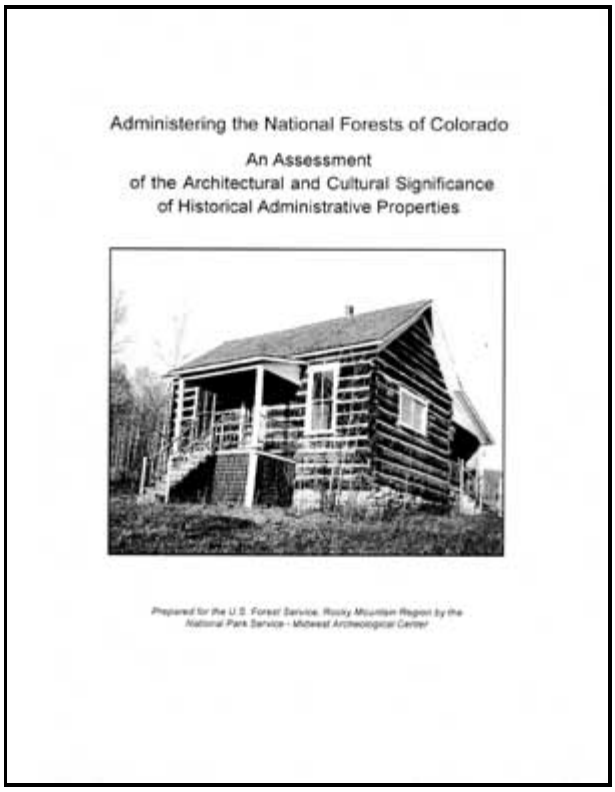


ADMINISTERING THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF COLORADO:
An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Administrative Properties

By
Ralph Hartley and James Schneck

1996

Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region
Interagency Agreement No. 1102-0002-93-023

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover

Acknowledgements

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Site Summaries

Introduction

Methodology

- Field and Archival Research
- Evaluation

Administrative Site Development: A Historical Overview

- Introduction
- Early Development and Administration of Colorado Forests
- 1930 to World War II: Administrative Response to the Great Depression
- World War II and its Aftermath

Development of Rocky Mountain Region Administrative Architecture

- Introduction
- Phase I: 1891-1910
- Phase II: 1911-1932
- Phase III: 1933-1942
- Phase IV: 1943-Present
- Development of Recreational Architecture
- Development of Fire Lookout Architecture
- Notes

Inventory and Results of Evaluation: An Introduction

Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests

Pawnee National Grassland

Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests

Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Comanche National Grassland

Rio Grande National Forest

Routt National Forest

San Juan National Forest

White River National Forest

References Cited

Appendix A. Forest Chronological Development

Appendix B. Quantitative Analysis and Scoring

Appendix C. Rocky Mountain Region Building Plan Inventory

LIST OF TABLES

1. CCC Camp Enrollee Composition for Colorado Forests 1939
2. CCC-Era Sites and Known New Deal Agency Involvement
3. Forest Service Acreage and Employees in Colorado 1918-1955
4. Population of County Seats with Forest Service Administrative Offices
5. Known USFS Lookout Sites in Colorado
6. Summary of Site Recommendations for Arapaho National Forest
7. Summary of Site Recommendations for Roosevelt National Forest
8. Summary of Site Recommendations for Pawnee National Grassland
9. Summary of Site Recommendations for Grand Mesa National Forest
10. Summary of Site Recommendations for Uncompahgre National Forests
11. Summary of Site Recommendations for Gunnison National Forest
12. Summary of Site Recommendations for Comanche National Grasslands
13. Summary of Site Recommendations for Pike National Forest
14. Summary of Site Recommendations for San Isabel National Forest
15. Summary of Site Recommendations for Rio Grande National Forest
16. Summary of Site Recommendations for Routt National Forest
17. Summary of Site Recommendations for San Juan National Forest
18. Summary of Site Recommendations for White River National Forest

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Colorado Historical Society Geographic Contexts
2. Development of Colorado National Forest System Through 1911
3. Development of Colorado National Forest System Through 1930
4. Sheep and Cattle Grazing in the National Forests of Colorado: 1910-1926
5. Construction at Mesa Lakes with ERA Camp
6. Square Top Guard Station
7. CCC Enrollees at Camp F-49-C Constructing Latrines
8. Kamp Komfort Mesa Lakes Ranger Station
9. Cayton Guard Station
10. Building Plan and Elevation, Plan No. 3, Ranger's Dwelling
11. Glade Ranger Station Dwelling

12. Building Plan and Elevation, Derby Ranger Station Dwelling
13. Derby Ranger Station Dwelling
14. Site Plan, Derby Ranger Station
15. Building Plan, D-9, Ranger's Dwelling
16. Building Plan, M20, Combination Office Building
17. Brush Creek Combination Office Building
18. Building Plan, Pyramid Ranger Station Dwelling
19. Pyramid Ranger Station Dwelling
20. Building Plan, Hot Sulphur Springs Supervisor's Dwelling
21. River Springs Ranger Station Dwelling
22. Building Plan and Elevation, Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling
23. Building Elevation, Pagosa Springs Ranger's Dwelling No. 1
24. Building Elevation, Pagosa Springs Office Building
25. Building Elevation, Saratoga Administrative Building
26. Building Elevation, Delta Dwelling No. 2
27. Phase III Rustic Style Administrative Construction in Colorado
28. Phase III Pueblo Style Administrative Construction in Colorado
29. Norwood Ranger Station Under Construction
30. Cold Springs Ranger Station
31. Site Plan, Mesa Lakes Ranger Station
32. Site Plan, Dolores Ranger Station
33. Dolores Ranger Station
34. Construction Detail, Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling
35. Construction Detail, Centennial Ranger Station Combination Office Building
36. Construction on Shoshone National Forest
37. Notching Systems, Phases I, II, and III
38. Construction at Basalt Ranger Station
39. Building Plan, Standard Ranger's Dwelling
40. Tigiwon Community House
41. Leon Peak Lookout
42. Hahn's Peak Lookout, 1993
43. Hahn's Peak Lookout, pre 1940
44. Eight Mile Lookout Tower
45. Building Plan, CL-100 Series Lookout Tower
46. Sites Evaluated
47. Sites Evaluated in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grasslands
48, 49, 50. Arapaho National Forest Site Summaries
51, 52, 53, 54, 55. Roosevelt National Forest Site Summaries
56. Pawnee National Grassland Site Summary
57. Sites Evaluated in the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests
58. Sites Evaluated in the Gunnison National Forest
59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65. Grand Mesa National Forest Site Summaries
66, 67. Uncompahgre National Forest Site Summaries
68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76. Gunnison National Forest Site Summaries
77. Sites Evaluated in the Pike National Forest and Comanche National Grasslands
78. Sites Evaluated in the San Isabel National Forest
79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86. Pike National Forest Site Summaries
87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95. San Isabel National Forest Site Summaries
96. Commanche National Grasslands Site Summary
97. Sites Evaluated in the Rio Grande National Forest
98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113. Rio Grande National Forest Site Summaries
114. Sites Evaluated in the Routt National Forest

115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128. Routt National Forest Site Summaries
129. Sites Evaluated in the San Juan National Forest
130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155. San Juan National Forest Site Summaries
156. Sites Evaluated in the White River National Forest
157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183. White River National Forest

LIST OF SITE SUMMARIES

Arapaho National Forest

5CC653, Idaho Springs Supervisor's Residence and Forest Warehouse
5CC698, Idaho Springs Work Center
5GA1893, Shadow Mountain Village

Roosevelt National Forest

5LR1862, Buckhorn Work Center (Ranger Station)
5LR1863, Estes Park Ranger Station (Headquarters)
5LR1864, Redfeather (Lakes) Ranger Station
5GL696, Rollinsville Work Center
5LR1865, Stub Creek Ranger Station (Work Center)

Pawnee National Grasslands

5WL2225, Briggsdale Work Center

Grand Mesa National Forest

5ME6254, Cold Springs Work Center (Ranger Station)
5ME5002, Collbran District Office (Ranger Station)
5ME6477, Hightower Ranger Station
5ME4936, Land's End Observatory
5ME864, Leon Peak Lookout
5ME7369, Mesa Lakes Ranger Station
5DT99, Ward Lake Ranger (Guard) Station

Uncompahgre National Forest

5SM1299, Lone Cone Guard Station
5SM2748, Norwood Ranger Station

Gunnison National Forest

5GN1735, Alpine Guard (Ranger) Station
5GN2554, Cement Creek Guard (Ranger) Station
5GN2555, Crested Butte Ranger Station
5GN1314, Dorchester Guard (Ranger) Station
5GN2129, Fairview Peak Lookout
5GN2553, Gunnison Supervisor's Warehouse
5SH1471, Long Branch Ranger Station

5GN2098, Sapinero Ranger Station
5GN2552, Taylor (Cebolla) District Office

Pike National Forest

5PA756, AG Ranch
5PA755, Bailey Work Center
5JF1001, Buffalo Creek Work Center
5PA757, Fairplay Work Center
SEP2214, Monument Work Center (Nursery)
5HF1175, San Carlos (La Veta) District Office
5EP995, Supervisor's Warehouse, Colorado Springs (Pike)
5HF1176, Spanish Peaks (San Carlos) Work Center

San Isabel National Forest

5CR249, Alvarado Ranger (Guard) Station
5PA70, Bassam Guard Station
5CF829, Buena Vista (Barn Site)
5CF828, Buena Vista Office (Town Site)
5LK861, Crystal Lakes Work Center
5CF170, Iron City Cabin
5PE1754, Lake Isabel Work Center
5PE2126, Pueblo (San Isabel) Supervisor's Warehouse
5CF827, Salida Work Center (Cochetopa Supervisor's Warehouse)

Commanche National Grasslands

5BA549, Carrizo Work Center

Rio Grande National Forest

5RN518, Beaver Creek Campground Toilet
5SH1470, Brewery Creek Guard Station
5HN280, Bristol View Work Center
5ML284, Creede Ranger Station
5RN472, Del Norte District Office (Ranger Station)
5ML285, East Bench Administrative Site
5RN314, Fitton Guard Station
5RN516, Monte Vista Supervisor's Residence
5RN315, Off Cow Camp
5CN796, Platoro Work Center
5CN794, River Springs Work Center (Ranger Station)
5SH1468, Saguache Ranger Station
5ML286, Seepage Creek Barn Site
5RN517, South Fork Guard Station
5CN795, Stunner Line Cabin
5SH1469, Upper Saguache Guard Station

Routt National Forest

5RT668, California Park Guard Station
5JA544, Grizzley Creek Guard Station
5RT1179, Hahn's Peak Fire Lookout
5JA561, Hog Park Guard Station

5JA942, Michigan River Guard Station
5RT1177, Mad Creek Guard Station
5GA1891, Middle Park (Kremmling) Ranger Station
5GA1353, Parkview Fire Lookout
5GA1892, Ptarmigan Ranch
5RB2882, Pyramid Guard Station
5RT1178, Seedhouse Guard Station
5RT462, Seedhouse Campground Toilet
5RT1180, Steamboat Springs II
5RT431, Summit Creek Guard Station

San Juan National Forest

5LP3867, Animas (District Office) Supervisor's Warehouse
5MT12554, Aspen Ranger (Guard) Station
5LP3869, Bayfield Ranger Station
5DL1793, Benchmark Fire Lookout
5AA1859, Devil Mountain Fire Lookout
5MT12041, Dolores District Office (Ranger Station)
5DL1790, Dunton Guard Station
5LP3872, Durango Ranger's Residence (8th Avenue)
5LP3871, Durango Supervisor's Residence (7th Avenue)
5AA1756, Eight Mile Fire Lookout
5DL1792, Glade Guard Station
5HN508, Granite Peak Guard Station
5MT12555, Jersey Jim Fire Lookout
5MT12552, Lower Mancos (Supervisor's) Warehouse
5MT12553, Mancos Ranger's Residence
5ML287, McCormick Cabin
5AA1855, Pagosa Ranger's Residence No. 1
5AA1856, Pagosa Ranger's Residence No. 2
5HN506, Piedra Guard Station
5DL1791, Rico Guard Station
5HN507, Silver Falls Guard Station
5AA1857, Square Top Guard Station
5AA1858, Treasure Guard Station
5LP3868, Trimble Work Center
5AA1755, Turkey Springs Guard Station
5LP3870, Vallecito Guard Station

White River National Forest

5PT601, Aspen Ranger Station
5GF1481, Bar HL Ranger Station
5EA892, Basalt Ranger Station
5RB2884, Buford Guard Station
5GF1483, Carbondale Ranger Station
5ST621, Cataract Lake Cabins
5ME6161, Cayton Guard Station
5EA889, Derby Ranger Station
5EA902, Eagle Ranger Station
5GF2129, White River Supervisor's Warehouse
5GN2551, Lily Lake Guard Station
5RB2883, Lost Creek Guard Station

5PT547, Lost Man Guard Station
5EA1092, Meadow Mountain Line Shack
5EA912, Meadow Mountain Line Cabin
5EA903, Minturn Ranger Station
5RB3723, Meeker Ranger's Residence
5RB987, Miller Creek Cow Camp (Ranger Station)
5PT2, Norrie Guard Station
5EA906, Notch Mountain Shelter
5EA905, Piney Guard Station
5ST622, Slate Creek Ranger Station
5ST366, Soda Creek Homestead
5GF1484, Sweetwater Guard Station
5PT554, Thompson Creek Ranger Station
5EA795, Tigiwon Community Building
5GF1486, West Elk Creek Barn (Ranger Station)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the two years that it has taken to compile this report, scores of people throughout the state of Colorado expressed support for our efforts. Without the interest and sincere support of the U.S. Forest Service personnel, both those actively employed and those retired, the history of these sites, as documented here, would be incomplete. Hundreds of individuals were consulted during our search to fill missing links in the history of each administrative complex. U.S. Forest Service personnel who maintain and use many of these sites enthusiastically provided official records and often provided names of knowledgeable persons familar with these places. Many local residents, history buffs, and retired Service personnel contributed dates, names, and memories. These individuals, too numerous to mention here, are acknowledged by name within the inidvidual site survey forms on file with the Colorado State Historical Society and Region 2 of the U.S. Forest Service.

We want to express our appreciation especially to those Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region personnel in Denver and throughout the forests of Colorado, specifically Terri Liestman and Dave Faulk and all of the Forest's Heritage Resource Specialists. During the 1970s Dave Faulk had the foresight to salvage most of the original building drawings and site plans that are reproduced in this report and the accompanying site forms. Without Dave's interest and personal values we believe much of this vital information would be inaccessible if not lost. Dave Gillio, Kent Schneider, and Ken Duce, all non-Region 2 Forest Service employees, each lent us one-of-a-kind research materials and expressed support for the project as did Dr. M. Chester Nolte and Harry Dallas of the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA), and Mr. and Mrs. Don Simonton of Grand Junction, Colorado.

And finally we want to thank Holly Hampton, Christine Voight, Karin Roberts, and Julie Field of the Center staff for their untiring efforts in typing and assembling forms and tables from our not-so-well-organized notes. This report owes its completeness and format to the excellent editorial and illustrative skills of John Andresen, Ken Gobber, and Carrol Moxham, without whom this document would not see publication. We especially thank Jim Dahlin of Lincoln for his skillful creation and handling of complex files containing the photographs and architectural drawings used in this report.

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1993 the U.S. Forest Service Region 2 (Rocky Mountain Region) entered into an Interagency Agreement (#1102-0002-93-023) with the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, to document and evaluate for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places Forest Service-owned administrative, recreational, and other buildings constructed in Colorado prior to 1950. An initial listing of 289 buildings in all Colorado National Forests was compiled by the Regional Office from existing facility records. During the course of field documentation seven were deleted from this list due to their having been torn down or removed, or because they are situated on property no longer owned or administered by the Forest Service. In addition, four were not evaluated, since their eligibility status had been previously established. Ten sites containing eleven buildings were added to the inventory at the request of Forest archeologists and Heritage Resource Specialists in the Forests. Twelve additional buildings were evaluated for their association with a site.

Colorado currently has eleven National Forests and two National Grasslands. A total of 128 sites were visited in these Forests and Grasslands during the summers of 1993 and 1994. Most of these buildings were constructed by personnel from or associated with the Forest Service. A few were acquired by the Service prior to 1950 for administrative use, and a few have no historical association with administrative activities in the Forests but are owned and maintained by the Service. This report summarizes the results of the building and site inventory undertaken by the National Park Service, and offers preliminary recommendations of eligibility within the context of the administration and architecture of the United States Forest Service.

This report is organized in such a way that it can be read as a complete document or used as a reference to obtain information about properties in a given Forest or at a specified site. The following section explains the procedures used to conduct the inventory and research and also makes explicit the methods used to establish recommendations regarding the architectural, cultural, and historical significance of these sites. An overview of the history of the Forest Service in Colorado is then provided to establish a context for the construction and activities that took place at these sites and to offer some quotable experiences of those who lived and worked at some of these sites. The third section of the report documents the history and development of the architecture of the Forest Service in Colorado. A discussion of the development of the function, style, and method of construction that defines these administrative sites and buildings is included. Lastly, a summarized catalogue of all evaluated sites is presented by Forest with emphasis on recommendations for eligibility status to the National Register of Historic Places. Detailed documentation of these sites and buildings with text specific to their history of construction can be found in the set of Colorado Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Building Inventory Record forms that accompany this report. Included in the tables in this section of the report are administrative sites previously determined eligible that were not visited as part of this project. These sites are included to make the document a more complete resource for facility and cultural resource managers.

Finally, three appendices provide detailed information not included in the body of the report. Appendix A outlines the chronological development of the current Forests in Colorado; Appendix B consists of an explanation of the attributes and variables by which each site was assessed; and Appendix C is a comprehensive list of historical building plans known to have been used in the Rocky Mountain Region of the Service. Many of these remain on file at the Rocky Mountain Regional office in Denver.

Since this report will be available to persons not familiar with Forest Service history and the Forests of Colorado, attempts have been made to explain the historical context in which these sites and buildings were evaluated while at the same time make it a report useful to a wide range of current and future managers.

<<< Previous <<< Contents>>> Next >>>

METHODOLOGY

Field and Archival Research

Field documentation of buildings was conducted between July 12 and August 20, 1993, and June 8 and July 28, 1994. The sites and buildings were documented between Levels I and II as defined by Athearn (1990). Deviations from full Level II documentation include using 35mm photography in the field and photographic reproduction of original architectural drawings and plans. Site information was recorded in the format of the Colorado State Historical Society Cultural Resource Survey.

