on March 15, 1984 at age 72.

**Ray, Sydney E.**

Camp Superintendent for the Beaver Creek CCC Camp-F-82 in 1933. Occupied only for one season, the camp enrollees constructed buildings at the Cape Horn and Seafoam stations, as well as the Bulltrout Lake, Beaver Creek, and Greyhound roads.

**Rees, P. Max**

Rees graduated from Utah State University in 1940 with a degree in range management. He worked as a forest guard from 1937 through 1938; with the Soil Conservation Service in Malad from 1939 to 1941, and then joined the US Navy from 1942 to 1944. He returned to the SCS at Malad in 1945 but transferred to the Forest Service the following year. Rees was a ranger on the White Pine District (Nevada National Forest) from 1946 to 1949 and then on the Dixie's Panguitch Lake (1949-50) and East Fork (1950-53) districts. His next ranger assignments were on the Caribou's Montpelier District (April 1953 to 1955) and the Uinta's Heber City District. Rees also served as assistant supervisor on that forest, transferring from there on October 16, 1960 to the Challis as forest supervisor (1960-1963). He then worked as supervisor of the Sawtooth (1963-1969) and was the Region 4 Multiple Use Coordinator. Rees retired at the end of June 1979 from his position as Director of Regional Planning and Budget. He died of leukemia on February 22, 1986 in Salt Lake City at the University of Utah Hospital.

**Renner, Ernest A.**

Ernest A. Renner was employed on the Targhee as a guard (1910), assistant ranger (1910-13), ranger (1913-18) and deputy supervisor (1918-19). He was on either the Hallie Park or Ashton Ranger District in 1911. He served as the Ashton district ranger from at least 1915 until 1918. Renner was deputy supervisor of the Salmon National Forest from 1928 to 1922. He then served as supervisor of the Challis (1923-31) and Lemhi forests (1931-34). Renner was in the latter position when he died in an automobile accident on April 20, 1934.

**Richards, Albert G.**

Richards was an assistant ranger on the Lemhi National Forest in 1912 when he was placed in leave-without-pay status. The January 1913 Field Program reported that assistant ranger Richards had resigned from his position on the Lemhi.

**Robertson, Irvin C.**

Robertson worked on the Salmon National Forest as ranger of the early Middle Fork District (1926-28) and the Salmon Ranger District (1926-35). By 1939, he was administrative assistant in charge of fire control on the forest. A 1950 R4 retirees' newsletter stated Robertson was a manager of a furniture store at Salmon, Idaho and was involved with some mining.

**Romano, Dominick E.**

Romano entered the Forest Service in August 1921. He was a ranger on the Minidoka (1921), Nevada (1921-22), and Salmon (1922-26) forests. While at the latter, he was in charge of the Salmon Ranger District from 1922 to 1926. He took leave without pay in 1926 and 1927 to earn his forestry degree. He then served as deputy supervisor of the Salmon National Forest (1927-1937). In February 1937 he was transferred to the Regional Office as an associate forester in the Division of Timber Management. He retired on June 30, 1951 and lived in Ogden, Utah. Romano died in Ogden on August 13, 1965.

**Rouse, Burt F.**

While attending college, Rouse worked for the Forest Service on the Clearwater National Forest (1936) and Challis National Forest (1937 and 1938). After graduation, he joined the Army and served three years overseas. Rouse returned to the Forest Service in 1946, working on the Targhee's Heise Ranger District for a short time, then for a year as assistant ranger at the Buffalo Ranger Station. He was ranger on the Porcupine Ranger District from 1947 until 1951 when he transferred to the Fishlake National Forest. There he served as the Kanosh District Ranger from 1951 until 1958. This was followed by ranger appointments on the Ashley's Duchesne Ranger District (1958-1965) and the Wasatch's Tooele Ranger District (1965-1973). He retired in 1973 and passed away in 2007. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of Rouse's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-091).

**Rouse, Charles H.**

Rouse graduated from the University of Montana. He was a junior range examiner assigned to take charge of the Lemhi's Medicine Lodge Ranger District on April 1, 1930. Directories indicate he was there for a short time.

**Rowland, Dean C.**

Rowland was the ranger on the Little Bear River Ranger District (Cache National Forest) in 1942 and 1943, working from Logan. He left the Cache and, beginning April 1, 1946, was the Stanley District Ranger (Challis National Forest), remaining there until April 13, 1952 when he transferred to the Bridger National Forest. There, Rowland was the Cokeville District Ranger until 1956 when he moved to the Ashley. He worked for one year as the Vernal District Ranger, then was promoted to the position of recreation and lands staff officer on the Ashley. He remained in that job until his retirement in March of 1971.

**Rustay, Dale M.**

Appointed from Pennsylvania, Rustay worked on the Minidoka National Forest as a forest assistant in 1920 until at least April 1921. In 1922, he became a ranger and transferred to the Humboldt National Forest, where his title was changed back to forest assistant. Later that year, he worked for short periods on the Boise and Targhee forests. In 1923, he was assigned to what appears to be a section of the Regional Office. Rustay continued to move around, working on the Wyoming, Challis, and Cache forests in 1923-24, possibly as deputy forest supervisor. He became ranger on the Cache National Forest in July of 1924 but resigned from service the following April. While on the Cache, he reportedly worked on the Sherman Peak Ranger District (now part of the Caribou National Forest).

**Rutledge, J. L.**

He was assistant supervisor of the Salmon National Forest in 1926.

**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 1908. He was the Leadore district ranger (Lemhi National Forest) from 1908-09 and deputy forest supervisor on the Salmon National Forest (1909). He received a promotion to forest supervisor of the Salmon in January 1910, remaining in that position until 1912. Ryan transferred to Nevada where he 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.

**Safran, Robert Louis**

Safran was born in Salt Lake City and received his education at West High School and Utah State University. He served in World War II in the Coast Artillery. His first Forest Service assignment was as a lookout on the Salmon National Forest. By 1950, he was a forester on the Wasatch National Forest, assisting on the American Fork Ranger District. In 1952, he was ranger on the Granddaddy Lakes Ranger District (Wasatch). He transferred to the Teton National Forest as Gros Ventre District Ranger (1954-56) and Forest Supervisor (1964-72). Safran also served on the Forest Service Avalanche Control Team at the VIII Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, California. He was past president of the Jackson Hole Rotary Club and had been an exalted ruler of the Jackson Hole Elks Club. He received an honorary membership in the Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association. He is the only individual outside of the organization ever to receive that honor. Safran served as the Region 4 Director of Recreation and Lands in the early 1980s and, after 40 years of service, retired on July 2, 1984. He passed away at age 77 from cancer on March 16, 2002 at Rocky Mountain Care Center. He was buried at the Aspen Cemetery in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

**Sanford, Earl Clifford**

Appointed from Michigan, Sanford worked as forest assistant for the Regional Office for several forests (1912-14), including the Lemhi. From 1914 to 1915, he was an examiner on the Wasatch National Forest. He became deputy supervisor of the Wyoming (1915), Caribou (1915-16), and Challis (1916-17) forests before being promoted to forest supervisor of the Idaho National Forest in 1917. He left that year to join the US Army but returned in 1919. Sanford served as supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from 1919 until May 1, 1928 when he transferred to the RO to work in timber management. He left the Region in March 1935 to accept an appointment in Region 9 as regional forest inspector. After two years, he became General Superintendent of the National Agricultural Research Center at

Beltsville, Maryland. He then returned to Region 4 to take charge of the Sevier River Flood Control Survey as project leader at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. He was the Ashley Supervisor from 1941 to 1944. Sanford retired on October 31, 1945 and went on to work part-time for a trucking outfit (possibly in Ogden). As of 1965, he was living in Baker, Oregon.

In his memoirs, Ranger Gene Briggs wrote affectionately of Earl "Sandy" Sanford, who had encouraged Briggs to join the Forest Service. Briggs wrote, "He was a graduate Forester and had served under the rank of captain during the first world war. He was an excellent surveyor and mapper and headed the survey work which produced the fine contour and drainage map of the Caribou National Forest." Briggs credited Sanford with fairness and hard work, noting "his endurance capacity, and willingness to do more than his share of the work finally affected his health. It happened while Sandy was directing suppression work with hundreds of men on the Partridge Creek fire in the breaks of the Salmon River in Idaho in 1931. Sandy simply wore his strong legs out and has never recovered from the injuries he received."

#### **Schroeder, August A.**

According to the June 1910 Field Program, Gus Schroeder was appointed assistant forest ranger on the Salmon. He was in charge of the Leesburg Ranger District in 1910 and 1911. By October 1912, he transferred to the Idaho Land Exchange project from his assignment. Schroeder returned a year later but resigned on May 15, 1913.