Forest Supervisors' and District Offices were visited prior to field documentation in each Forest and District. Forest Service archeologists, Heritage Resource specialists, and Facility Managers were contacted in order to access historical information. District Rangers and other personnel also offered valuable historical details of many sites and buildings. In addition to current and retired Forest Service personnel, local libraries, museums, and historical societies were visited to compile additional historical data. Hundreds of contacts were made by telephone or in person with those having knowledge of these sites and activities on the Colorado Forests. Information from these interviews is incorporated into the Site Forms for each site and building.

Documentary research was conducted in Supervisors' Offices and District Offices where Forest Service files pertaining to history (1600 series), pre-construction and construction (7100 series), and buildings (7300 series) were reviewed for site- and building-specific information. Forest archeologists and Hertitage Resource specialists have conscientiously helped preserve these materials and in many cases organized site-specific information in ways useful to researchers and managers. Historic photographs were often found at these offices. Additional historic photographs were found in the photo archives of the Rocky Mountain Region office in Denver. Forest Service employees also generously offered personal photographs that helped document changes and alterations to sites and buildings.

Hundreds of original building plans and detailed site plans were made available by the Rocky Mountain Region Engineering Division. Several of these plans are reproduced in this report. Appendix C includes a list of architectural drawings listed in the Rocky Mountain Region Improvement Inventory (U.S. Forest Service n.d.) and buildings evaluated that were based on plans documented through research. Additional examples of constructed designs are included from the survey. Attachments to the Colorado State Site Forms include building plans, drawings, and site plans reproduced for this project.

Much of the primary source material used in this project is the result of searching through forty-five boxes at the Rocky Mountain Branch of the National Archives and the Denver Federal Record Center (Record Group 95). Similar research was undertaken at the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library (six boxes) and at the Colorado State Archives (three boxes).

Evaluation

Evaluation of historic resources for recommendation of their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is notoriously subjective, a characteristic that offers both strengths and weaknesses to the program. Regulatory standards are acknowledged to be simply general guidelines to direct reasoning and justification. For the purposes of this project, physical integrity of historic structures sufficient to make function, dimensions, methods and materials of construction readily apparent was fundamental to considerations of significance.

Historic contexts for Colorado, compiled by the Colorado Historical Society and published in 1984, served as guides for evaluating these sites. All four contexts, i.e., mountains (Mehls 1984a), plains (Mehls 1984b), Colorado plateau (Husband 1984), and the southern frontier (Mehls and Carter 1984), were used due to the statewide distribution of sites documented (Figure 1). Thematic statements regarding Federal activities and influences, as well as the Depression, were consulted for many sites in all Forests. Statements pertaining to dryland farming and ranching in the Plains, and recreation in the mountains and Colorado plateau contexts were also utilized for particular sites either built or acquired by the Forest Service. The principal theme of Federal Activity and Conservation, 1890-1945, provided a context for sub-themes, such as architectural and administrative development of Region 2, and for some Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era sites, the Federal Response to the Depression, and the Rustic architecture of the Forest Service.

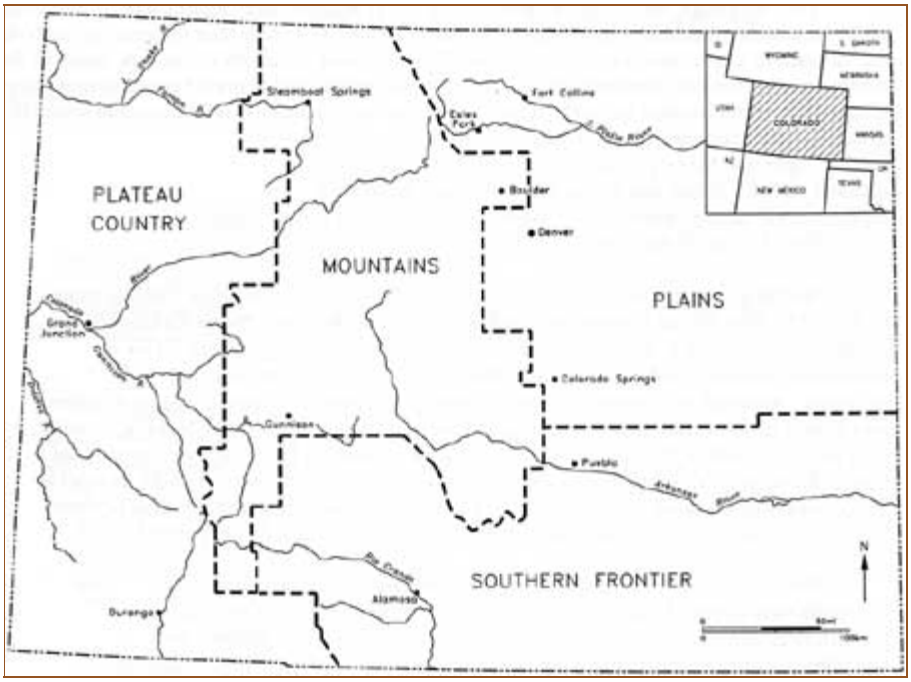


Figure 1. Colorado Historical Society Geographic Contexts. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Each site was evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with guidelines in National Register Bulletins 15, 16A, and 16B. Most sites were evaluated for their association with the development and administration of the Forest Service. Buildings recommended culturally significant under criterion "A" retain their integrity and are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history. The natural resources of these lands and their use for recreation and profit has defined the economic, political, cultural, and technological development of Colorado since before the Forest Service was established. The Rocky Mountain Region administrative sites

were consequently evaluated for their role in the development of the twenty percent of Colorado's land they oversaw. Significant sites represent the expansion of the Service's mission from basic custodianship, which it practiced at its inception, to extensive resource management. This expansion has played a direct role in the 20th-century socio-economic development of Colorado. The sites further represent the broader patterns of natural resource conservation and public land management as practiced by the Forest Service, the agency most instrumental in the development and management of the majority of Colorado's Federal land.

Some sites were built or modified by the CCC or other New Deal agencies to ameliorate the effects of the Depression. These sites were evaluated for their association with these Federal efforts, as part of the campaign of natural resource enhancement undertaken by the Forest Service during the New Deal era, and as representative of the national shift in thinking regarding the responsibilities of the government to its people.

The buildings were also evaluated for their architectural significance. Buildings recommended architecturally significant under this criterion ("C") retain their integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. A baseline for comparison of "typical" elements for each site type was established. Forest Service design policy dictated that administrative buildings reflect values such as practicality, efficiency, and sensitivity to nature and the surroundings. Early undesigned pioneer construction inherently incorporated these values. Later, the Service's Forest, Regional, and National designers combined these values with national stylistic trends and vernacular influences to create a distinct body of architecture that represents the administrative development of the National Forest system in Colorado and the architectural history of the state.

Buildings constructed and/or maintained by the CCC or other New Deal agencies were evaluated for their unique expression of the Rocky Mountain Region's interpretation of Rustic-style architecture exclusive to Forest Service construction in the Depression era. This expression is manifest in the design and construction of these simple buildings that were built by hand of native materials. Although only exteriors were evaluated, the Forest Service philosophy of respect and imitation of nature via the setting, massing, and use of materials is seen in the building exteriors and their placement within the site. Almost all sites were situated on Forest Service-owned land at the time of the survey. Most buildings were constructed by the Forest Service or under its supervision. Those buildings not constructed by or for the Forest Service were evaluated for their representative architectural and cultural significance as well as their association with the Forest Service.

Site evaluation was also guided by the establishment of a procedure whereby identical sets of criteria were applied to each site. The use of quantified criteria is a method that attempts to rate the historical significance of a building or group of buildings by the numeric sum of attributes and variables that presumably capture the full range of significance for these resources. Evaluative procedures of this kind have a long history in historic preservation and have recently been proposed for the evaluation of administrative buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region and the Northern Region of the U.S. Forest Service (Mikesell 1986; Supernowicz 1989; Throop 1993). Attributes and variables defined under a set of criteria were developed specifically to accommodate the entire range of sites and structures being evaluated for this project (Appendix B). Each criterion was given a set of rating categories, e.g., excellent, very good, good, and fair/poor. Each rating was then assigned a numerical value. Non-Forest Service-built sites, lookouts, and recreational sites were ranked separately under the same criterion. Values assigned to all sites documented for this project are reported in Appendix B. The numeric rank of the site is the sum of the values and reflects the evaluation of the site as a whole.

In accordance with Forest Service policy, sites were established to provide local

administration of the land. Therefore, sites considered eligible within the context of the development of the state were also considered locally significant.

<<< Previous <<< Contents>>> Next >>>

ADMINISTRATIVE SITE DEVELOPMENT: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

The history of Forest Service development and activities continues to be a popular subject of research in both academic journals and books. With the recent 1991 centennial, reflections on and interpretations of how the Service developed, its impact on conservation activities, and its role in influencing the perception of public land use proliferated in academic essays. This document relies upon much of this work in order to establish a framework for the primary source material used to evaluate the significance of building construction in the Colorado Forests. The approach taken here is that an assessment of the architectural and cultural significance of historic properties is based upon recognition of an appropriate historic context within which a site's creation and function can be interpreted.

This section establishes a context in which to couch the development of construction in Region 2. It is not an attempt to revise or re-interpret the history of this Region. The reader is advised to consult those secondary references cited herein for that history. The liberal use of quotations from primary source materials is intended to provide the reader with perspectives on Service activities, policies, and field operations as they were perceived and experienced by those persons contemporaneous with the construction and use of the buildings that constitute the focus of this research. Correspondence from district, regional, and national Forest Service personnel provides an understanding of the design and construction process, and at a larger scale, a record of the development of the Region's own architectural style.

Price (1991) considers the first half of the 20th century the "custodial period," a time in which "principles of sustained-yield forestry" prevailed. Building construction during the Service's first several decades was steady until the Depression when, with assistance from various New Deal programs, the Forest Service expanded its construction projects. Substantial amounts of administrative building construction took place prior to World War II. The majority of buildings investigated for this project were built during this period. Administrative building construction did not become a priority again until the mid to late 1950s. This historical overview is divided into three main components: (1) the initiation and early development of the Forest Service up to about 1930; (2) the Depression to World War II; and (3) the impact of the war and postwar developments into the 1950s.

Early Development and Administration of Colorado Forests

The American Forestry Association, established in 1875 via a resolution supporting timber conservation by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, urged Congressmen to establish a national forest policy. The result of studies by the Department of Agriculture resulted in the creation of the Division of Forestry in 1881. In 1891 the Forest Reserve Act, a bill that repealed the Timber Culture Act of 1873, was passed. Prior to the end of President Harrison's administration in 1873, five forest reserves had been established in

Colorado, the White River, Battlement Mesa, Pikes Peak Timber Land, Plum Creek Timber Land, and the South Platte. Of these reserves, the last three were established primarily for watershed protection. Timber harvesting and sawmills, cattle grazing, and the construction of the South Park and Pacific Railroad combined to jeopardize the drainage system in a part of Colorado that had a high population density relative to the rest of the state. The conservation intent of the forest reserves largely failed, however. Timber cutting and overgrazing continued mostly unchecked through the turn of the century. Rangers were often disliked by the local communities, in part because most were from the east but also because they were rarely effective in protecting the reserves from fire (Dana 1956:81-84, 100-107; McCarthy 1976).

The year after the Organic Act of 1897 was passed, authorizing an administrative system for the Division of Forestry, Gifford Pinchot became its leader. That year, eleven Districts were established. The headquarters for Colorado and Utah was located in Denver with W.T.S. May as "Superintendent."

Each District was divided into supervisor districts, and each reserve divided into ranger subdivisions. Rangers were generally furloughed for the winter (e.g., Cayton 1925). Supervisors were demoted to rangers for the winter and occassionally also furloughed. Rangers often lacked basic neccessities. "At this time practically no tools were furnished the rangers, there not being more than six shovels and six axes on the whole Battlement Forest Reserve, these being about the extent of the tools furnished for all of the rangers" (Cayton 1925:3-4).

The commitment required, the difficulty of the assignment, and the understanding of resource protection needed by these early rangers was acknowledged within the Service's first two decades. Fred Agee, Forest Supervisor of the Cochetopa, wrote:

> Probably the most important qualification in those days, more important than past experience, more important perhaps than basic education, and more important than knowledge of technique, was native ability in the individual, ability of the individual to go ahead with meagre instructions, without guide or precedent, and work out the numerous problems confronting him and get things done. Those were the unorganized pioneer days of the Service and probably no one thing did more to overcome the then chaotic conditions and put the Service on its feet than this quality so common in the individual (Agee 1924).

In 1905, when the United States Forest Service was formalized, fifteen reserves had been established in District No. 2 (Region 2), six of which were in Colorado. Two years later, when the designation of National Forest replaced that of Reserve, sixteen forests were delineated in the state. Arguments supporting the creation of forests in southern and western Colorado centered on watershed protection. Following severe water shortages during the summers of 1880 and 1889, irrigation farmers and some cattlemen supported the protection of forests at the heads of streams forming in the mountains. For example, in 1903 Louis Paquin, a rancher near Mancos initiated a petition that was forwarded to the Bureau of Forestry requesting a reserve be established to help protect farms and ranches from an anticipated water shortage. The result of this action was the withdrawal of over 760 thousand acres the summer of that year. Two years later this land was designated the Montezuma National Forest (Reini 1931:28). However, Colorado soon became recognized as a "hotbed" of opposition to Forests by cattlemen who favored preservation of the unrestricted grazing privileges they had enjoyed up to this point (Hinton 1988:111-22). As Reini (1931:30) notes "... the forests are so closely interwoven with the story of mining and grazing of our state that it is very difficult to separate them."

An extensive administrative reorganization of the Forest Service, resulting in the present regional organization, took place in 1908 (Shoemaker 1944:183; Dana 1956:393). In Inspection District No. 2 (Region 2) six field headquarters under the direction of a district forester were established that year. The headquarters remained in Denver. That year reconfiguration and consolidation of the forests in District No. 2 resulted in many of the named forests that exist today (Figure 2). Appendix A provides an overview of the administrative and geographic development of the Forests in Colorado to 1950.

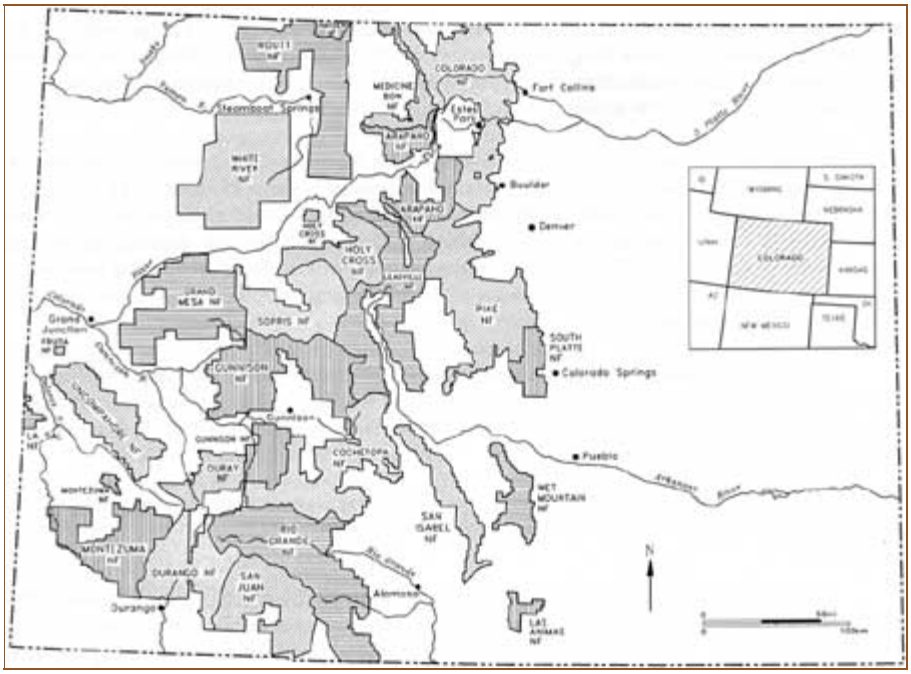


Figure 2. Development of Colorado National Forest System through 1911. Adapted from Reini (1931). *(click on image for a PDF version)*

In 1907 the Department of Agriculture published a booklet entitled *The Use of the National Forests* by Gifford Pinchot. The intent of this document was "to explain just what they [Forests] mean, what they are for, and how to use them" (Pinchot 1907:5). Pinchot (1907:26) described the internal organization of the forests thus:

> The Supervisor has direct charge of all the business. His office is located at some town convenient to the users. The Rangers are his field force. They live at central points throughout the Forests and carry out the business on the ground.

Prior to that time many of the supervisors' headquarters in District No. 2 were located at the rear of the residences. Gradually headquarters were established at local banks or post offices (Hinton 1988:III-33). Some rangers, residents of the districts or forest to which they applied, worked out of their ranches for the duration of their careers (e.g., Al Hoffman in Hinton 1988:III-28). As J.H. Ratliff, eventually Forest Supervisor of the Routt, noted in 1906, "I furnished my own horses, paid my own expenses, left my wife to run the ranch and started to ride. I had about twenty-five arguments aday and lost about half of them." A short time later Ratliff was directed to take the Ranger examination. He was then formally appointed a "Forest Guard" and paid $720 per year (Ratliff 1948).

Early ranger stations were often one-room log cabins with a dirt roof, but sometimes only a tent (Cayton 1925:3; Philips 1910). Tibo Gallegos, a ranger on the Cochetopa Forest, used a tent as headquarters from September of 1906 till the spring of 1908, at which time a cabin for

him, his wife, and two children was completed (Hinton 1988:III-31). Early dwellings were small and functional; for example, an early residence for a ranger and his family on the Montezuma National Forest was described as "a 2 room log house, log stable 16 x 24, a 100 barrel cistern, and an eighty acre pasture. The house is small, and not altogether satisfactory" (U.S. Forest Service 1911:17). Adequate housing for rangers in Colorado was a common problem for the Service.

H.K. Porter, Forest Supervisor for the Uncompahgre National Forest, wrote to Chief Forester Clyde Leavitt in 1908 recommending that a "community location . . . for several rangers" be established for each district. Rangers at these "stations" would have the "responsibility for the farming of this ranch and the distribution of the feed . . . barns and storage of all features that could be used advantageously in common . ..." Porter reasoned that this "station" idea would be economical for the subsistence of the ranger and for telephone costs and rent, that an "office" could be a part of the establishment to "meet all the needs of the users of the range," and that someone would consistently occupy the site. He also acknowledged that to get "a good class of men" with families they would need to have access to "good schools." Leavitt (1908) answered that "with regard to year-long Ranger Stations [you] are exactly right and that we should work toward that idea just as rapidly as we possibly can." These intentions were evident in *The Use Book* published that year, a handbook for rangers outlining their duties and the philosophy under which they were to be executed (Pinchot 1908):

> Eventually all the rangers who serve the year round will be furnished with comfortable headquarters. It is the intention of the Forest Service to erect the necessary buildings as rapidly as funds will permit. Usually they should be built of logs with shingle or shake roofs (p. 179).