#### **Schuldt, Alden T. or R.**

From 1963 until 1968, Schuldt was the Gros Ventre District Ranger on the Teton National Forest. He later transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest where he worked as the last Shake Creek district ranger (1970-1972). Schuldt also was stationed on the Salmon National Forest as the Salmon District Ranger (by 1975 and until at least 1978).

#### **Schulze, Nathan C.**

Schulze was ranger of the Lemhi's Medicine Lodge Ranger District beginning in 1927 until he resigned on November 30, 1929.

#### **Scott, James E.**

Appointed from Vermont, Scott was a clerk on the Salmon (1910-12), Ashley (1912-15), and Boise (1915) forests, as well as in the RO (1916-19). He was promoted to national forest inspector in 1919, a position he held at the time he transferred to the Washington Office in 1922.

This may be the same James Scott who was Chief of Maintenance in Ogden in August 1917. His service in Ogden covered the years 1910-1922. After leaving Region 4, he organized the public relations office in the Eastern Region and subsequently put in six years as Supervisor of the White Mountain and Green Mountain forests in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. He also served several years as Chief of Operations and as Associate Regional Forester in Region 7 and two years as Chief of Operations on the Silcox staff. He moved into the Bureau of the Budget in the autumn of 1938 and retired in February 1949. After retirement, he lectured at Florida State University, helped install a modern budgetary system for the city of Richmond, Virginia and made a four-month inspection of America's civil government activities in Germany, with brief looks at embassy and consular set-ups in Rome, Paris, London and Dublin. He also made analytical studies of three Truman budgets of private research organizations and worked as a technical advisor to a group of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House of Representatives. (James Scott letter published in Old Timers Club newsletter, March 1953) James Scott passed away in Florida on April 12, 1966 at age 75.

#### **Scribner, Clayton W.**

The son of Sid Scribner, a forest supervisor, Clayton joined the Forest Service in 1929 as a junior forester on the Manti National Forest. He also worked on the Payette National Forest before transferring to the Challis National Forest. There, he was district ranger of the Rapid River (1933-35) and Clayton districts (1935-36). On April 1, 1936, Scribner succeeded Felix Koziol as assistant forest supervisor on the Wasatch National Forest. His title was changed to assistant forester the following year. In April 1937, Scribner transferred to Washington DC as Associate Forester,

Division of State and Private Forestry, Region 7. He resigned in 1938 to go into private business. Scribner died May 17, 1960 of a heart attack. At the time, he resided in Exeter, California.

**Scribner, Sidney C.**

Scribner's personnel record indicates he worked in California and Utah before he was hired as a clerk on the Idaho National Forest in 1910. He held this position until 1913 when he was employed in the RO silviculture office as a scaler (1913-17) and lumberman (1917). Scribner went to the Salmon National Forest as deputy supervisor (1917-18) and soon became supervisor (1918-26). He then worked as supervisor of the Idaho (1926-36) and Targhee (1936-38). Scribner retired on June 30, 1938 and moved to Exeter, California. As of 1950, Scribner and his son Clayton, also a former Forest Service employee, were raising grapes "on a large scale" there. Scribner died in Exeter on July 12, 1961.

**Shanafelt, William H.**

From May 17 to September 30, 1907, Shanafelt was a guard on the Challis portion of the Salmon River Forest Reserve. The following year, he worked on the Lemhi North National Forest from May to July when he transferred to the Challis – also as a forest guard. He resigned on November 10, 1908.

**Shank, Henry M.**

Shank was hired as a surveyor draftsman in the RO engineering office in 1921 and, in 1924, he was promoted to associate civil engineer. He concentrated on fire-related projects. According to his article in "The History of Engineering in the Forest Service," he developed in 1932 the "seen area coverage" to determine locations of fire lookouts and the "cumulative humidity deficiency" method of measuring fire danger. In 1933, he supervised the first nine CCC camps in Idaho. Shank was appointed the Payette Forest Supervisor, much to his surprise, in early 1936, remaining there for four years. He was the Region 4's chief of fire control from 1941-43, then became the regional engineer. (1943-47). Shank described himself as a "traveling balloon for the Washington Office," from 1947-49. In 1951, he Region 2's regional engineer, retiring from there on December 31, 1959 after 39 years of service. In "The History of Engineering," Anthony Dean wrote that Shank was born in Texas and was a World War I veteran. He described him as "tall, rangy, of medium complexion; a man of strong convictions; self-disciplined and a maintainer of discipline; excellent horseman, good fisherman, keen and successful hunter of big game, duck, pheasant, quail; a good man to be with on a pack trip. He was the practical engineer type, self-taught in design; an excellent field engineer. His endurance was phenomenal when he was in his prime. Mr. Shank was appointed Supervisor of the Challis NF January 16, 1936 to March 1, 1936. He did not take over during that time. From the information above it would appear that he was instead sent to the Payette (then known as the Idaho NF) as Supervisor. The Region 4 History Collection contains a transcript of Shank's oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-92-0024-092.)

**Shaw, Charles C.**

In 1915, Shaw was appointed forest guard on the Challis National Forest's Bonanza District. He became its district ranger (1916-17) then served as the Garden Creek/Challis district ranger (1918-19). After that time, records list him as "Ranger-at-Large" for the Challis National Forest where he stayed until resigning in 1924. As "Ranger-at-Large," he handled roads, trails, and improvements for the Forest.

**Shaw, William H. "Howard"**

Howard Shaw began his career as a fire guard on the Payette NF following his graduation from the University of Idaho. After a brief hitch on the Wasatch, he went to the Boise where he was a district ranger (District 9 in 1949) and, beginning in 1951, assistant supervisor. He then served as supervisor of the Salmon National Forest (1956-59). In 1959, Shaw transferred to the R4 Division of Recreation and Lands in Ogden. He retired in late 1970.

**Shepard, Melvin/Merlin/Marlin C.**

Shepard was first employed in 1931 as a firefighter at Stanley, Idaho. He retired as fire control officer on November 18, 1967 and lived in Challis, Idaho. He died of an apparent heart attack at the Mahoney Ranch in Stanley Basin on September 19, 1971.

**Siegel, John W.**

Siegel was a clerk on the Salmon in April 1917 when he was transferred to District 6.

**Sill, Milton C.**

On August 1, 1943, Sill transferred from the Boise the Challis where he was ranger of several districts: the Pahsimeroi (1943-50), Little Lost River (1950-56), and Mackay (1956). On June 3, 1956, he went to the Bridger National Forest. Sill was the Bedford (1958-62) and Thayne ranger (1962-63). He retired on June 13, 1963 and lived in North Ogden, Utah.

**Slavin, Otis W.**

A native of the Salmon River country born in 1892, Otis Slavin began working for the Forest Service in 1914. His first assignment was to a trail crew. He left the Forest Service in July 1918 to serve in the military but returned and worked as ranger of the Forney (1923-24), Lemhi (1924-1927), and Salmon (1935-1944) districts. He then was the Ashton district ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1944 until retiring on December 31, 1954. Slavin later lived in Boise. The R4 History Collection has a copy of his 1970 oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-11).

**Smith, C. L.**

In 1908, C. L. Smith was supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest, operating from Mackay, Idaho. He also served as supervisor of the Manti National Forest from 1910 to 1911. This may be the same man as Charles L. Smith, forest supervisor of the Fishlake National Forest from 1909 to 1910.

**Smith, Clarence O.**

Smith retired on May 31, 1956 and lived in Salmon, Idaho. He passed away in July of 1966.

**Smith, George W.**

Smith passed the ranger exam in 1909 and was appointed to Challis National Forest on July 8, 1909 where he was placed in charge of the Clayton district. During that time, he was promoted from assistant ranger to ranger in 1914. He left that position in 1918 when he was furloughed for military service. His brother John replaced him as Clayton ranger. A George Smith was Camp Superintendent of the CCC White Valley/Challis Camp F-85 in 1933. This camp was on the Challis and its principal projects were construction of the Challis Headquarters Buildings and the Sleeping Deer Truck Trail.

**Smith, Henry L.**

Smith worked on the Weiser as a guard (1913) and assistant ranger (1914-16). He was a ranger on the Albion Ranger District of the Minidoka (1916-24), as well as deputy forest supervisor (1924) and principal clerk (1924-25) on the Idaho National Forest. He transferred to the Challis in 1925 in the position of senior clerk. Smith retired on June 30, 1949 and lived in Challis.

**Smith, John R.**

When his brother George left for military service in 1918, John R. Smith took over his position as the Clayton District Ranger on the Challis National Forest. He remained there until 1920.