The Forest Supervisor for the Montezuma National Forest, Ress Philips analyzed his needs for Ranger Stations the following year. He recommended one station per 20,000 acres.

> For the proper administration of the grazing on this Forest, two kinds of stations are necessary; permanent quarters where District Rangers will locate the year round, and summer camps in the high country, which will provide temporary quarters for rangers during the summer grazing period (Philips 1909).

The kinds of uses the Forest was being subjected to largely determined the general location of ranger stations. For example, Philips (1910:6) asked for a "one room log cabin, with a floor and good shingle roof" for the North Mesa Station on the Montezuma Forest because, "It will be impractible for a ranger to supervise a [timber] sale from another station, on account of the deep canons which separate it from the Norwood Station." Likewise he requested a ranger station be located in the town of Telluride "since the work consists principally of the examination of mining claims and Telluride is the center of operations" (Philips 1910:7). The mobility of rangers was also a consideration in the placement of cabins. Philips rationale for cabin construction at Alta Park Station exemplifies the needs and constraints of this period in Colorado;

> This is necessary for effective fire patrol, and is also of considerable value as a camping place when crossing the country. The house should be of two rooms, 14 x 24 feet. It should be built of logs, peeled but not hewn, with shake or shingle roof. The cabin must be very strongly built to hold the unusually heavy snows which fall in the winter. The total cost should not exceed $250.00, since the necessary timber is near the building site (Philips 1910:3).

Some rangers were less enthusiastic about building construction in their Districts. Ranger Loring, San Juan National Forest, voiced his opinion at a Regional Rangers Meeting in 1921,

> As for cabins, I am afraid of a stove. Birch tents will turn two feet of snow as easily as two inches of rain. I don't need any cabin, stove, pasture, or minor. I don't want any pastures scattered over my District. I want the country to remain as it is (Loring 1921).

Fire Supression

Fire protection was a responsiblity that was taken seriously yet often reluctantly by some rangers. Prior to manmade lookout towers, designated mountain peaks were selected as lookouts during the dry season. Many of the forest lookouts prior to 1909 were constructed without specified funding. P.S. Lovejoy, supervisor of the Medicine Bow National Forest, initiated a district supervisor meeting to designate a peak lookout for every million acres of forests. The consolidation of forests into larger administrative units after 1905 was made possible, in part, by the strategic positioning of lookout stations (Reini 1931:IV). Fires were widespread and the cause of great destruction in 1889, 1910, 1919, and 1926 (Reini 1931:84).

Theodore Shoemaker (1911), in a document assessing the need for lookouts, emphasized that

> First, . . . the forests must be made accessible, and second, means of instant discovery and accurate direction of men to the fire must be provided. It is for this latter purpose that look-out stations are apt to prove most valuable.

He states that others often assume that the higher the position of the lookout the more effective it is, but

> this is decidedly not the case. The station must be so located as to allow the observer to see in detail large timbered areas. It is not sufficient for him to see a smoke. ... it is not a question of how far we can see, but how well we can see.... Generally speaking, then, the lookout points will not be high, rarely but little above timber line.

Shoemaker warns that rangers will initially be equipped with only a tent, a telephone, field glasses, compass and maps, and basic drafting equipment. Loneliness and the monotonous viewing will limit the work to a "few men" who "are capable of doing the work" and fewer who are "willing to undertake it." The public use of buildings constructed for fire protection was permitted, at least in the early part of the century (Riley 1915 cited in Price 1991:60).

By 1911 the Weeks Law established cooperative activities in forest fire protection between Federal management and states (reinforced by the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924) (Dana 1956:183-184, 221-223; Steen 1976:130, 173). Within twenty years it was estimated that 75 percent of Colorado fires were the result of human activities and, "Every able-bodied man living in or near the national forests is listed in his most useful capacity in the local cooperative fire-protection organization under a definite agreement with the Forest Service" (U.S. Forest Service 1928:3).

Permanent Improvements

Following the removal of Pinchot in January of 1910 by President Taft, Henry S. Graves, Pinchot's successor and a professional forester from Yale, released *The Report of the Forester for 1911* (1912) in which he describes the purpose and intent of "Permanent Improvements":

> The purpose of the construction of permanent improvements on National Forests is to facilitate (1) protection from fire, (2) the administration of the business of the Forests, and (3) the development of their resources . . . The administration of

> the Forests requires the construction of quarters for field offices and facilities needed in the regulation of the use of forest resources . . .

Transportation and fieldwork was conducted primarily by horseback far into the 1920s. James Cayton (1925:3) notes that it was an "unwritten rule among rangers these early days that twenty miles was a good day's ride and if at the first start of one's career as a ranger he overlooked this point, it was not long until his behavior in this respect was perfect." T.J. Watkins, Ranger for the Ouray Division of the Uncompahgre Forest Reserve in 1907 reported that it took approximately twenty days "by saddle and pack horse" to inspect his territory (Watkins 1937:21). Therefore, there were many "administrative sites" scattered throughout the Forests where Rangers would routinely camp and conduct official business. On the Montezuma, for example, there were fifty-one "stations" in 1909 (Philips 1909).

From 1910 to 1929 forest boundaries in District 2 were adjusted dramatically, in part due to intensification of management and recreational demands on Forest Service lands (Figure 3, and Appendix A). While the numbers of cattle grazed on Forest Service lands remained relatively constant during this period, the numbers of sheep grazed increased dramatically (Figure 4). The management role of the Forest Service became increasingly popular, even among cattlemen on the Western Slope. J.D. Dillard, a rancher near Delta for twenty-three years, wrote in 1912,

> The more I found out about conservation the bigger it got in my estimation, so today I am perfectly enthused. It has changed my politics and mind in general. . . . Give me Teddie back in the White House and Pinchot back for the Chief Forester and I'll send my children through high school and maybe to college. Yes, if it had not been for Teddie we would not have had forest reserves. . . . All the timber in the West would have been stolen if he had not put a damper on the timber thieves (Dillard 1912).

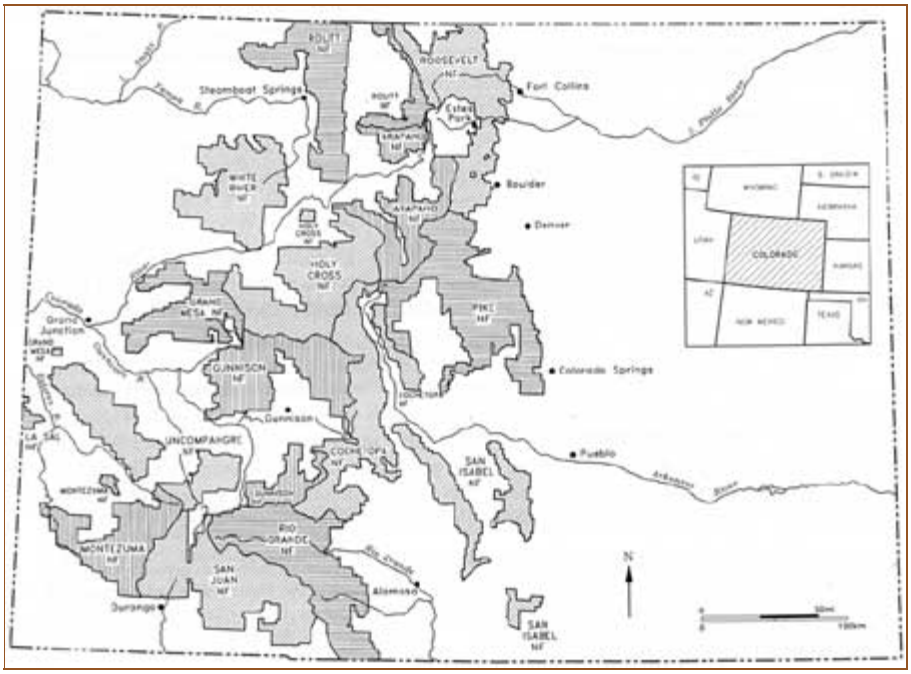


Figure 3. Development of Colorado National Forest System through 1930. Adapted from Reini (1931). *(click on image for a PDF version)*

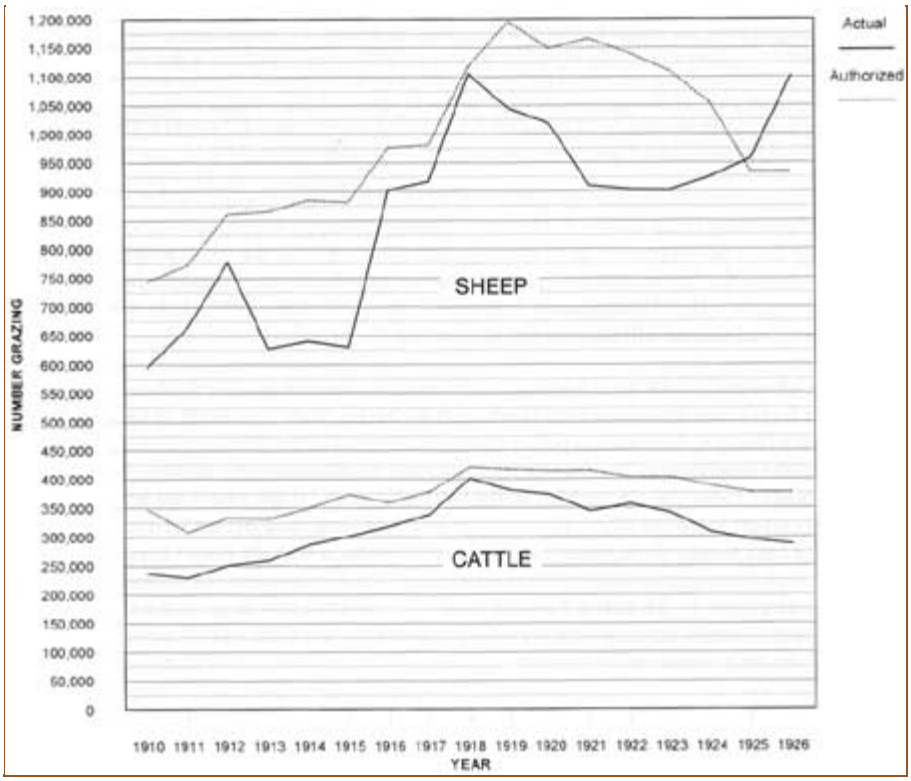


Figure 4. Sheep and Cattle Grazing in the National Forests of Colorado: 1910-1926. Data from various years compiled in the Year Book of Colorado. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

The Forest Service cultivated this support by consciously working to integrate its employees into the community and by constructing buildings which appeared professional yet amiable. With the passage of the Organic Act in 1897 the opportunity to use Forests as public lands for recreational purposes was recognized (Wengert et al. 1979:43-44). And in 1915 Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits to persons or associations for the construction and use of recreational structures (Dana 1956:188). But it wasn't until mobility was enhanced by the increased access to automobiles, the development of roads and trails, as well as increased leisure time, that the need for recreation management by the Forest Service was realized. The Highway Act of 1921 established separate appropriations for roads important to forest access. And in the same year modest appropriations were made by Congress to improve public campgrounds (Dana 1956:187).

At a meeting of Forest Supervisors in Denver during the early winter of 1917 Theodore Shoemaker, Supervisor of the Pike, presented an eloquent statement about the need for "improvements" of a "permanent nature" on Forests that would enhance their recreational assets.

> The tide has just set in, and people from all over the country are coming in increased numbers to claim the use of their property. ... Here in these wonderlands over which we exercise our stewardship, is that which will bring to all classes of humanity inspiration, and that broader outlook on life for the lack of which those millions who are shut up in our cities or doomed to spend their lives in the ugly, monotonous waste places of the earth, are living and dying in hopelessness; for the lack of which men's souls grow shrunken and warped and their capacity for enjoyment and usefullness is narrowed to the slenderest thread (Shoemaker 1917).

Shoemaker acknowledged that non-governmental funding and entrepeneurial undertakings must fill the need for hotels and rental cabins, but he also emphasized that the Forest Service was in a position to encourage these developments as well as regulate them. Within the next two years the Forest Service developed the first recreational plan for the San Isabel National Forest, authored by Arthur Carhart, the region's first "Recreational Engineer." By 1930 Reini (1931:108) anticipated that Colorado "national forests will become the playground for America."

The advent of World War I had several impacts on administration of the Forests. A total of 42,898 men from Colorado served in military units during the war (Year Book of Colorado 1927). Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, in a policy statement directed to the District 2 Forester (1918:2-3) wrote that at the beginning of the war "it was necessary to release a large number of men for the forest regiments. To do this we doubled up the work on some of those who were left behind. One or two men carried the work where two or three men had been busy before." However, by 1918 Graves saw a need to rally those remaining employees to remain with the Forest Service even in the face of social pressure and "consequent embarrassment." Not knowing of the impending armistice he asked the employee to "be alert at his work and . . . be ready to stay or go as the necessities may require." Adminstrative development was sharply curtailed while the Forest Service focused its efforts on extracting resources for war use.

By the late 1920's the placement of ranger stations and forest headquarters was a topic of codified regulation. For example, the July 1928 amendments to *The National Forest Manual - Regulations and Instructions* (p. 63-A) authorized that up to $2,200 per year could be used to purchase land for headquarters or ranger stations "where no suitable Government lands are available." These regulations also stipulated the conditions under which employees were to be offered housing assistance.

> Only where there is an undeniable need for them and when it is impractible for the officer to rent his own living quarters will houses be constructed at Government expense on either Government or leased land.

The lease or rent of dwellings for employees was construed "as granting additional compensation" and was prohibited. The regulations did permit offices to be provided to District rangers, but they "should be apart from their dwellings when practicable." Although government-owned or leased dwellings were not permitted, barns or garages were to be provided whenever the "superior officer" deemed the use of "horses or a car" essential for official work to be accomplished. Building construction on leased land was conditional upon the "structure being of such a nature that it could be moved either intact or by taking them down and putting them up again elsewhere."

By 1931 amendments to the same manual emphasized fire control "improvements" in "preference over other classes." Of primary urgency were telephone lines with

> Lookout structures, firemen's cabins, and pastures for the horses of firemen . . . of next importance. . . . As urgently needed fire-control improvments are completed, it will be possible to devote a larger portion of improvement money to buildings and miscellaneous improvements needed at ranger district headquarters (U.S. Forest Service 1931: October Amendment).

1930 to World War II: Administrative Response to the Great Depression

In the late 1920s the economy of Colorado was primarily agricultural, even though manufacturing was higher valued in terms of output. The state ranked sixth in the nation in terms of acreage devoted to National Forests and fifth in National Parks. At the end of the

decade tourism in the state was up 18 percent over normal for that period (Waldman 1981:60-61).

The effect of the October 1929 stock market plunge was somewhat delayed in non-industrial states like Colorado. However, within the next two years 25 percent of the banks in the state had closed. Agriculture and animal husbandry markets plummeted to the extent that it cost more in production than the markets could support in return. The infamous drought of the 1930s affected the farms and ranches on the eastern slope the most severely. By the winter of 1932-33 Coloradans dependent on the agricultural related economy were extremely stressed and actively protesting state government policies (Wickens 1969). The businessmen of Colorado responded to the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt with optimism. But within three years they were hostile towards Roosevelt's New Deal programs (Patterson 1969; Sims 1970:27, 45-51).

Colorado unemployment was highest in 1932 and 1933 at 23.6 and 24.9 percent respectively (Sims 1970:87). Colorado's mean per capita income decreased thirty-nine percent between 1929 and 1932 (Arrington 1969:313). During discussions in the U.S. Senate regarding unemployment, consideration of reforestation as a source ofjobs was brought forth. The result was a congressional resolution, introduced by Senator Roy Copeland (New York) calling for a plan to improve the management of forested lands (Steen 1976:200-201). The 1933 "Copeland Report" proposed by the Forest Service recommended substantial extension of public ownership of forested land (Hinton 1988:V-3-4).

Soon after the election of 1932 Roosevelt sought authorization to purchase public lands. The first three years of the New Deal saw forest land purchase appropriations become 76 percent greater than all of that appropriated between 1911 and 1932 (Dana 1956:250). By the beginning of U.S. participation in World War II Region 2 had acquired over 182,000 acres (Hinton 1988:V-4-5).

By Executive Order No. 6101 Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps in April of 1933. The need for massive acquisition of land was linked closely to the needed success of the CCC. Employment on public property, especially forested lands, was a cornerstone of Roosevelt's socioeconomic policies and the CCC (officially known as the Emergency Conservation Work [ECW] agency until 1937), the first of several unemployment relief agencies (Salmond 1967:26, 147-148; Steen 1976:216-217).

Roosevelt intended that 1300 camps be operationalized by July 1 of that year. It was soon realized that the Department of the Army was to play a major role in the actualization of the ECW. Agencies of the Department of Agriculture and Interior were responsible for the work projects conducted by these 18- to 25-year-old men.

The Army command, administratively centralized in Washington, D.C., was organized into a more decentralized, geographically based, nine-Corps-area system. Within each Corps were Districts, sub-districts (usually numbered in single digits), and camps. Colorado was one of five states in the Eighth Corps, administered out of Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. The state of Colorado was its own District from April of 1933 to August of 1935. Colorado was later split into two Districts, recombined in 1937, and finally combined with that of Wyoming to form the "Colorado-Wyoming District" in December of that same year. This District was the largest in the U.S. with fifty camps (Parham 1981:18-21, 28). The Commander of the District also served as the principal authority for management of the camps.

In the summer of 1933 twenty-nine camps were established in Colorado. By the last year of CCC operations the state had forty-two camps. The largest number of camps was under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. Between 1933 and 1936 an average of 11 camps were

situated on Forests for each "Period."

Recruitment regulations were a responsiblity of the Department of Labor. With no time or funding to establish a federal recruitment organization the Department used existing state agencies wherever possible. In Colorado the Official Colorado State Relief Committee (1933-36) (later named the Colorado State Relief Commission) coordinated county departments of public welfare in the selection of young men from families registered on the relief rolls of the county. This relief roll requirement was waived in 1940. Recruits were called "junior enrollees" (Salmond 1967; Parham 1981:34-35). Thomas Ruch (1935:31), a foreman at camp F-17-W, Chimney Park, Wyoming, wrote in 1935:

> The CCC takes a pretty raw product from the streets and poolhalls where some would turn out to be barflies, gamblers, and petty criminals, and makes of a majority of them, well-trained workmen fitted for the industrial life of a nation. Many of these men go out capable of handling a gang of workmen efficiently on any job requiring manual labor. Some learn the use of carpenter tools; others, welding . . . almost any kind of skilled work that may come up in general public life.