**Smith, Tatterson W.**

Tat Smith grew up and attended college in Pennsylvania before heading west. He began his Forest Service career as a seasonal employee on the Greys River RD of the Bridger-Teton NF. His permanent appointment came in the summer of 1958 as a forester on the Salmon NF. He later was drafted into the military, working on the Cache when he returned. Smith was the Montpelier District Ranger from 1966 until July 1973 when the Preston, Paris, and Montpelier districts were combined. (He also may have served as the Paris District Ranger beginning in 1969). In 1974, he took a supervisory forester position in Montpelier in order to stay in southeast Idaho, remaining there until his retirement in 1997.

**Sparhawk, William N.**

Appointed from New Hampshire, Sparhawk was a forest assistant on the Salmon (1910-11) and Sevier (1911-13) forests. He then worked as a forest examiner on the Payette NF (1913-14) and in the Region 4 silviculture division (1914-16). He transferred to Washington on January 15, 1916.

**Steeple, Emmett**

In the summer of 1934, Steeple was the superintendent for the CCC White Valley Camp F-85 on the Challis National Forest. In 1939, he became superintendent of the Redfish Lake CCC Camp on the Sawtooth National

**Sternberg, Samuel E.**

Sternberg was reportedly the ranger of the Forney district on the Salmon National Forest from 1917 to 1918. However, a 1921 newsletter claims he resigned on September 30, 1917 and took up ranching at Forney.

**Stewart, Sidney S.**

Stewart was a graduate of Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana and the University of Michigan. He worked as forest assistant on the Kaibab (1909-11) and La Sal (1911-13) national forests. In 1913, he went to the Salmon National Forest as deputy supervisor. He remained in this position until 1917 when he transferred to the Regional Office's silviculture branch as forest examiner. Stewart became supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest on July 1, 1924. In 1934, he received an appointment as supervisor of the La Sal National Forest, serving there from January 1935 until 1937 when he transferred to the Wasatch National Forest as assistant supervisor. His title was listed as associate forester by the time he retired on November 30, 1941. Stewart remained in Salt Lake City until his death on December 6, 1970 at the age of 90. He was buried in Ogden.

**Stratford, Howard J.**

He was a clerk on the Humboldt (1917-18), Minidoka (1918), and Lemhi (1919-23) forests. He left in 1918 to join the Army, returning in February of 1919. Stratford resigned on May 15, 1920.

**Strom, Bert**

Strom transferred to the North Fork District of the Salmon NF in 1975 from the St. Joe Forest in Region 1. He stayed on the Salmon until moving to the Boise NF at Emmett. Following this assignment, he transferred to the Boise Supervisor's Office.

**Strunk, Ray**

Camp Superintendent for the Pass Creek CCC Camp 404 on the Challis, which was built and occupied in October of 1935

**Swan, William**

Swan was a ranger in charge of the Salmon Ranger District in 1909 until 1913 when he was assigned to the Idaho Land Exchange project. Swan resigned on May 31, 1916.

**Tempest, Robert A.**

Robert A. Tempest received his appointment in 1909 to the Targhee NF. He was the Victor District Ranger on the Palisade National Forest from 1913 to 1917. He was also a ranger on the Salmon and resigned on June 30, 1918 to become a contractor in Rexburg, Idaho.

**Thompson, Glenn A.**

Thompson was born in 1909 in Payette County, Idaho at the Indian Valley Ranch on the North Fork of Crane Creek. His brother Lavelle, who also worked for the Forest Service, was born in 1912. Glenn moved with his family to the South Fork ranch in 1928. He went to the School of Forestry at Oregon State University and was appointed ranger of the Payette's Chamberlain District in 1939. In 1942, he was ranger at New Meadows then became fire control officer on the Idaho National Forest. His positions after that included: assistant supervisor of the Deerlodge NF in Montana, supervisor of the Salmon (1951-56), Washington Office staff jobs, and Southeastern Area Director of State and Private Forestry. He died in 1977 at the age of 68.

**Thompson, John**

According to *Stanley-Sawtooth Country* by Esther Yarber, Thompson was a rancher and the first USFS fire guard for the Stanley Basin area (from May to November of 1908).

**Thorson, Grant M.**

Thorson began his Forest Service career on the Dixie. He was on the Challis National Forest as the May District Ranger (1969-72) and the Lost River District Ranger (1972-81). In 1981, he went to the Ashley as the Roosevelt District Ranger.

**Tingle, H. B.**

Tingle was Camp Superintendent of the Bonanza CCC Camp F-83 on the Challis NF from 1937-1941.

**Tobias, Ross S.**

Ross Tobias was about eight years old when his father, Solon Tobias, settled on Hayden Creek in the Salmon area in 1894. He passed the ranger exam in Salmon in 1907 and, on April 22 of that year, was assigned to the Challis area (then part of the Salmon River Forest Reserve). He transferred on July 1, 1908 to the Challis National Forest as assistant forest ranger at a salary of \$900 per year. He was in charge of the Loon Creek area (1907-09) then went back to the Salmon on the Lemhi and Junction Districts in 1909. He was the Forney district ranger in 1910-11. One source states he resigned on November 4, 1911, which is consistent with the January 1912 field program. This may have been a temporary situation because his Forest Service diaries span from 1907 to 1913. Tobias left Idaho for the east in 1919 but returned to Salmon later that year. The R4 History Collection contains a transcript of his 1970 oral history interview (Accession No. R4-1680-95-0001-02-05).

**Tracht, LeRoy**

After passing the ranger examination 1911, Tracht was appointed assistant ranger on the Challis National Forest in 1912. He worked on the Bonanza Ranger District before resigning on January 31, 1914.

**Tschanz or Tschamp, Otto H.**

Otto H. Tschanz was listed as a forest clerk on the Lemhi who resigned on January 20, 1919 and went into the confectionery business in Mackay, Idaho. Otto H. Tschamp was acting ranger of the Loon Creek Ranger District from 1945 to 1946, likely while other forest officers were on military duty.

**Twadell or Twaddell, Jr., William W.**

Forest assistant Twaddell transferred from the Salmon to the Fishlake in 1911. He resigned from his position as forest ranger on the Teton on July 6, 1912.

**Van Winkle, Harry H. "Rip"**

Harry H. "Rip" Van Winkle received his degree in forestry from the University of Montana in 1927. While attending school, he worked seasonally for the Forest Service on the Lolo, Kaniksu, Boise, and Targhee national forests as well as the Great Basin Experiment Station. Records indicate in 1927 he was in charge of the Medicine Lodge District at Dubois in 1927, the same year he permanently entered the Forest Service as assistant compiler at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Later appointments included: guard on the La Sal National Forest (1928), Monticello district ranger on the La Sal National Forest (1928-1929), Pole Creek district ranger on the Sawtooth (1930-1931), and Medicine Lodge district ranger at Dubois, Idaho (1931-c.1936). Van Winkle was on detail with the Resettlement Administration from May 16, 1936 to April 16, 1937. In 1938, he transferred from his job as Pine District Ranger on the Boise to assistant forester on that forest. Van Winkle also served in the R4 Division of Recreation and Lands before transferring to the Teton National Forest as supervisor in 1957. He remained there until he retired on December 27, 1963. He died in Jackson, Wyoming on April 19, 1989 at the age of 87. The Region 4 History Collection contains two oral history interviews with Van Winkle (Accession nos. R4-1680-92-0024-0112 and R4-1680-92-0024-0111).

**Wadley, Harold E.**

In 1960, Wadley was working on the Wasatch National Forest, assisting the Evanston District Ranger. He then became the Tooele District Ranger from 1960 or 61 until December 10, 1961 when he was appointed ranger of the Stanley/Valley Creek Ranger District of the Challis National Forest (now part of the Sawtooth). He left that position in 1967 to re-join the US Marine Corps to serve in Vietnam. He had been in the Corps starting in May of 1951. According to Ron Stoleson, Wadley later returned to the Forest Service and become ranger on the St. Marie's District



of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. He received the USDA Superior Service Award in May of 1967 shortly after re-joining the Marine Corps. The award was for "sustained performance of outstanding public service and courageous leadership in the search and rescue of lost and injured people under adverse conditions" while on the Stanley Ranger District.

**Walker, R. S.**

Walker was Camp Superintendent of the Bonanza CCC Camp F-83 in 1933. He is also listed as being superintendent for the Clayton Camp 407, the Bonanza Camp F-83 and the White Valley Camp F-85 in 1936.

**Walter/Walters, Paul**

Paul Walter or Walters was in charge of the Challis's Bonanza Ranger District (1908-09) and the Salmon's Indianola Ranger District (1909-10). The January 1912 Field Program reported he was an assistant ranger on "leave without pay" status.