In 1936, prior to the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare handling the task of recruitment, the Works Progress Administration had been the responsible agency. Quotas were established for each state by the Department of Labor that were based on a proportion of the population of the state (cf. Pinto 1981:110-111). Parham (1981:41) states that over seventy-five percent of all CCC men "were either natives or long time residents" of Colorado (also McCarthy 1981:5). Data for those CCC enrollees at camps on Forest Service lands in 1939 tend to substantiate this assertion (Table 1). Much of the work conducted in the Forests was accomplished by local men familiar with the environment.

Table 1. CCC Camp Enrollee Composition for National Forests in Colorado 1939*.

Forest	Camp #	Sub-Dist.	CCC Co.	Local Camp Name	Enrollees & State of Origin
San Isabel	F-59	7	812	San Isabel	25 Colo/ 134 Okla/ 2 Tex
Arapaho	F-63	4	829	Idaho Springs	82 Colo/ 31 Okla/ 17 Tex
Pike	F-64	7	1819	Woodland Park	169 Colo/ 1 Okla/ 1 Tex
Holy Cross	F-65	5	1842	Glenwood Springs	28 Colo/ 142 Okla/ 2 Tex
Montezuma	F-53	8	2118	Lone Dome	4 Colo/ 13 Conn/ 1 Maine/ 41 Mass/ 1 Tex
Pike	F-60	7	2124	Monument	1 Conn/ 57 Mass/ 1 NH/ 21 RI/ 1 Tex
San Isabel	F-46	7	2134	Gardner	32 Conn/ 13 Mass/ 3 NM/ 1 Colo/ 10 RI/ 1 Okla
Rio Grande	F-49	8	2135	South Fork	2 Colo/ 18 Conn/ 44 Mass/ 23 RI/ 1 Tex
Roosevelt	F-50	3	2/05	Redfeather Lakes	104 Colo/ 10 Okla/ 1 (?)/ 1 Wyo
Roosevelt	F-61	3	3808	Poudre valley	144 Colo/ 2 Okla/ 27 Tex

* Adapted from "Location and Strength of Civilian Conservation Corp Projects and WPA Companies in the Eighth Corps Area on December 31, 1939" (Federal Records Center, RG-095-54A-02 10, Denver, Colorado.)

An important supplement to these quotas was that of LEM (local experienced man). As many as eight LEMs were assigned to each camp. Salmond (1967:34) considers this dimension of the CCC "vital to the initial success of the whole CCC venture." These skilled men, recruited under regulations prescribed by the Department of Labor, served as technical foremen for projects.

> An LEM is a man experienced in work in the woods and the field whose selection has been delegated by the Department of Labor to the technical agency in charge of a project employing a junior work company, free from restriction as to his age, marital status or willingness to allot part of his pay, but who may not be employed outside the state in which he is a resident (Persons 1935:2).

Selection of LEMs in Forest Service camps was the responsiblity of the "Supervisor of the Forest in which the particular camp is located" (Kouns 1937). LEMs played a significant role in building construction projects, where knowledge of a variety of trades was essential. The success of many of these projects was, to a great extent, due to the experience and oversight of the LEMs.

Many LEMs did not perceive their CCC employment as a long term committment. Regional Forester Allen Peck, in considering his CCC needs for the Second Period (1933-34) wrote of LEMs, "My impression has been that these men are figuring pretty strongly on going back home at the end of the first enrollment period, and a number have already gone AWOL" (Peck 1933a:1).

Early in its conception, wage scales for LEMs were a subject of contention between the Forest Service and the Bureau of the Budget. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget considered LEMs too numerous and too highly paid (Salmond 1967:38). On September 30, 1937, the LEM classification was terminated and all current LEMs were to be discharged. However, any LEM could re-enroll as a "Junior" on condition that he was a military veteran or was less than 25 years of age, unmarried, and not having served more than 18 months in the CCC (Dalbey 1937; Adjutant Generals Office, War Department 1937).

Region 2 Forest Service Inspectors made regular visits to CCC projects throughout the state. The Forest Supervisors and District Rangers were responsible for all CCC work within their boundaries, assisted primarily by project superintendents for the camps. Personnel for technical services were hired by the Forest Supervisors, usually upon the recommendation of the District Ranger (Hutton 1936b; Gleyre and Alleger 1936:148; Parham 1981:44, 46).

Camps varied from "year-round" to "summer" occupations. These camp locations were normally selected by the Forest Supervisor on condition that they be examined and approved by the Army (Peck 1933a:2). Request for the establishment of a camp by the Forest Service was formalized with a single two-page form, stipulating where the camp was to be situated in relation to the nearest railroad, condition of roads, proximity to other current or abandoned CCC camps, estimated maximum travel miles to project sites, and brief description of work to be accomplished (Webber 1940).

A full "company" totaled 200 men, with the number of companies in each district varying seasonally. The drought in the spring and summer of 1934 also fostered an increase in authorization for companies. Several companies lived in tent camps at high altitudes within the Forests during the summer and were moved to more southern states during the winter. For example, Company 859 occupied camp F-7-C near Dillon during the First Period and moved to Camp F-5-O at Cache, Oklahoma, on November 15, 1933. The following spring (June 1, 1934) the Company returned to Colorado to Camp F-8-C near Tabernash, returning

to Cache, Oklahoma, in October (Gleyre and Alleger 1936:14-15).

In consultation with the Army, the Regional Forester would determine what camps to abandon for the winter and when, usually sometime between mid-October and December 1. Some camps were occupied throughout the winter that first year. For example, in August of 1933 Allen S. Peck, Regional Forester, provided a list of the camps in Colorado to the Army in which their elevation and date of abandonment was established (Peck 1933b; Granger 1934). Of the 23 camps in the Forests that year Camp F-17-C at Land's End, F-24-C at Trout Creek, and F-30-C at Conejos Alamosa were the only ones not to be closed for the winter. Peck (1933a:1) stated in a memorandum to the Chief Forester that "A great many men have already expressed a desire to continue throughout the winter, and in some cases this involves almost a complete camp" (winter camp example shown in Figure 5). However, he cautioned:

> Just how effective winter work will be in the camps which I am suggesting is, of course, a question which can only be determined by experience, and depends largely upon what kind of winter weather we have. I am not even sure that we can work effectively at some of our present camps as late as the dates listed in the accompaning reports for evacuation. . . . Fear of snow and cold weather is not at all unlikely to stampede a great may of the men, particularly those from Texas and Oklahoma, at the first approach of storms in October or even September (Peck 1933a:3).



Figure 5. Construction at Mesa Lakes with Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) Camp. Photo# 398193 taken February 1940 by H.P. Gaylor. GMUG National Forests Supervisor's Office. Note garage enclosed by tent.

Side or "fly" camps were an important part of the CCC work organization. These temporary camps consisting of a subset of men from a base camp were situated so as to be at or in proximity to a project site. Although variable, the average size of the crews working at side camps in Colorado was 25. Personnel with specialized skills appropriate to the project were often assigned to that camp. For example the side camp located at the Buckhorn Ranger Station on the Roosevelt National Forest was focused on carpentry and the construction of buildings (Otis et al. 1986:23; Figure 51, Roosevelt National Forest). Fred Morrell, Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, pointed out to the Region 2 Forester in 1938 that

> What we are really striving to do in side camp policy is to have it flexible enough to enable the completion of the work within a given area so that the whole will be effective. For example, we may have a truck trail or telephone line, the major

> portion of which can be accomplished from a main camp, but completion requires a side camp (Morrell 1938).

Within days after Roosevelt authorized the CCC, projects were being organized by Forests, proposed crews were being developed, and camp supplies and tools were being acquired and moved to work locations. For example, on April 6, 1933, Lewis Rist, Forest Supervisor of the White River National Forest, authorized work assignments and supply lists for six crews to work on as many Districts within the Forest. The Burro Mountain District crew (#2), with a proposed strength of 75 men, was to work on a number of projects from June 1 to September 30 at several sites, such projects including weed eradication and reseeding at Miller Creek and corral construction at the Bar H-L (Figures 158, 174, White River National Forest), with supervision to come from District Ranger Ericson. Supply lists for these tasks were very detailed and marked "confidential" (Rist 1933).

The specific goal of the Colorado CCC camps was to carry out programs of conservation, forestation, and reforestation through the control of fire, insects, and disease. In addition, they also constructed and maintained buildings (Figure 6). Gleyre and Alleger (1936:149) state that between 1933 and 1936 the CCC built 27 "dwellings, offices, lookouts, warehouses, barns, and garages" in Colorado Forests. And maintenance work was conducted on 121 other structures. Maintenance activities ranged from painting the trim of a ranger station to complete rehabilitation of a building. For example, Ranger C.D. Clark (1935:12), of the Gunnison National Forest wrote:

> The Pitkin Ranger Station barn was in such condition as to need the roof jacked up and a new building put under it. This was virtually done. A competent carpenter was selected from the enrollees and given the needed helpers. The old barn was torn down, salvaging the roof materials, which had been put on only a few years previous. A good concrete foundation was laid, and a building 24' x 44' was erected, partitioned off to serve the purposes of barn, garage, machine shed, tool shed, and shop. We think it is far preferable, especially in this location to have several smaller buildings, each serving its own purpose.

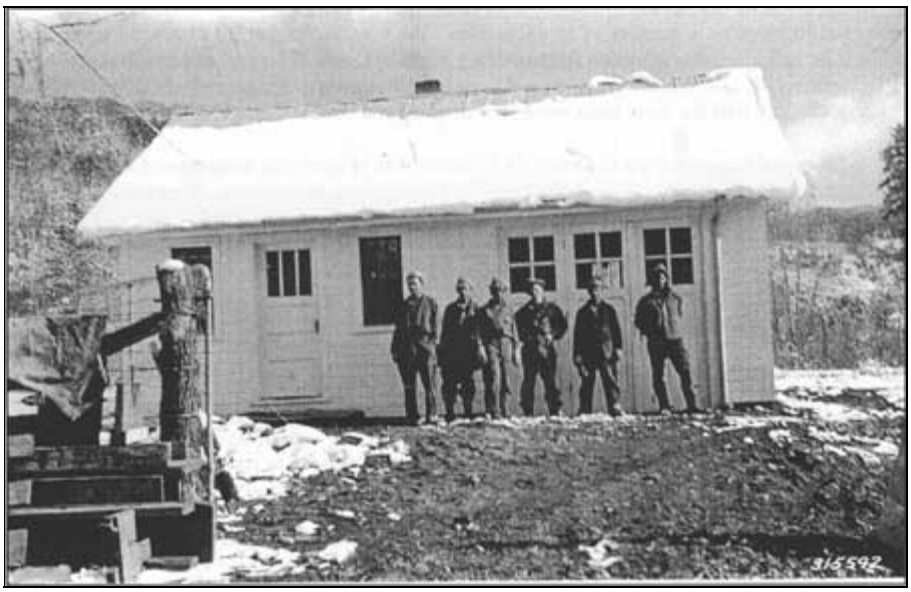


Figure 6. Square Top Guard Station. Photo# 315592 taken December 1935 by A. L. Alley. San Juan National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Many of the structures and sites documented for this project were either built or maintained

by CCC crews. Table 2 lists associated sites, buildings, and camps.

Table 2. CCC-era sites and Known New Deal Agency Involvement.

FOREST	Site Name	Camp Number & Name	Side Camp	Constructed Complex	Maintained /Improved Complex]
RIO GRANDE	Brewery Guard Station				
RIO GRANDE	Bristol View WC	F-49-C	side camp "A"		X
RIO GRANDE	Creede District Office	F-49-C	Monte Vista Side Camp	X	
RIO GRANDE	Del Norte District Office				
RIO GRANDE	Monte Viste Sup.'s Residence	F-49-C		X	
RIO GRANDE	Saquache District Office				
RIO GRANDE	Seepage Creek Site				X
RIO GRANDE	South Fork Guard Station	F-49-C Monte Vista			
WHITE RIVER	Site 100-Aspen	F-65-C	Basalt Side Camp		
WHITE RIVER	Site 310-Basalt	F-51-C F-65-C	Norrie Side Camp Glenwood and Basalt Side Camp		
WHITE RIVER	Site 210-Buford				
WHITE RIVER	California Park				
WHITE RIVER	Site 300-Carbondale	F-65-C Glenwood Springs			
WHITE RIVER	Site 400-Eagle	F-68-C Yoeman Park F-65-C Glenwood Springs			
WHITE RIVER	Site 610-Glenwood Garage				
WHITE RIVER	Site 350-Lilly Lake				

WHITE RIVER	Site 220-Lost Creek				
WHITE RIVER	Meadow Mountain				
WHITE RIVER	Site 320-Meridith/Norrie	F-51-C F-68-C Glenwood Springs	Norrie Side Camp		
WHITE RIVER	Mintum WC	F-65-C Glenwood Springs			
WHITE RIVER	Notch Mountain Shelter	F-15-C Minturn/Tigiwon			
WHITE RIVER	Piney Guard Station				
WHITE RIVER	Seedhouse Guard Station			X	
WHITE RIVER	Slate Creek	F-7-C			
WHITE RIVER	Site 430-Sweetwater				
WHITE RIVER	Tigiwon Community Bldg	F-15-C Minturn/Tigiwon F-35-C Tigiwon			
ROUTT	Kremmling Ranger station	F-63-C		X	
ROUTT	Michigan River Guard Station				
ROUTT	Pyramid Guard Station				
ROUTT	Seedhouse Toilet	campground by CCC			
ROUTT	Steamboat Springs Site II				
ROUTT	Yampa District Office				
SAN ISABEL	Pueblo Sup.'s Office				
SAN ISABEL	Salida				
SAN ISABEL	Buena Vista	F-24-C Trout Creek			
SAN ISABEL	Alvarado	F-59-C Isabel?			
PIKE & SAN ISABEL	Carrizo WC				
PIKE	AG Ranch				

PIKE	Bailey WC				
PIKE	Buena Vista Barn Site				
PIKE	Buffalo Creek wC				
PIKE	Fairplay WC	ERA labor		X	
PIKE	Monument WC/Nursery & Residence	F-33-C Manitou F-60-C			
PIKE	Weber Street	ERA & CCC		X	
SAN JUAN	Animas District Office	SP-16-C			
SAN JUAN	Aspen Guard Station	F-53-C	Aspen Side Camp	fabricated logs assembled on site	
SAN JUAN	Benchmark LO				
SAN JUAN	Bayfield	F-74-C F-29-C F-62-C			
SAN JUAN	Dolores Ranger Station	SP-16-C F-53-C Lone Dome			
SAN JUAN	Dunton Guard Station	F-53-C Lone Dome	Dunton Side Camp	fabricated logs assembled on site	
SAN JUAN	Durango - 7th Avenue	F-53-C F-74-C F-62-C	Durango Side Camp		
SAN JUAN	Durango - 8th Avenue	F-53-C? F-74-C	Durango Side Camp		
SAN JUAN	Eight Mile LO	SP-16-C			
SAN JUAN	Glade Guard Station	F-53-C			
SAN JUAN	Jersey Jim Lookout	F-53-C	Dunton Side Camp		
SAN ISABEL	La Veta Office	F-46-C	Huerfano Side Camp	X	
SAN ISABEL	Lake Isabel				
SAN JUAN	Lower Mancos	F-53-C Lone Dome			X
SAN JUAN	Mancos	F-53-C	Mancos Side		

		Lone Dome	Camp		
SAN JUAN	Pagosa	F-74-C SP-16-C Blanco & Durango			
SAN JUAN	Piedra GS (Bridge RS)	F-29-C			
SAN JUAN	Rico Guard Station	F-53-C Lone Dome	Dunton/Rico Side Camp	fabricated logs assembled on site	
SAN JUAN	Siver Falls GS				
SAN JUAN	Square Top Guard Station	F-29-C SP-16-C Blanco & Durango			
SAN JUAN	Treasure Guard Station	F-29-C	Wolf Creek Side Camp	X	
SAN JUAN	Trimble WC				
SAN JUAN	Turkey Springs Guard Station				
SAN JUAN	Vallecito WC	F-74-C F-62-C			
ROOSEVELT	Buckhorn WC	F-61-C Buckhorn F-66-C F50-C	Side Camps F1 & F2 Buckhorn Side Camp		
ROOSEVELT	Estes Park				
ROOSEVELT	Redfeather WC	F-50-C Redfeather			
ROOSEVELT	Rollinsville WC	F-50-C Brainard Lake FC F-1 Peaceful Valley			
ROOSEVELT	Stub Creek WC	F-50-C Redfeather	Stub Creek Side Camp		
ARAPAHO	Idaho Springs WC	F-63-C MC			
ARAPAHO	Miner Street Residence/garage				
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Alpine	Big Cimarron Camp			
G.M., UNC,	Cement Creek	F-53-C		X	

& GUNNISON		F-48-C?			X?
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Cold Springs	F-48-C Norwood			
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Collbran District Office				
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Crested Butte	F-71-C	Cement Creek Side Camp		
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Hightower	F-67-C F-17-C			
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Lands End	F-17-C			
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Lone Cone	F-53-C F-48-C		X	X
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Long Branch				
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Mesa Lakes	F-67-C Coon Creek Camp F-16-C			
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Norwood	F-48-C Norwood			
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Tayler Park RS				
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Ward Lake	F-67-C			
G.M., UNC, & GUNNISON	Wisconsin Street - Gunnison	Foreman McClure oversaw project		X	

Recreation sites were also developed by the CCC. Beginning in early 1934 the new Chief Forester, Ferdinand Silcox, required Regional Foresters to place greater emphasis on the developement of recreational sites and facilities. By 1936, 153 campground toilets had been constructed in Colorado Forests (Gleyre and Alleger 1936:149; Figure 7). "Projects of this kind are most valuable in teaching enrollees trades which will help them make a good hiring after leaving the CCC. The types of work outlined above give opportunity for boys to learn something of carpentry, log construction, plumbing, nursery work, driving trucks, and operating machinery" (Affolter 1940).



Figure 7. CCC Enrollees at Camp F-49-C Constructing Latrines. Photo taken April 1940 by J.C. Higgins. Rio Grande National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Colorado ranked tenth in the nation in per capita expenditures of major New Deal agencies between 1933 and 1939. The state received almost twice the amount in New Deal expenditures during these years than it paid in return (Arrington 1969:315; Sims 1970:119). CCC-related expenditures contributed significantly to this ranking, the most being spent in 1936 and the least during the first full year of operations in 1934. Enrollment in the Colorado CCC was highest in 936 with 9,535 men. By 1940, enrollment was downto 3,248 (Waldman 1981:81-82). In June of 1941 H.D. Cochran, the Assistant Regional Forester, wrote to all Forest Supervisors in Region 2:

> CCC enrollment has been seriously affected by competing demands for your men . . . . For example, in Colorado the April quota was 898 but only 272 enrolled. . . . if enrollment is not kept up, further reductions will be made in the camps that are available for doing important work this year for the National Forests of our Region (Cochran 1941).

By June of 1942 nearly all of the CCC camps in the Region were closed (Hinton 1988:VI-1). Despite arguments by the Forest Service to continue at least some CCC operations for fire protection, Congress voted to liquidate the Corps in June of 1942 (Salmond 1967:212-217). By this time only five camps remained in the State: Estes Park, Grand Lake, Montrose, Glenwood Springs, and Mancos (McCarthy 1981:31). By the time of the program's termination, over six million dollars had been expended in Colorado for CCC projects.

Like the rest of the country, Colorado recovered from the Depression because of the effect of the war on demands for goods and services that were available from the state (Sims 1970:119). All nonessential work in the Forests was cut from operations. Greater consolidation and increasing centralization, to save costs, was the philosophy of the Forest Service administation during the war years.

World War II and its Aftermath

Manpower was in short supply during the war. Coupled with a decrease in agency funding and restrictions on supplies, the Service did little in the way of new construction. Maintenance was minimized for all "improvements," especially for buildings and campground facilities (Pomeroy 1946; Year Book of Colorado 1943-44:494). Almost all of the timber products from the Region were directed to the "War effort" (Dana 1956:280-281). H.L.

Norris, District Ranger on the San Juan, wrote:

> No especially important developements [sic] took place on Engineer District in 1944. The War effort consumed first place of course. The man power shortage restricted all improvement work except the bare necessary maintenance of trails and buildings (Norris 1945).

Beginning in 1943, the idea of consolidating forests to economize scarce funding was discussed. But it wasn't until 1944-42 that actual changes were implemented which are still in existence today (Appendix A). For example, the Cochetopa was eliminated in 1944, with the land distributed between the Gunnison, Rio Grande, and San Isabel. The following year the Holy Cross was merged with the White River, and in 1946 the land defining the Montezuma was distributed between the San Juan and the Uncompahgre. As a result, many District Rangers saw their workload drastically increase with additional land area. Rangers needed full-time assistants and support staff as well as additional equipment. Other stations were closed as the Forest Service reorganized its administrative network to meet the needs of users of the land.

After the war, Region 2 implemented personnel changes that focused on promotion potential and efficiency ratings. Much of this change was fostered by the return of soldiers, many of whom were former Forest Service employees who were taking their option of returning to the Service. The postwar demand for housing resulted in rapid expansion of the business of timber sales. The Service needed additional personnel and new techniques for handling sales.

Recreational planning also began to be a priority. Colorado was especially impacted by the demand for skiing facilities. As Roderick Blacker, District Ranger on the San Juan, noted in 1947:

> Recreational use in the vicinity of Pagosa Springs was approximately twice that of any past year. This is attributed largely to the fact that the ending of the war made vacations available once again. The Wolf Creek and East Fork Camp Grounds were filled to capacity a large part of the summer, while the West Fork Area was used mor [sic] extensively than at any time in the past (Blacker 1947).

By the 1950s the Region had phenomenal increases in recreational visits, most notably in the Pike and San Isabel where an increase of 300 percent in visits was observed between 1950 and 1954 (Hinton 1988:VII-16).

As part of its increased administrative needs, the Forests accumulated a number of different kinds of buildings, including some "portable" CCC buildings surplused by the Army. Sites that had once been called "Guard Stations" began to be called "Work Centers" (Kerr 1981; Caywood et al. 1991:63). For example, the Long Branch Ranger Station, constructed in the mid-1920s, came to be considered a "temporary stopping-over place" by 1946, and eventually known as a "Work Center" (Mason 1946).

It wasn't until 1957 that Congress recognized the need for additional recreational improvements and facility construction in the Forests with an appropriation via Operation Outdoors. This five-year program was designed to improve existing facilities and provide new construction (Steen 1976:312; Hinton 1988:VII-18).

By 1960, federal lands located primarily in the Great Plains were declared National Grasslands. The Comanche National Grasslands in southeastern Colorado, as well as the Cimarron National Grassland in southwestern Kansas, were assigned to the San Isabel National Forest. The Pawnee National Grasslands in northeast Colorado became administered by the Roosevelt National Forest.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION ADMINISTRATIVE ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

Much of the administrative history of the Forest Service in Colorado can be read in its architecture. So closely are the two linked, that it was said in 1913, "All improvements planned for the future have a direct bearing on the protection of the Forests...it is almost impossible to determine where one leaves off and the other begins" (Philips 1913:2). As this mission of protection turned to one of resource management, Forest Service architecture changed with it. The architecture of Region 2 was influenced by various national and local architectural trends and construction practices. The following section is a brief history of these influences.

During the earliest days of the Forest Service, America abandoned the Victorian style and Greek and Roman Revivals and adopted new styles reflective of a burgeoning conservation movement. The styles of the Arts and Crafts Movement idealized nature and showed a strong sense of environmental awareness and a love of organic (natural) forms and materials (Whiffen 1992). Slightly later the Rustic Style, which perhaps best exemplified the ideals of the conservation movement, became a popular style for vacation homes and lodges in the Adirondacks. This uniquely American movement was characterized by its regional building techniques and use of native materials that blended with the environment (Throop 1979:31).

Several Federal agencies adapted the style for their buildings. By 1918 the newly created National Park Service in its quest for a national image had created its own unique brand of Rustic architecture. This particular style combined the stylistic principles of the Arts and Crafts Movement with vernacular architectural forms and landscape principles of Romantic design. The Forest Service had always used local materials, traditional building techniques, and respect for the land in construction of administrative buildings. Though the utilitarian design of the Forest Service is not "high style" design by most standards, much Regional architecture is nonetheless highly Rustic in its expression of these basic Forest Service values.

Much of the architecture of Colorado before 1900 was constructed with no formal architectural style. Utility, time, and the availability of materials were the principal forces behind their method of construction and appearance. Formal architectural expression and detailing were generally the locally adapted variations of the "true" style. Depending largely on the availability of milled lumber, houses were wood frame or log construction. Both building types were characterized with moderate- to steep-pitched gable roofs, deep overhangs, and minimal ornamentation. Many log cabins built in the mountains after the 1880s emulated the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style, which experienced its zenith in the 1920s (Wilson 1984). Appendix B includes a more complete description of this style. By 1905, the Rustic style was popular throughout the state (Pearce 1983:70).

Formal architectural expression in Colorado tended to appear first in Denver, the

headquarters of the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service since 1908. Bungalow-style buildings, solid and unpretentious, were introduced to the Denver area as early as 1901. The unpretentious Bungalow Style was well fitted to the cultural and environmental climate of Colorado, as it stressed comfort, functional utility, and the use of natural materials. This style was one of a series which originated from the Arts and Crafts Movement of the early twentieth century. As such, it was one of the progenitors of modern architecture. Characteristics of this style included: low-pitch overhung gable roofs, exposed rafters, knee-braced eaves, divided upper window lights, and large porches. Earning quick popularity for its rugged, low-maintenance design, the bungalow became the architectural symbol of the common man, and from 1910 to 1930 the bungalow was one of Denver's predominant residential architectural forms (Noel 1987:67).

In the 1920s, Denver architects experimented with a variety of revivalist styles. The Pueblo Style was inspired by the pueblo architecture of southwest Colorado, including that seen at Mesa Verde National Park, of Santa Fe, and of Taos, a complex of rectangular adobe dwellings in northern New Mexico (Noel 1987:75). Architects emulated the flat roofs and battered stucco wails, sometimes incorporating stylized projecting roof rafters (vigas) and straight-headed windows for an authentic appearance.

The Art Deco Style, introduced in Denver in the 1930s, was characterized by fluted zigzag lines and horizontal banding in low relief. Fully modern in philosophy, Art Deco broke from the former philosophy of adapting past styles to meet present architectural requirements.

The architecture of the Forest Service in Colorado during what has been called the Service's custodial era (1900-1950) can be grouped into three eras. The first era (Phase I) could be called the pre-design era. Incorporating buildings built from the inception of the Forest Reserves until the start of formal design within the Forest and Regional engineering divisions in about 1910, Phase I administrative buildings predominantly reflect the pioneer traditions of their builders.

The second era (Phase II) could be called the pre-CCC era. This era runs from approximately 1911 to 1933, the start of the CCC. During this era, Regional and Forest designers established a formal architectural vocabulary, based primarily upon the Bungalow, Arts and Crafts and Rustic styles. Though based upon formal architectural plans, pioneer construction methods are common.

The third era (Phase III) encompassed the CCC era, from 1933-1942. During this era of unprecedented administrative expansion, the Architectural Division, created in 1936 developed its own interpretation of the Rustic Style. Construction of this era, predominantly executed by New Deal labor, is typified by its standardized design, rustic appearance and labor-intensive composition.

Though built in very different times and of a wide variety of styles, materials and construction techniques, all Regional architecture is linked by its common expression of such Forest Service ideals as simplicity, harmony with nature, and the use of natural materials. This expression is also reflective of the philosophy of local administration of lands that has exemplified Forest management since its inception, and of the physical and cultural landscape of Colorado itself. Lookouts exemplify these ideals also, but express functionality to the exclusion of any stylistic influence.

Phase I: 1891-1910

Phase I, the pre-design phase, begins with the creation of the Forest Reserves in 1891 and ends with the start of the protection/custodial era and the development of standardized plans in about 1910. Early rangers and supervisors were often political appointees, local residents

who were untrained, inexperienced, and who faced uncertain tenure in their new profession (Reini 1931:10). They found that the size of area, the topography, and the absence of roads and trails made it impossible to cover their districts (Hinton 1988:II-42). Construction of administrative buildings began almost immediately after the Reserves were created in 1891. A one- or two-room cabin, barn, corral, and flagpole were considered all that early rangers needed. The spatial relationships between the barn, cabin, and corrals were similar to that of typical homestead layout.

Administrative buildings were largely reflective of the rangers' personal preferences, as well as the materials, tools, and amount of time available to them. Thus, these and all other buildings evaluated that had no apparent stylistic influences on appearance or construction are described as "Pioneer." Frame buildings were reflective of the Colorado vernacular tradition of simple, front-gabled, minimally ornamented buildings. This type of construction was often found on commercial buildings of the era (Pearce 1983:3). Log construction was diverse, with local building tradition and ethnic influences adding to the variability with which the logs were cut, prepared, and laid up. One common element in the log construction of Phases I and II is construction in the Rocky Mountain Cabin typology as defined by Wilson (1984). This includes single pen configurations, rock foundations, and low to moderately pitched gable roofs that overhung the entrance. Other pioneer cabins exhibited gabled "L" or square configurations. Most buildings were heated with stoves or fireplaces.

One of the first ranger stations on what would later become District 2 (Region 2) was the Alta Ranger Station on the Bitter Root Forest Reserve. The station was constructed using the rangers' personal funds (Joslin 1994:1). By 1903, the nation's first forest ranger (William Kreutzer) was constructing ranger cabins on the Grand Mesa, then the Battlement Forest Reserve (Figure 8). Kreutzer enlisted the help of nearby rangers in the construction, a common practice during the first and second phases. The Reserve's tool cache consisted of six axes and six shovels (Cayton 1925:3).

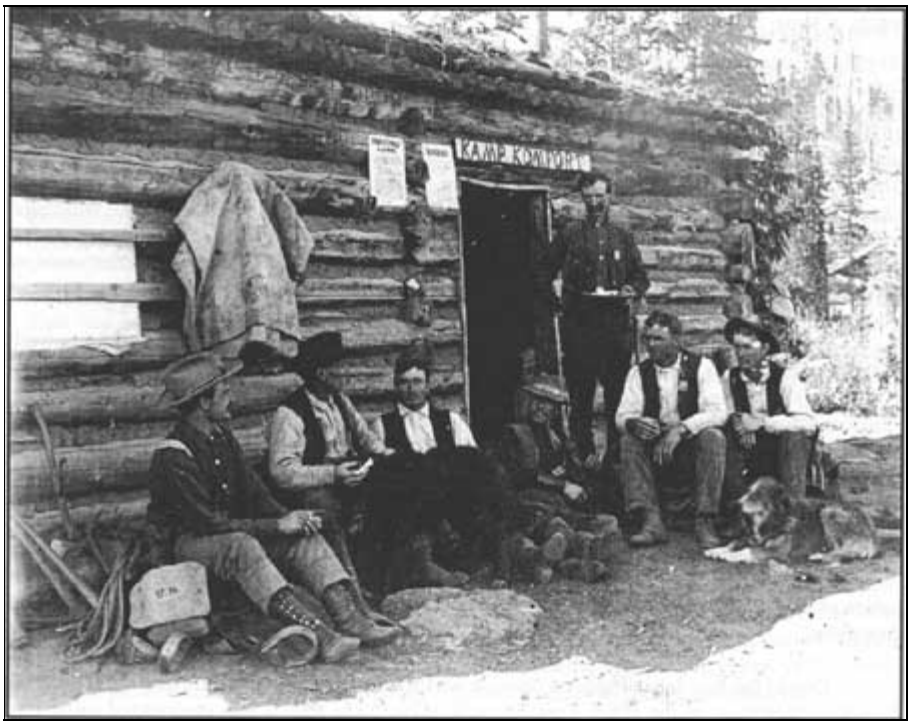


Figure 8. Kamp Komfort Mesa Lakes Ranger Station. Photo taken July 1905. GMUG National Forests Supervisor's Office. Left to right: W.R. Kreutzer, Dave Anderson, Henry Dingman, John W. Lowell, B.F. Jay, Frank Barnes, James G. Cayton.

It was during 1903 that the nation's first officially funded ranger station was constructed, appropriately enough, on the nation's first National Forest, the Shoshone. Improvements at the Wapiti Ranger Station consisted of a log office building and three-room log dwelling. No Phase I offices were evaluated.

In 1906, the Reserve Engineering Section was formed by the USFS. This division, consisting of civil engineers and draftsmen, supervised all engineering work on Reserves done by Forest Service or private interests (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1990:3). In Light vs. USFS, settled that year, the court established once and for all the Forest Service's obligation to govern the use of Forest resources. The resultant increase in supervision of grazing and other activities on the Forests intensified the need for administrative buildings.

Gifford Pinchot established a set of values for guiding the administration of the newly designated National Forests. These included utility, conservation, and respect for the land, and they were to guide all aspects of Forest Service development, including its architecture. They were outlined in *The Use Book* (Pinchot 1908), which also contained the first official guidelines for the development of administrative sites.

> Eventually all the rangers who serve the year round will be furnished with comfortable headquarters. It is the intention of the Forest Service to erect the necessary buildings as rapidly as funds will permit. Usually they should be built of logs with shingle or shake roofs.
>
> Dwellings should be of sufficient size to afford comfortable living accommodations to the family of the officer. He will be held responsible for the proper care of the buildings and the grounds surrounding them. It is impossible to insist on proper care of camps if the Forest officers themselves do not keep their homes as models of neatness (Pinchot 1908:179).

Pinchot also established a ranger exam to eliminate undesirable ranger candidates. Applicants were expected, among other things, to be able to handle an axe and were tested on their knowledge of cabin construction (Williams 1994). The Washington Division of Engineering was created in 1908, the same year that Forest administration was decentralized into eight Districts, each with its own Engineering Division (Steen 1976:333). The establishment of District Engineering Divisions pursuant to the goal of decentralized administration suggests that the National influence upon Divisional architecture was for the most part limited to design regulations, publications containing tips and instructions for design and construction, and improvement funding. Later, design assistance became available through the office of the USFS consulting architect.

Despite the establishment of these Divisions, "comfortable living accommodations" in District 2 were for the most part not yet a reality. San Juan Ranger C.B. Mack was perhaps more resourceful than most in his utilization of early Forest Service architecture to enforce Forest Service policy.

> In getting back to the early day range experiences, we often had trouble with sheep herders trespassing on C&H allotments. One instance comes to mind wherein a herder had been trespassing on cattle range and we had considerable difficulty with him. He came to the summer ranger station where I was camped, and this station by the way was an old purchased relinquishment, the cabin having been built from old ties cut years before and left in the woods by an outfit that had attempted to drive the San Juan River without success. The ties had been set on end and gave the building the appearance of an old Mexican picket house. Underneath one room was dug a pit approximately 5 x 5 x 6 ft. in depth,

> presumably used by the former occupant as a root cellar. The opening was covered by a trap door and descent made down a ladder. It was intensely dark in this hole and harbored nothing but mice and mountain rats. The sheep herder was invited into the house and in talking with him concerning his delinquency he was informed that the next time he encroached on cattle territory I intended to bring him to the station and put him in that hole....Suffice to say that we had no further trouble with this Mexican (Mack 1940:5).

Uncompahgre National Forest Supervisor H.K. Porter initiated discussion on the establishment of ranger stations in his 1908 letter to the Chief Forester. Though not all of Porter's ideas were adopted, the correspondence set several design precedents in the District. Among these were the siting of ranger stations near "good schools" and "the people who use the range," the efficiency of site layout for "a minimum expense to the Forest Service," and the design of "individuality in every home...," which Porter considered "essential to the retaining of good and efficient men" (Porter 1908:3).

Concurrent to the establishment of Districts, 1908 also saw a major reorganization effort at the Forest level. Many small Forests were consolidated, and the supervisors' offices were relocated. Washington Chief Forester Clyde Leavitt solicited rangers for suitable sites for ranger stations (Leavitt 1908). Montezuma National Forest Supervisor Ress Philips responded with his plan for one station every 20,000 acres, a total of 56 stations on his Forest alone (Philips 1909:2).

District rangers were highly mobile and required accommodations near their primary type of workload, e.g., grazing, timber sales, or mining claims. The type of station (permanent, summer, or temporary) required and its location were determined by the work the rangers would oversee. Stations served as staging areas for the resupply of backcountry rangers, seasonal forest guards and lookouts (Caywood et al. 1991:24). On the Montezuma, for example, Ress Philips (1909) wrote that for District No. 7,

> For the administration of the grazing, a summer camp should be established on the Beaver Park Station [now Lone Cone Guard Station; see Figure 66, Uncompahgre National Forest] in Sec. 26, T.42N., R.12W. This station is located in the heart of the summer grazing country and the camp will be used by the ranger of District 7. It will also be the summer headquarters of the ranger who occupies the Basin Creek Station in winter. A two room log house with a good shingle roof and a floor will cost approximately $200.00. Good house logs can be obtained near the building sites, but the lumber must be hauled a distance of about 20 miles.