**Wardleigh, Ronald D.**

Wardleigh was born in Ogden, Utah and, in 1955, graduated from Utah State University with a degree in timber management. He spent two summers as a seasonal employee of the Targhee NF and as a part-time employee of the RO while attending college. After participating in the ROTC program, he received a commission in the Army in September 1955, serving in Germany. He returned to the Forest Service as leader of the bark beetle control project on the Ashley NF. In June 1959, Wardleigh was assigned to the Dushesne Ranger District. He subsequently transferred to the Toiyabe NF as Alpine District Ranger and worked on the National Forest Recreation Resource Inventory until October of 1961. From then until May 1966, he wrote recreation management plans for six national forests while working out of Salt Lake City. Wardleigh was assigned to the Challis NF as the staff specialist for timber, lands, recreation, soil, water, minerals and land appraisals. His assignment there lasted from May 1966 until his retirement in 1986 after 30 years of service.

**Warren, Sam E.**

Sam Warren served as district ranger on several Region 4 forests, including the Toiyabe (Fallon District, 1961-64 and West Walker District, 1964-69), the Challis (Challis District, 1969-72 and Middle Fork District, 1972-78, overseeing both for a short time in 1972), the Bridger-Teton (Pinedale District, 1978-87), and the Wasatch-Cache (Kamas District, 1987-1990). He retired in January 1990 and now (2010) lives in Florida.

**Watts, Gordon L.**

Watts, a native of Boise, graduated in 1941 from the University of Michigan with a degree in forestry in. He then served a tour with the Army attaining the rank of major. His work assignments with the Forest Service included: district ranger on the Boise (D3) in 1949, assistant supervisor of the Challis, a position in the Washington Office, forest supervisor of the Targhee (1956-59), and the R4 assistant regional forester for watershed and multiple use (1960s). He is credited with the "Keep Idaho Green" slogan.

**Weber, J. Roy**

Weber was Camp Superintendent on the Lemhi-Wildhorse CCC Camp-F-81 in 1933. This camp was occupied for one season only and its principal project was construction of Wildhorse Ranger Station buildings.

**Weber, W. (or H.) B.**

Weber was in charge of the Lemhi Agency area of the Salmon National Forest by June 1907. In 1915, he was ranger of "the Gilmore area" on that forest.

**Wheeler, Allen H.**

Wheeler, a WWI veteran, was a ranger for at least 30 years, beginning on the Salmon National Forest as ranger of the Forney (1920-23) and Hughes Creek (1923-47) districts. He transferred to the Challis NF on June 1, 1947 as ranger of the Wildhorse District where he remained until his retirement on June 30, 1950. Wheeler moved to Boise and later died there on June 8, 1968.

**White, Russell M.**

A ranger on the Salmon National Forest, White was in charge of the early Middle Fork District (1927-28) and the Forney District (briefly in 1928).

**Wick, John M.**

Wick was on the Boise in July 1937. From 1939 to 1942, he was the ranger at Krassel on the Idaho National Forest. He transferred from the Idaho NF to the Challis NF on March 16, 1944. There, he was ranger of the Little Lost River District (1944-50) and Wildhorse (1950-56) districts. On July 15, 1956, Wick went to the Wallowa-Whitman NF in Region 6.

**Wilbur, Charles P.**

A forest assistant on the Salmon, Wilbur resigned on July 17, 1910. He became State Forester in Trenton, New Jersey.

**Wildes, Charles C.**

Chuck Wildes graduated from the University of Montana with a degree in forestry. His Forest Service career began in 1962 as a seasonal employee on the Flathead NF in Montana, working as a smokechaser, lookout and trail foreman until 1966. He then was a smokejumper at Missoula for three years. Subsequently, he held positions that involved him in various resource activities such as timber, recreation, minerals, land uses, fire, wilderness, wildlife and range. Wildes transferred from his job as deputy supervisor of the Tonto National Forest to the Challis forest supervisor position (1990-95). For a short time in 1995, he was acting supervisor of the newly consolidated Salmon-Challis National Forest. He then became forest supervisor of the Lolo NF in Missoula, a position he held until retirement.

**Williams, Alan**

Williams passed the ranger exam in 1909 and, on June 28 of that year, became a forest guard on the Challis. In 1910, he was promoted to assistant forest ranger in charge of the Loon Creek district, remaining there until his resignation in 1918. During that period, he achieved the rank of forest ranger (1914).

**Williams, Robert Anderson**

Williams, after being discharged from the Army in 1952, worked for the Forest Service. He served in various capacities on the Salmon (to 1960), Sawtooth (beginning in 1960 as administrative assistant), Uinta, and Boise forests before retiring in 1975 as a contract specialist. He died in Boise on January 23, 1989.

**Williams, Roy J.**

He was a ranger on the Lemhi who resigned on August 31, 1914.

**Winn, James T.**

He was a ranger on the Lemhi who resigned on March 31, 1915.

**Wirth, Archer W.**

Archer had a degree in forest management from Utah State University. He began his career in 1957 as a fire control aide for the Garden Valley District of the Boise NF. He also held positions as assistant ranger on the Ashley's Duchesne District and the Salmon's North Fork District. While on the Salmon, he was appointed ranger of the Indianola Ranger District (1964-71). Wirth then transferred to the State and Private Forestry staff of the Regional Office where he held positions as section head and acting branch chief in fire control and as cooperative fire protection specialist. He also worked as timber staff on the Payette NF. Wirth retired in 1986 after 30 years service.

**Wood, John A.**

John was appointed to the Challis on May 1, 1910 as assistant forest ranger. In 1912, he was appointed to the "Idaho cooperation" project. He transferred back to the Challis from this "Idaho Land Exchange" program by early 1913. Wood was in charge of the Bonanza district ranger from 1914 until his resignation on June 30, 1916.

**Work, Herman**

Herman Work received his bachelor's degree in 1910. Appointed from Pennsylvania, Work was a forest assistant and examiner on many Region 4 forests between 1910 and 1916. His tasks included: Targhee timber survey (July-November 1910), Meadow Valley Wash, Nevada (November-December 1910), Humboldt NF (1911-1912), Challis Land Classification (1914), and timber cruising and sales, Nevada and Uinta forests (1915). He became deputy forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in June of 1916, but left a year later to enter the Army. After serving in France with the 10th Engineers (Forestry), he returned to the United States in 1919 to work in the private forestry industry in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Work later served in the military during World War II and as of 1951 lived in Staunton, Virginia. As a candidate for a Master of Science at Pennsylvania State College in 1913, he wrote a thesis titled "The Salmon National Forest: Its Resources and Their Relation to the Community." The Region 4 History Collection has a copy.

**Wycoff, Harold M.**

Wycoff retired on June 30, 1972 after 32.5 years of service. He had been administrative officer for the Sawtooth since 1961. He graduated from Utah State University with a degree in forestry in 1937, the same year he served as a forest guard on the Uinta National Forest. At one time, he was head foreman in charge of hazard reduction operations following the 1939 hurricane blowdown in New England. He had business management assignments in the RO, Ashley, Minidoka, Salmon, Dixie, Boise and Humboldt national forests. His late father had spent 40 years with the Forest Service in business management.

**Young, Richard W.**

By June 1907, Young was assigned to the Shoup area of the Salmon National Forest. He was the ranger in charge of the Indianola Ranger District in 1908-09. According to the October 1912 Field Program, assistant ranger Young resigned from his job on the Salmon National Forest.

**Zuberbuhler, Ulrich H.**

"Butch" Zuberbuhler was born in Trout Lake, Washington and received his degree in agriculture in 1940. He was ranger of the Humboldt's Jarbidge District (1943-1946), the Salmon's Indianola Ranger District (1946-c.1949), and the Toiyabe's Alpine District (c.1949-51) before transferring to the Region 4 fire control office in 1951. Zuberbuhler went to the Targhee around 1952 or 1953 as timber staff officer. In 1962, he worked in the RO's timber management division. When he retired June 9, 1972, he was a realty specialist in the R4 Division of Recreation and Lands. He died on January 22, 1996 in Ogden at the age of 86.

**Zugger, George T., Jr.**

George began his career in 1956 as a forester on the Bridger-Teton NF. He then went to the Humboldt NF in Nevada. In 1962, he became ranger of the May Ranger District (Challis NF) until January 26, 1969 when he transferred to the Dixie as the timber and fire staff officer. In 1980, Zugger moved to the RO in Portland, Oregon to become Region 6's timber valuation specialist. He retired from that position in 1986 and moved to Santa Maria, California with his wife Esther. George passed away on March 3, 1994 at age 64 of a heart attack brought on by diabetes.

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