Temporary (guard) stations were often established at intervals of one day's ride on horseback. These were used for fire patrols and overnight camping (Philips 1909:3). Some were constructed exclusively for a timber sale (Philips 1909:6). Ranger D.E. Fitton constructed one such station on what was then the San Juan National Forest in 1906-7 (Fitton 1939:1; Figure 104, Rio Grande National Forest). The station was retained after the timber sale and remains in active use. Livestock pasturage was substantial on Region 2 (Otis et al. 1986:2); therefore, many administrative site locations echoed seasonal grazing patterns.

Important considerations for site placement included the availability of water, protection from the elements, and accessibility to mail delivery and existing or potential access to telephone lines (Philips 1909), though established phone systems were rare. The District prioritized of improvements that would most benefit area residents. As part of the Region's effort to link all stations (U.S. Forest Service 1916), many roads and phone lines in Colorado were originally established by the Service for administrative use. Several cabins constructed along line routes

originally housed line crews but were later used for Forest Service administration. At Lost Man Guard Station (Figure 169, White River National Forest), the Forest Service cooperated with a local telephone company in the joint construction and use of a line/guard cabin.

Ranger James G. Cayton selected a secluded clearing near a spring for the site of his year round station (Figure 9). He began construction in the fall of 1909, enlisting the help of nearby rangers and his wife in the completion of a log barn. The Caytons then moved from their tent into the barn for the winter. The following spring, Cayton finished a three-room log dwelling with a wood stove and brick chimney, despite an admitted lack of knowledge in brick-masonry (Cayton 1940). Cayton's duties included counting and examining cattle, and issuing hunting licenses and application forms and permits for grazing and construction of hay derricks.



Figure 9. Cayton Guard Station. Photo# EHM2671, taken October 1960. White River National Forest Supervisor's Office. Dwelling in background, barn no longer extant.

A good ranger could fell and prepare enough trees for a small cabin in three days. Rangers were resourceful with materials, as moving them to the job site was often the hardest part of a project (Baird 1994). Construction materials included logs, stones, gravel, and other indigenous materials found on site, as well as rough-milled and dimensioned lumber, wood stained or creosote shingles, and iron or tin roofs. Windows and shutters were fashioned on site if commercially produced windows were not available. Logs were oiled, and trim was oiled, painted, or varnished. Milled lumber was both rough-milled and commercially finished. Interior materials included processed wood products like Nu-Wood, Celotex, Plywood or Masonite, or boards. Walls and ceilings were sometimes plastered. See Appendix B for a more complete description of the architectural characteristics of Phase I.

Throughout Phase I, the mission of the Forest Service evolved from one of custodianship to one of resource management. This, and constant additions to the Forest system (Table 3) would require ever increasing numbers of Forest personnel and buildings from which they would live and work. A major effort to subdivide large forests was begun in 1910 (Williams 1991:2). This was the first national attempt to improve the newly reorganized forests, and included a major effort to establish ranger stations which corresponded to the new forest

boundaries. Four hundred sixty four cabins and other improvements were constructed during 1910 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1990:3). At a regional level, 1910 marks the start of Theodore Norcross's career within the District 2 Division of Engineering, and the Region's first documented use of "standardized" design.

Table 3. Forest Service Acreage and Employees in Colorado 1918-1955*.

Year	Acres	Approximate number of FS Employees
1918	13,367,598	310
1919	13,354,944	319
1920	13,280,832	319
1921	13,274,187	319
1922	13,290,354	319
1923	13,289,684	319
1924	13,277,038	304
1925	13,248,256	300
1926	13,249,150	300
1927	13,253,779	300
1928-29	13,278,233	150
1930	13,309,549	150
1931	13,330,832	150
1932	13,323,566	150
1933-32	13,389,122	150
1935-36	13,547,537	170
1937-38	13,526,000	225
1939-40	13,638,381	225
1941-42	13,660,165	300
1943-44	13,665,542	260
1945-47	13,655,042	260
1948-50	13,693,389	368
1951-55	13,693,389	375

*Data taken from Year Book of Colorado (1918-1955).

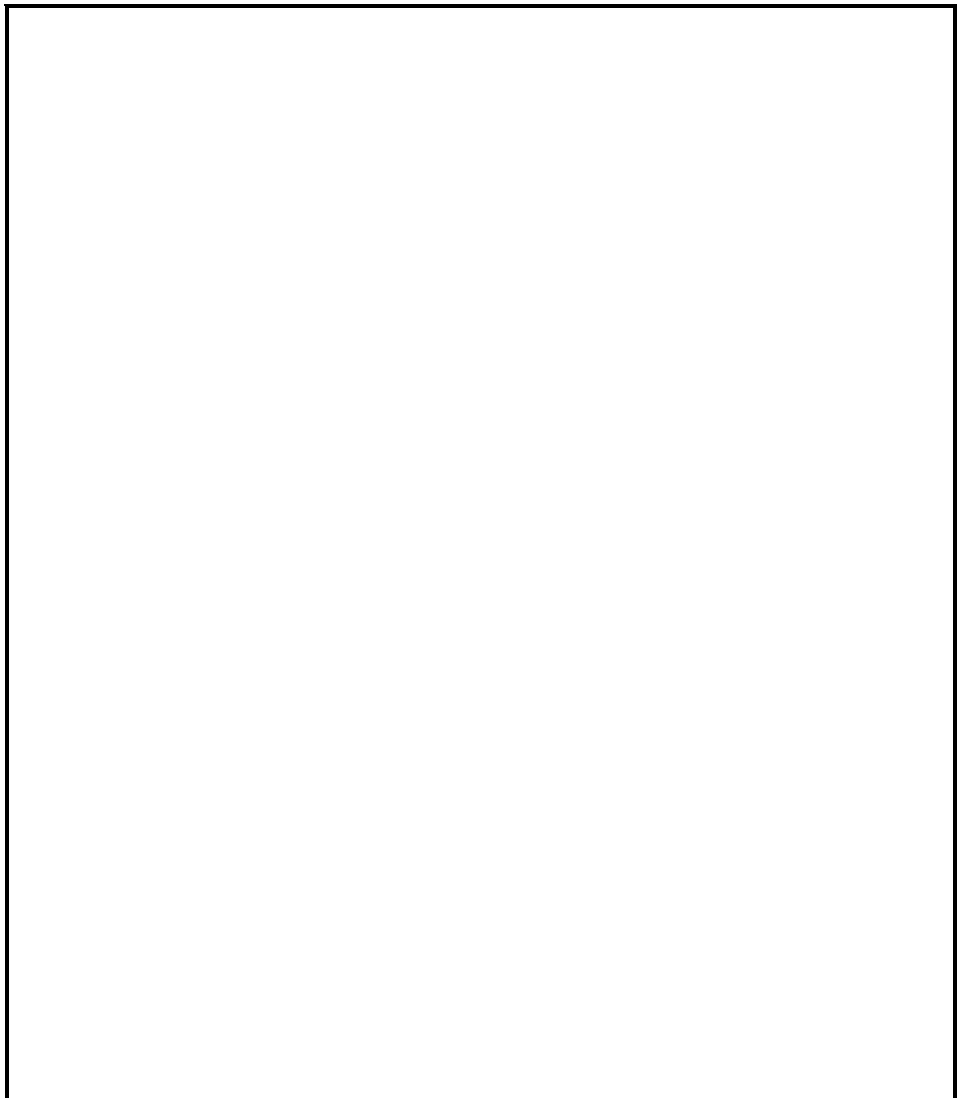
Phase II: 1911-1932

Phase II, the pre-CCC phase, began with the introduction of standardized plans in around 1910 and closed with the start of the New Deal. National, Regional, and Forest standardized designs were developed during this phase, reflecting constantly increasing regulation of administrative design and construction. This phase, encompassing the protective/custodial era, includes the introduction and development of fire protection measures, the start of a Forest Service recreational policy, and extensive construction of fire-control improvements,

ranger and guard stations.

Need for more and larger administrative sites grew as regulation of resources intensified and Federal holdings increased. Administrative improvements began to be viewed as an inextricable part of protection for the forests (Philips 1913:2). Permanent quarters were usually located at lower elevations, and often near towns. Use of resources in the Forests, consisting primarily of timber harvesting and grazing, was heaviest during the summer at higher elevations. Much of the rangers' time was spent here until fall, when rangers moved to lower elevations to catch up on paperwork until spring. During the summer, rangers used summer quarters, which were often primitive. An "old abandoned building...will answer the purpose for some time" (Working Plan 1911). Permanent ranger stations were little better. "The supervisor's headquarters at Fraser (Arapaho National Forest) were in a small frame building (that) had also to serve as a dwelling place and by 1912 as a ranger station as well" (Black 1969:309). A typical ranger station on the Montezuma National Forest included a frame or log dwelling, barn for five horses, and a 100-acre pasture.

Despite the presence of a Regional engineering staff, many forests developed their own standardized administrative designs and employed local builders to construct them. The Montezuma National Forest developed a series of plans, called simply Plan 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Plan 3 was a rectangular three-room dwelling, designed on a stone foundation with a pyramidal roof. A corner porch cut into the rectangular plan. From this porch, entrances led to the kitchen and living room. A bedroom was entered off the living room (Figures 10, 11). Small scrolled wood brackets on the porch pillars are the only decorative elements.



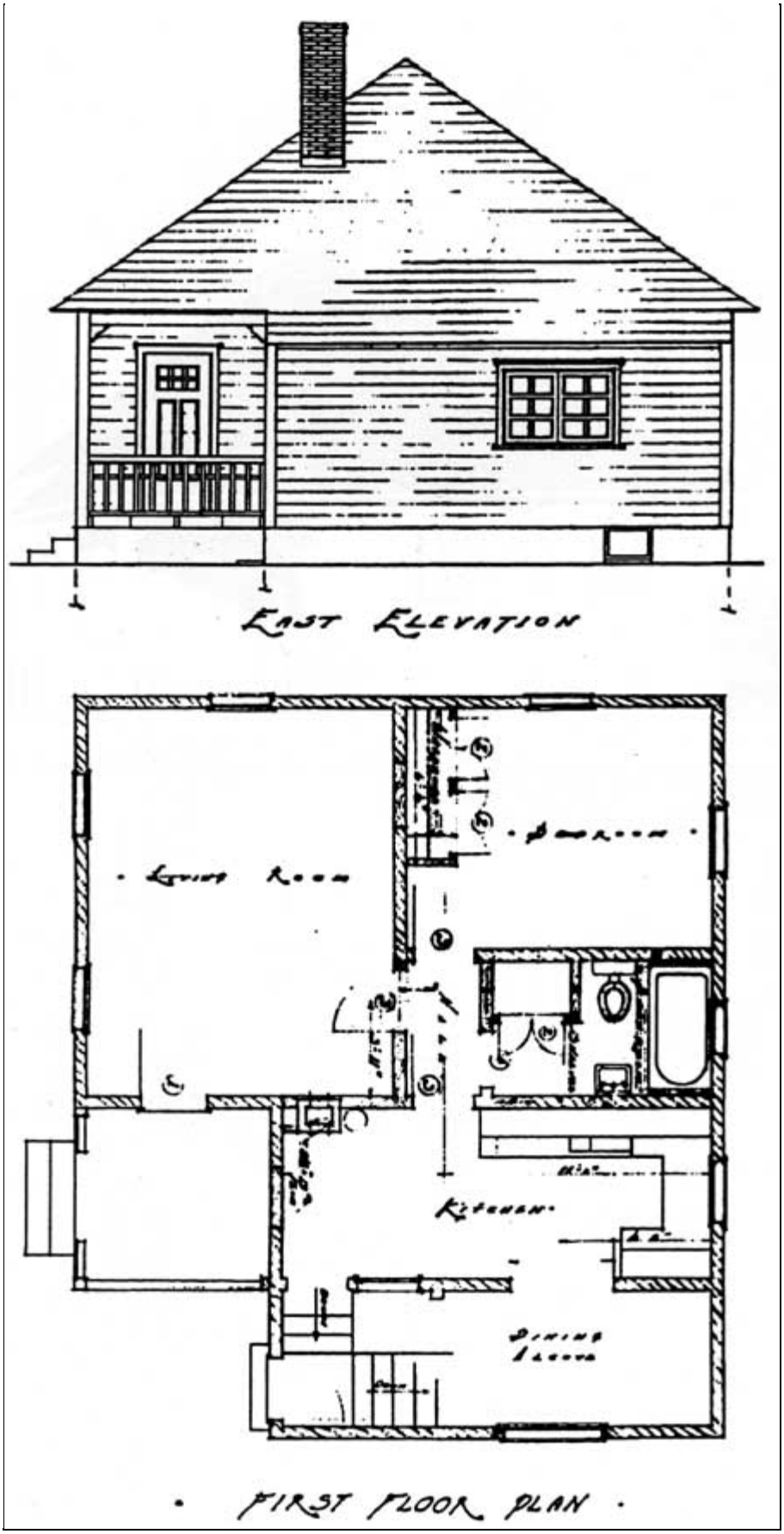


Figure 10. Building Plan and Elevation, Plan #3, Ranger's Dwelling. Glade Ranger Station Dwelling.



Figure 11. Glade Ranger Station Dwelling. Photo# 406773 taken November 1939 by J. Malcolm Loring. San Juan National Forest Supervisor's Office. Later addition to right.

The development cost of permanent improvements had been limited by Congress in 1906 to $600 per structure. The amount was raised in the 1920s, first to $1,000, later to $1,200 (Caywood 1991:44). Even when available, these limitations sharply restricted the ability of the Region to build adequate buildings during Phase II. The $600 limitation on improvements in 1910 was sufficient to construct a small two-room frame ($400) or log ($300) house, but it was not enough to construct a larger four-room log house (Plan 200), which cost an estimated $648 (Philips 1910). The Forest Service solicited local contractors for over a year before finding one willing to construct a dwelling (Plan 3) at the Glade Ranger Station for less than $600 including labor. Materials specifications were eventually revised to reduce cost (Rittenhouse 1916).

Different forests developed distinct designs. The White River National Forest's plan for a three-room log cabin at Derby Ranger Station (Figures 12, 13) was similar in size to the Montezuma's Plan 3, but had gabled roofs. Both had a bedroom and kitchen accessible from the living room, but the kitchen of Plan 3 was almost twice the size, while the porch and bedroom were less than half the size of the White River plan.

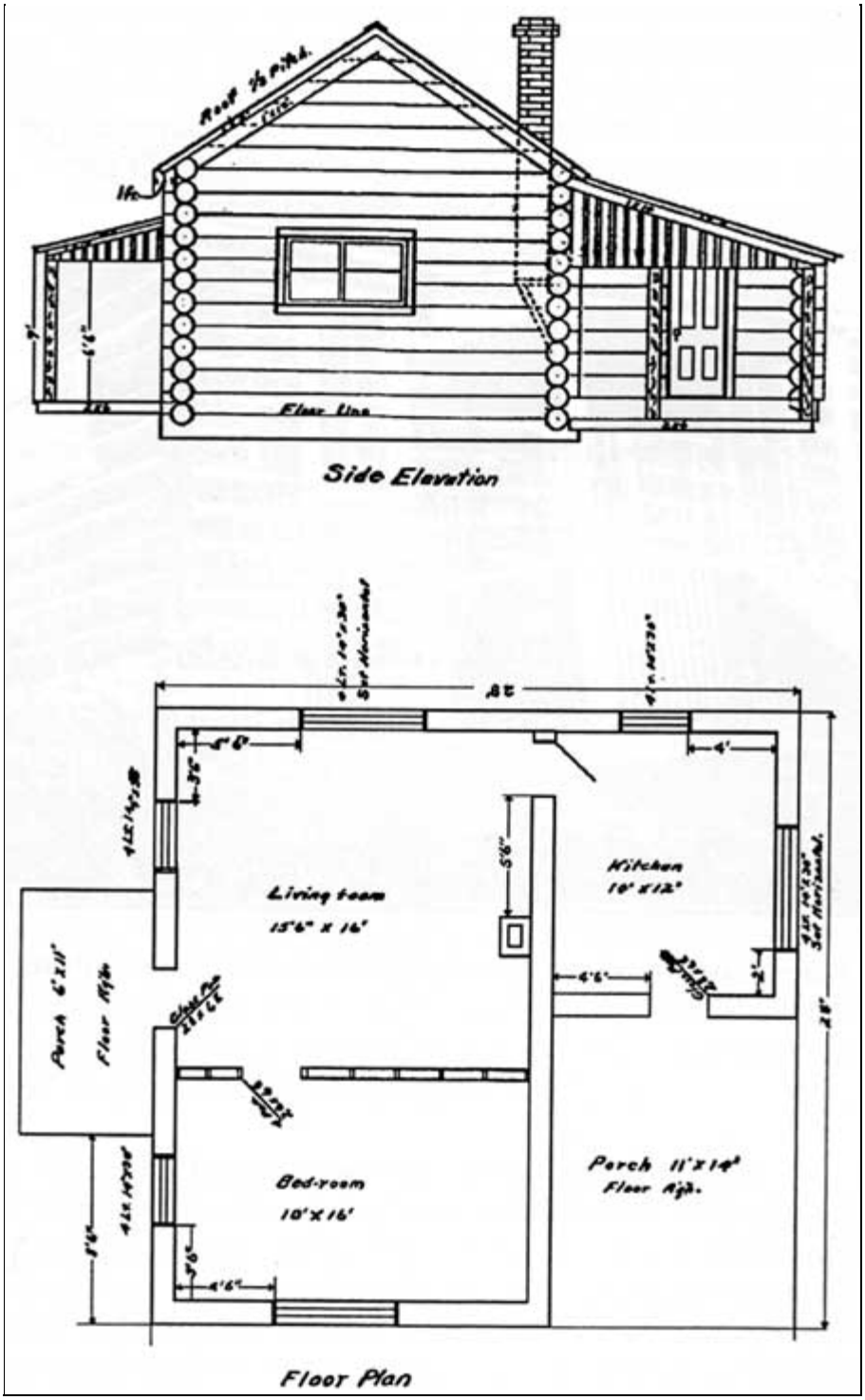


Figure 12. Building Plan and Elevation, Derby Ranger Station Dwelling.



Figure 13. Derby Ranger Station Dwelling. Photo# 347027 taken May 1936 by Donald W. Shaw. White River National Forest Supervisor's Office.

Though none of these designs included offices, mention of three-room dwellings with one room designated as official office space is made as early as 1911 (U.S. Forest Service 1911:7). The standard dwelling plan had grown to five rooms by 1913. Architecture of the second phase was rectangular in plan, and single story. Early Forest-designed frame buildings proved "...not warm enough to be habitable" (Philips 1910:2). Consequently, designs were more substantial, incorporating roofing paper and thicker sheathing. Architecturally designed frame buildings reflected a Bungalow-style influence in their detailing, though the utilitarian nature of Regional architecture precluded "high style" design. Most roofs were gabled with moderate pitches, overhung, and supported by fully exposed rafters. Occasionally these had fascias, and gutters above the entries. Roofs had sawn shakes, metal ridge caps and finials, and were pierced only by an interior brick chimney. The dwellings often had square knee bracing to support the gable overhang. Six-inch-wide clapboard or simple drop siding had either overlapped or inlaid vertical molding at the corners. Windows (fenestration) consisted of singly arranged double-hung or sliding wood frame windows, often with Craftsman-style multi-paned upper sashes and single-paned bottom sashes. Two entries usually sat off center on the eave sides. Front entries were often flanked by one or two windows. Entries could be protected by a canopy roof or extended gable roof. They usually had only a wooden stoop with no railings. Wood paneled doors were usually half glazed, with Craftsman-style vertical glass panes. Decoration was limited to the Bungalow-style detailing on porch and roof structural support members.

Phase II log designs were similar, but had saddle-notched logs that had short crowns with flat cut ends. Logs were not hewn on any face, and required daubing with concrete or saplings, and chinking over metal lath. Construction and Maintenance Handbooks (U.S. Forest Service 1935; 1937) introduced during this phase evidently contained technical tips that included instructions for cutting several types of notches (Note 1). By the close of the era, several log buildings exhibited rudimentary elements of the Rustic Style.

Combination office buildings designed in the 1930s had two or three principal rooms. Some had a single-stall attached garage. Dwellings could have one or two bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom, and living room, as well as a cellar furnace room. Garages were never attached to

the dwelling. Separated garages were always single-stall. One- or two-story barns could be frame or log, often with hay lofts. The standard paint scheme at the beginning of Phase II was "Forest (Service) Drab" with ivory or off white trim. This scheme was gradually changed to grey during the mid and late 1920s (Wahn 1927). By the late 1930s the standard was "Forest Service Cream" or tan. "Forest Service Brown" was introduced about 1933 and became standard during the next decade. Most office buildings and residences of this era were heated by stove. See Appendix B for a more complete description of the architectural characteristics of Phase II.

By 1925 the Office of Engineering was overseeing the design and construction of administrative improvements. The Office was under the supervision of District 2 Engineer Fred D. Mendenhall and his Assistant James L. Brownlee. The United States Department of Agriculture Directory, Forest Service (April 1930), stated that "Each new improvement is carefully planned, and all details of construction are carefully included in each plan" (Reini 1931:20). Forests continued to develop their architectural designs. Some went so far as to consider consulting rangers' wives in the design process (Forest History n.d.:232) Regional and forest designs exhibited increasing Bungalow Style influence through the remainder of Phase II.

Despite the careful planning described in the Directory, the finished buildings still reflected both vernacular influences and the skills and preferences of the individual builders. After Piedra District Ranger John Baird accidentally burned down the Turkey Springs Guard Station on the San Juan National Forest, he submitted a sketch for a proposed replacement to his Forest Supervisor, which was forwarded to the District Forester in Denver with a request for detailed plans and specifications. Several months later, plans (similar to the Construction and Maintenance Handbook A Series) were forwarded and construction commenced under contract and with the general supervision of Ranger Baird (Baird 1994; Figure 154, San Juan NF). Baird later recalled that he only "generally followed the construction plans," a fact verified by an inspection memorandum listing Baird's many variations from the plan (Brownlee 1930). In fact, rangers often modified construction plans, without official correspondence with the District engineers. Self-sufficient rangers held the Engineering Division in low regard (Baird 1994).

The Forest Service National Manual of Regulations and Instructions (USDA 1928:63-A) was the first national publication to address Forest Service design policy since the Use Book. It stated that dwellings would only be built when it was impractical to rent living or office space. Office space was to be provided apart from dwellings. The first regionally produced office design would appear three years later. Garages were initially for official vehicles only. During the Depression, however, garages for rangers' personal vehicles were incorporated into layouts. Evidently, Regional handbooks were published prior to 1928 but have not been found.

Public opposition to Forest Service personnel and policy continued throughout Phase II. Buildings therefore continued to blend with the local culture (Caywood 1991:18), much as they had during the first phase. The separation of office and residence had practical applications, but may also be reflective of the Forest Service's goal of integrating their rangers into the fabric of the community by physically separating them after hours from their official duties.

Standardized plans that increased the size of the average ranger dwelling also increased the average size, quality, and number of buildings per site. Formal site design and landscaping began during Phase II, but was hampered by limited water supplies at most stations (Wahn 1927). Landscape plans do not appear until Phase III, and few remaining Phase II stations exhibit indications of formal landscape design.

The introduction of designed office space in 1931 and construction of various other buildings at administrative sites increased the need for site planning. Guard stations may have had only a single one-room cabin, but typically consisted of a two- or three-room dwelling and small barn, as seen at Derby Ranger Station (Figure 14). Ranger stations had these, and after 1930, single-car garages and combination office buildings. Other improvements could include storage or wood sheds and root cellars. Layouts followed no discernible organization, but conformed to site topography. Buildings were generally constructed close together. At Thompson Creek Ranger Station the dwelling and garage were within six feet of each other (Figure 181, White River National Forest). The Alvarado Ranger Station (Figure 87, San Isabel National Forest) barn was constructed after completion of the combination office building. It not only sat in plain view of visitors, but blocked a spectacular view of the Wet Mountain Valley below (Johnson 1935:1). Only one evaluated Phase II site, the South Fork Ranger Station, once had both office and dwelling (Figure 111, Rio Grande National Forest). The house is no longer extant, leaving no known intact examples.

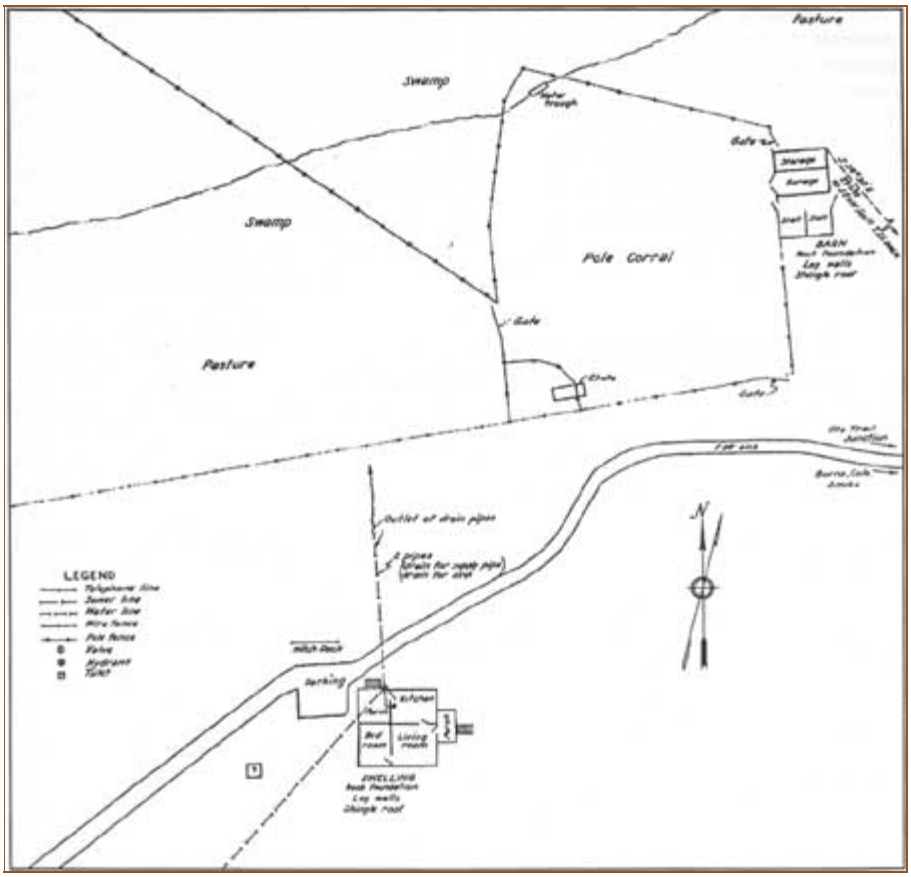


Figure 14. Site Plan, Derby Ranger Station. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Nationally, architects were experimenting with standardized building components and materials to simplify design and reduce costs. The Region 2 (formerly District 2) Division of Engineering embraced these ideas and used them in the D Series, introduced around 1929. Regional construction specifications from this era specified the use of Andersen windows and door frames. This architectural "Series" was the first documented instance of standardization on a regional level. Though records are incomplete, The D Series consisted of plans for at least 9 ranger dwellings. These contained approximately 800 square feet on the main level and incorporated two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and bath. They had full basements. Some plans from the Series varied from others only in their use of either log or frame walls. Some designs could be, and were, built with either wood frame or log construction. For

example, a highly modified log dwelling was constructed based upon plans for a wood frame D-7 at Stub Creek Ranger Station (Figure 55, Roosevelt National Forest).

Frame designs like one constructed at Buckhorn Ranger Station (Figure 51, Roosevelt National Forest) had overhung roofs with exposed rafters and knee bracing, and divided upper window panes, all highly characteristic of residential Bungalow-style architecture. Moderate-pitch roofs and minimal ornamentation reflected the Colorado Pioneer tradition (Pearce 1983:3). Log versions like the D-9 (Figure 15) had rugged log walls set atop a stone veneer foundation. This gave the building a rugged, unrefined appearance.

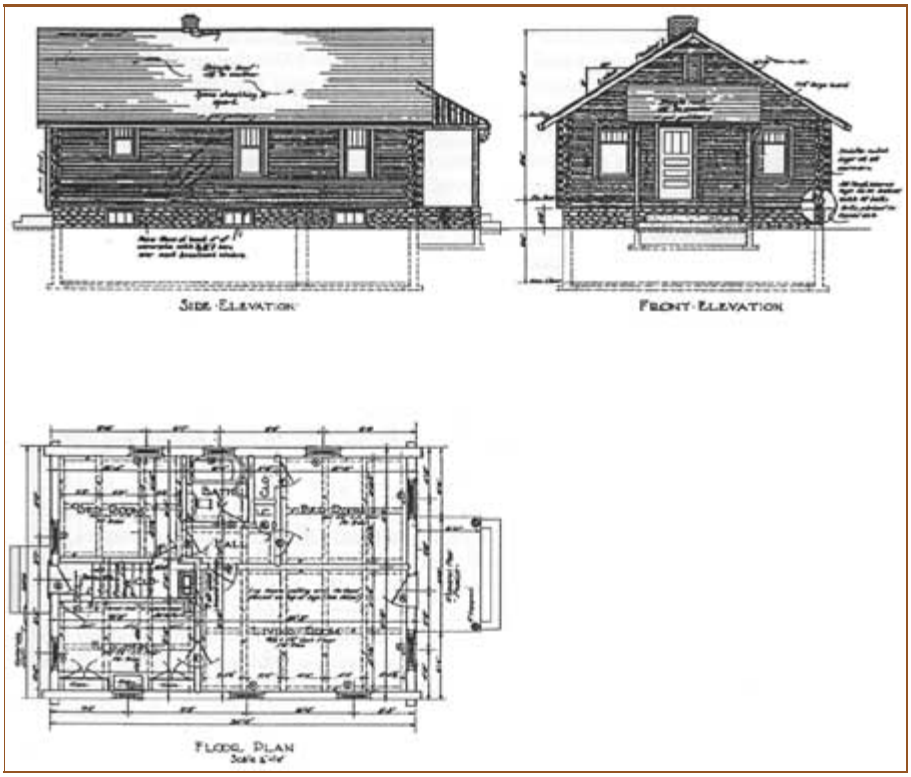


Figure 15. Building Plan, D-9, Ranger's Dwelling. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Much, or possibly all, of the D Series was designed by James L. Brownlee, then District Engineer. Brownlee, a mechanical engineer, believed that incoming college-educated rangers deserved better accommodations than the Forest Service had to date provided (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1990:72). Later, Brownlee would redefine administrative design by initiating Rustic design in the Region (Johnson 1935:1). He continued to produce designs even after the creation of the Architectural Division in 1936.

At approximately the same time, the Region developed an administrative series, the result of an intensive analysis of the layout of ranger stations by the Regional Forester. The study determined that construction of separate buildings to meet the various needs of the rangers was expensive and gave a cluttered appearance to the stations. Additionally, administrative requirements were growing steadily, and it was expensive to construct separate buildings for each function. The resultant A Series Administrative Buildings combined several functions in one building and were designed "...with the idea of standardizing...which will meet the administrative needs of any station" (Stahl 1930a). Their estimated total cost of construction was less than $1000.

Designed as rectangular gable roof frame buildings, "Combination Buildings" combined

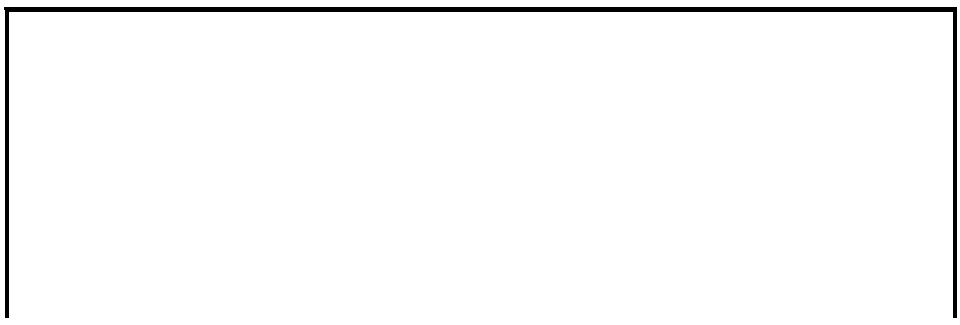
office, bedroom, wood shed, and tool and storage space. They fulfilled the needs of office, storage, and living quarters when built in remote locations. At stations that already had living quarters, the bedroom was used to quarter visiting personnel, often forest or regional supervisors who otherwise would have had to bunk with the ranger and his family.

One design included a single-stall garage. The introduction of vehicles to Colorado significantly altered the way Forests were used and administered. Rangers had always been required instead to own their own saddle horses (Caywood 1991:25). By the 1930s, rangers were required to own their own vehicles, the personal use of which was strictly regulated by the Service (Baird 1994). Vehicles helped stimulate a road construction boom in the 1920s that resulted in increased recreational use and timber and mineral extraction. Rangers used vehicles to expedite their fieldwork, and their families enjoyed easier access to the supplies and social contact available within nearby communities (Caywood 1991:35). This initiated an administrative policy shift that resulted in the consolidation of districts and the replacement of full-time rural ranger stations with seasonal or temporary stations manned by rangers who lived in town.

Other designs in the series, like that seen at Square Top Guard Station (Figure 6) differed in layout and dimension, but all had a similar exterior appearance that was influenced, as were the designs from the dwelling series, by the Bungalow Style. The informal Bungalow-style front porch was eliminated, as the buildings were "merely a temporary stopping place..." and the "necessity (for a porch) is not great" (French 1933). This belief was supported by the Washington-based USFS architects (Groben 1938:53). Despite this, the use of substantial though informal porches and stoops in Regional design became almost standard during Phase III. Designs were available with or without a chimney. At least 7 A Series designs were produced. Plans were evidently printed in the Construction and Maintenance Handbook. The functional and efficient plans were re-engineered, expanded, and constructed well into Phase III.

The Region began constructing dwellings from the D Series at summer stations in the early 1930s. Though stylistically identical to the smaller administrative designs of the A Series, the dwellings were significantly larger. Immensely popular, the D Series dwellings were hailed as a new standard in ranger station design (Johnson 1935:1).

Builders utilized both materials found on site and commercially available products like shingles and framing lumber (Permanent Improvement Estimate and Working Plan 1911). A Series specifications called for poured-concrete foundations, exterior walls of commercially produced milled lumber, interior walls of "compo" board, and split shingled roofs. "Compo" board was one of a variety of processed wood construction products. Plans for the similar M20 Combination Building (Figure 16), which was basically an A-5 plan with a brick chimney, specified Andersen windows. Log building plans specified the diameter of logs, though not the species. Interiors consisted of ordinary wood boards or processed wood products with brand names such as Beaverboard, C-X, and Nu-Wood. Most designs included plans for a wood- or coal-burning stove. The total cost for materials was about $600, delivered.



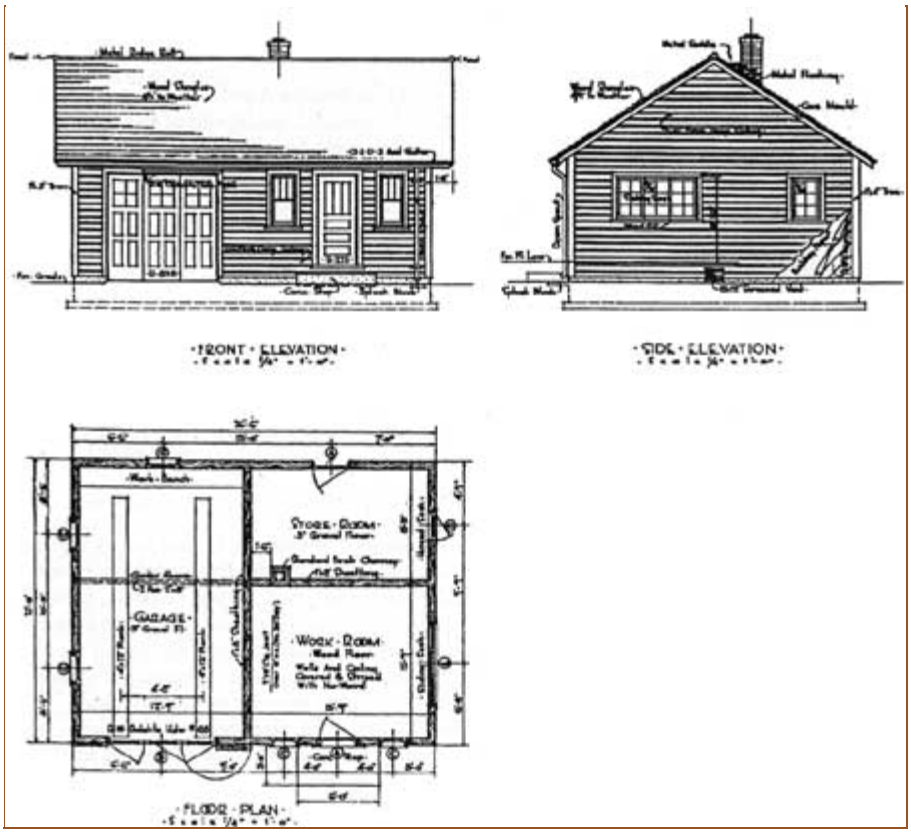


Figure 16. Building Plan, M20, Combination Office Building. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Forest Supervisors often volunteered after-hours labor to complete the buildings within limitations (Philips 1913:24). This practice would continue throughout and following the Depression. Rangers also sometimes used laborers from county welfare recipient rosters (Baird 1994). By 1912, most rangers in Region 2 were specially trained (Hinton 1988:IV-4), many at the nation's first schools of Forestry on the east coast. These men probably lacked the pioneer construction skills that early Colorado rangers had. Contractors built many stations constructed during the second phase, though few records have been found that document this aspect of administrative construction. Cooperative agreements between public and private companies resulted in joint construction, custodianship, or use of several buildings. See for example (Blair 1916; Stahl 1930b).

Despite the detailed construction plans produced for both the A and D Series, many variables still affected the final appearance of Phase II designs. As intended, the layouts of standardized plans were modified by forests, though stylistic modifications were not allowed, as they disrupted the visual harmony of the design (French 1933). Variability in the availability of funds, materials, and other "local conditions" required customization of specifications by Forest Supervisors, who were aided in site supervision by the Construction and Maintenance Handbook. Construction materials were often salvaged from other buildings to cut costs, requiring further modification of specifications (Doran 1920). Several late Phase II and Phase III guard cabins throughout the Region are based upon the Construction and Maintenance Handbook A Series. This series was unrelated to the Regional A Series described above, and has little stylistic detailing. It is defined within this study as Bungalow-style, based upon its simple massing, use of rough materials, and full-width front porches that sometimes display Bungalow-style square pillars and knee brackets. The C&M Handbook A Series evidently consisted of designs for single-room (225 square feet) cabins. Remaining examples (Lily Lake, Bar HL, Thompson Creek, Silver Falls, California Park and

Turkey Springs Guard Stations) have similar dimensions and massing, though each has unique fenestration, front porches, and construction type.

Throughout Phase II, the Region constantly adapted to changes in land use by closing or abandoning some stations and establishing new ones. Many Series plans replaced facilities not built by the Forest Service. Pioneer construction techniques continued during Phase II, though the introduction of standard designs, construction drawings, and specifications unified both appearance and materials. Design and construction became increasingly uniform and reflective of the Forest Service philosophy of harmony and utility. Simple, unpretentious designs constructed of native or local materials also reflected the influence of the conservation movement's philosophies. By the close of the era, frame designs began to reflect Rustic-style principles of simplicity, rough construction, use of minimally manipulated native materials and careful design of the site. Early Phase II log buildings constructed without National, Regional, or Forest construction plans are defined in this study as Pioneer. Many late Phase II log designs, such as Pyramid Guard Station dwelling (Figure 124, Routt National Forest), conscientiously exhibited Rustic-style elements, and are defined as such.

The early architecture of Phase II reflects the influence of several residential architectural styles and trends. By the close of the era, the Region had a substantial body of architecture that reflected an emerging sense of style and construction that was distinct and appropriate. The search for the perfect expression of USFS values was soon realized with the development of Forest Service Rustic Style during the advent of the CCC and the subsequent administrative expansion of the Forest Service.

Phase III: 1933-1942

Phase III encompassed the years the CCC was in operation, from 1933-1942. During this era of unprecedented administrative expansion, the Region's Architectural Division created its unique interpretation of the Rustic Style, which employed natural settings and materials to harmonize with the physical environment. Traditional building techniques were used in the construction of Rustic buildings and structures, with emphasis on hand craftsmanship. Characteristic elements of Rustic architecture included battered stone foundations and massive interior and exterior stone chimneys, log walls, small paned windows, deeply overhung roofs and minimal detailing. The overall appearance was that of informality and horizontality, attributes that complimented the mountain settings in which the style was most appropriately found. The Rustic architecture of Region 2 is typified by its standardized design, rugged appearance, and labor-intensive composition (Figure 17).





Figure 17. Brush Creek Combination Office Building. Photo# 401151. USFS Rocky Mountain Region Office. Standard (Centennial Plan) Combination Office Building.

Some of the first Rustic architecture in Colorado was built by the National Park Service (NPS), who built a gateway structure at the entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park in 1921. The NPS began designing buildings that were sympathetic with the natural surroundings, and emulated pioneer construction methods. Cultural harmony was achieved by imitating historical building patterns of the Rocky Mountain region, including log cabins, Indian Pueblos, and Spanish Colonial Adobes (Tweed et al. 1977:35).

Forest Service architectural influences of the first and second eras were highly reflective of national architectural trends. The Rustic Style of the third era embodied the pragmatic Forest Service values of utility, respect for the land, and harmony the Agency was trying to express.

During the 1930s the Region's administrative workload increased, due in part to New Deal-era land purchases. This resulted in occupational specialization of administrative staff, which led to an increase in employees with greater spatial needs (Hinton 1988:V-14). The National mandate to provide separate quarters for both the resident ranger and visiting officers (U.S. Forest Service 1928:63-A), the anticipated use of government-furnished vehicles, and a desire on the part of Regional designers to provide more comfortable working conditions resulted in the development of administrative buildings that were much larger than the A Series of Phase II. Offices now had restrooms, central furnaces, additional bedrooms, second vehicular stalls, and sometimes workrooms. Barns were gradually enlarged to accommodate vehicles. Though vehicles displaced the use of some horses, barns or stalls were still included in the design of many stations throughout the CCC era.

Residences also evolved. The development of the Region 2 Rustic Style could be said to have begun with the White River's 1912 design for the Derby Ranger Station dwelling (Figure 13). Though designed to have notched log walls with 6" crowns, the cabin as built had square notches, with no crown. The rafters stopped at the wall, leaving a one-foot cantilever of sheathing and roofing material unsupported. The log walls, set on an uncut stone foundation, began almost at grade. The eave line (where roof and wall meet) was 11'6" from the ground, and the roof had a moderate pitch. The porch roofs were "boxed" (enclosed), thus hiding the rafters. The fenestration consisted of large 14" x 30" four-pane double-hung and sliding windows.

Regional Engineer Brownlee's 1931 design for the D-9 log dwelling (Figure 15) had a poured-concrete foundation with uncut-stone veneer. He lowered the eave line to 8'0" from the ground, and exposed the now-extended rafters 18 inches. He also overhung the flat-faced log crowns and used unpeeled logs as structural elements in both the ceiling and the exposed porch, rather than the milled lumber of the Derby design. The craftsman windows were still large, but broken down visually with narrow vertical upper window panes. Brownlee further refined his style in his 1934 design for the Pyramid Guard Station, which had enlarged rafters and cantilevered logs or purlins supporting the deeply overhung gables (Figures 18, 19).

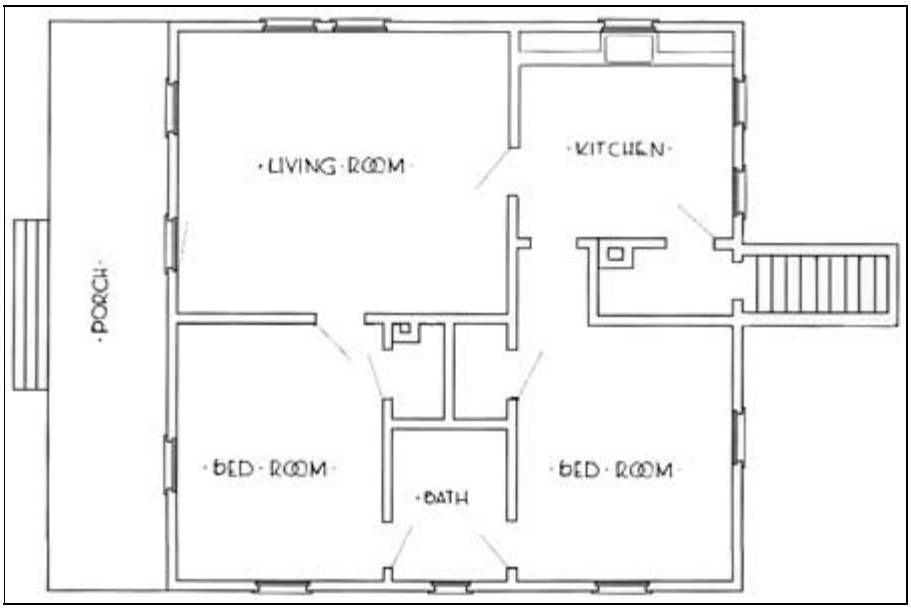


Figure 18. Building Plan, Pyramid Ranger Station Dwelling.



Figure 19. Pyramid Ranger Station Dwelling. Photo taken July 1993, NPS.

Frame Rustic design evolved similarly. Early forest designs were highly functional and almost devoid of stylistic references. Regional designs developed during phase II incorporated a variety of Bungalow-style elements which were representative of Forest Service philosophy in their use of wood, natural settings, and simple construction. By 1936, frame design evolved to include a variety of exterior textures and details that reflected a clear Rustic-style

influence. The exteriors could include both vertical and horizontal siding, local stone foundations, and chimneys. The overhung, gable roof edges were often faced with end rafters with scrolled ends or a wood keystone detail element at the peak. Some overhangs were supported by massive 4-inch-by-8-inch purlins, whose ends could be trimmed flat, chamfered, or scrolled. Rafters grew larger, though still exposed. Gables often had vertical siding of regular or varied width, length, and finish detailing. Designs of Phase III used wood as a primary exterior element, contrasted by the stone foundations and chimneys and window glazing. Windows became a prominent design element, occurring in groupings of two, three, or more. Mullions and shutters were used for varying emphasis. Many buildings were constructed in areas without electricity, so windows provided functional utility as well as aesthetic value. One of the earliest architecturally designed complexes of the CCC era was the Pueblo-style Dolores Ranger Station (Figure 135, San Juan National Forest). Colorado's Pueblo Revival-style buildings had traditionally included wood casement windows since the 1920s, and the Dolores buildings followed suit, as did virtually all CCC-era construction. It is probable that, for ease of design and construction and uniformity of appearance, the use of casement windows was standardized for all Regional administrative design. Porches grew more substantial, incorporating roofs, railings, and massive, yet simple wood pillars that were accentuated with scrolled wood brackets and chamfered corners. The brackets structurally reinforced the pillars. The texture of the materials was increased in scale to match the increased scale of the buildings. As a result, Phase II frame buildings appeared much more substantial and rugged than the more diminutive Phase II Bungalow-style frame buildings.

Comprehensive guidelines for Forest Service design first appeared in W. Ellis Groben's Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings, printed in 1938 (U.S. Forest Service 1938). Groben was hired as consulting architect for the USFS in 1936. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He was doing residential design when he came to the Forest Service, and had served briefly as chief architect for the City of Philadelphia (Tatman and Moss 1985:318). He put his skills as both residential and public administrator to work guiding the Forest Service as it created its own style of architecture. Groben was directly involved in the design of several buildings and sites in Region 2.

Groben felt that current Forest Service design did not "possess Forest Service identity or . . . adequately express its purposes" (Otis et al. 1986:209). In defining appropriate ways to express Forest Service values in architecture, he advocated a regionalist approach to design based upon local architectural styles and materials.

> No matter how well buildings may be designed, with but few exceptions, they seldom enhance the beauty of their natural setting...Therefore, the Forest Service should erect only such structures as are absolutely essential...and then only of designs which harmonize with, or...are the least objectionable to nature's particular environment (Groben 1938:Foreword).

The manual, written in part to assist inexperienced regional architectural staffs with development of appropriate designs, defined several regional styles, locations, and building materials, and included examples of Forest Service design from around the nation, including several from Region 2.

Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements (Groben 1938) contained technical tips and construction details, as well as discussion of universal design issues like character, mass, and scale. Groben articulated the Forest Service value of utility with the statement: "Practical and workable plans lend themselves readily to good elevational design" (1938:6).

Until 1935 Brownlee was apparently the Region's principle architectural designer. In 1936 an Architectural Division was created. S.A. Axtens became the Region's first officially designated architect (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1936:9). Axtens stayed only one year, but was involved in the design of several stations, including the Dolores Ranger Station (Figure 135, San Juan National Forest). Brownlee continued to design administrative buildings throughout the CCC era. His 1934 Pyramid Ranger Station design incorporated many of the elements that would define the Regional Rustic Style.

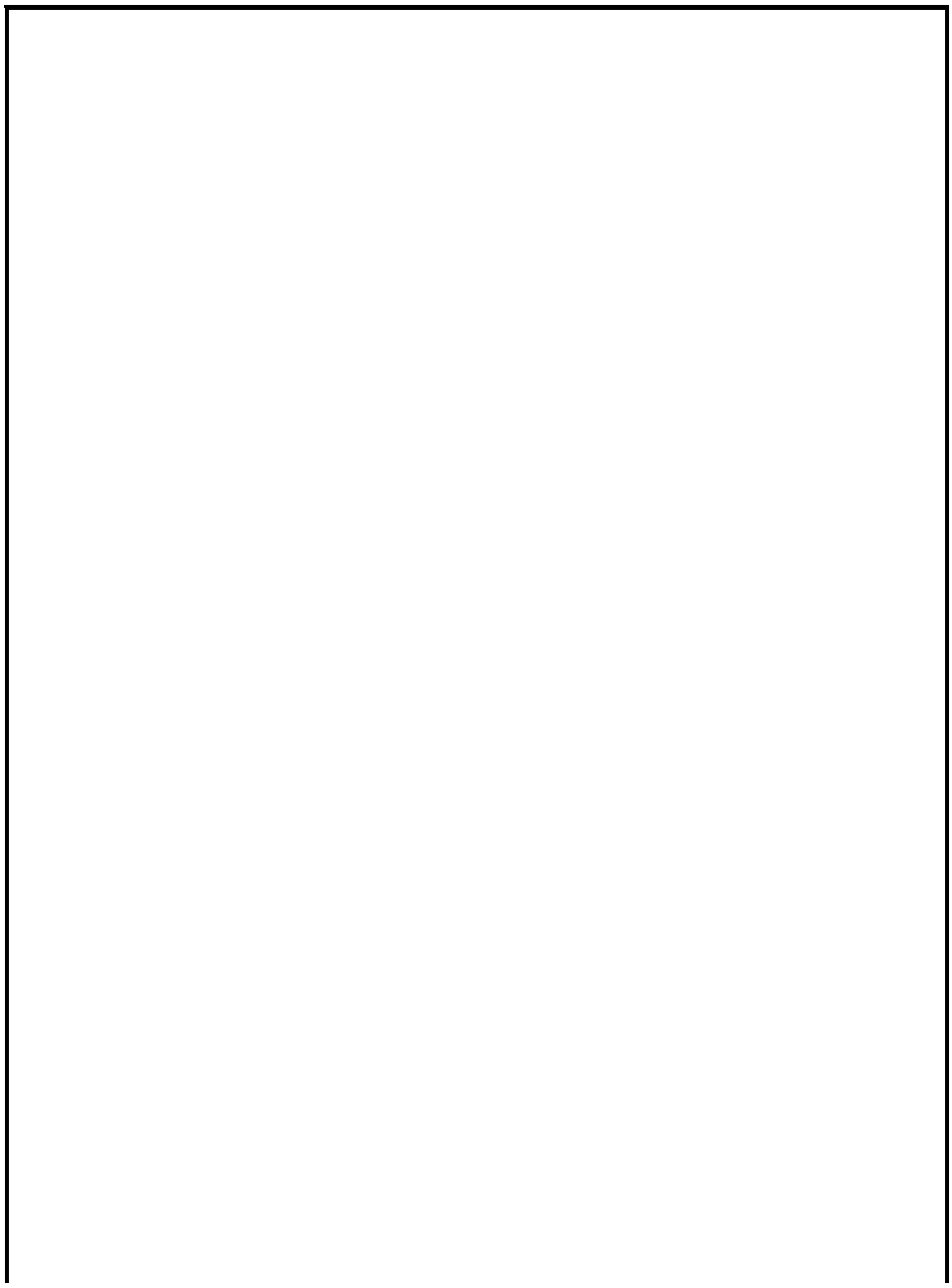
Though stylistic interpretation by Regional designers evolved throughout Phase III, the basic elements of the Region 2 Rustic Style, which included massing, appearance, and basic construction, were intact by 1936. All Phase III Rustic design emulated these. The architectural record of the Region is incomplete, and many of the plans that remain on record are unsigned. It is therefore difficult to attribute the Region's Rustic architecture to any one designer. Several individuals may have collaborated in the initial Rustic designs. The earliest signed plan for a frame Rustic building (Sunlight Ranger Station Garage and Shop, Shoshone National Forest, Plan B 59) on record was designed by W.E. Jackson in December, 1936. Jackson's signature appears on several early designs. It is unclear when Jackson first began work with the Forest Service. His earliest known correspondence dates to May of 1936.

One of the earliest plans for a log Rustic building (Centennial Ranger Station, Medicine Bow, Plan B 150) was apparently also completed in 1936 (Scott 1988:205). Brownlee's designs showed increasing references towards the Rustic Style, and it is likely, based upon a continued involvement with design throughout his career within Region 2, that he had much to do with the final appearance of much architecture of Phase III. S.A. Axtens, the Region's first architect, may also have been involved in the development of the Region's Rustic Style, though no plans bear his signature as designer. Axtens headed the newly created architectural department in 1936, and his design for the Dolores Ranger Station does exhibit some similarities in use of materials, as seen in his choice of windows.

With the creation of the CCC, the Forest Service, which up until the Depression operated with limited governmental support and financial resources to oversee its vast and untamed domain, found itself on the verge of unprecedented expansion. The CCC was created in 1933 by newly elected President Franklin Roosevelt to put men to work doing environmental conservation on public lands. Over 170,000,000 acres of public land were administered by the Forest Service in Colorado in 1933 (Merrill 1981:49). The Forests presented a perfect vehicle for implementing the goals of the New Deal. Roosevelt's administration quickly drafted legislation to put 250,000 men on the Federal payroll, working for the common good. What began as an ambitious project soon mushroomed into one of unprecedented scale, as the number of men enrolled in the program doubled from the initial figure within the first two years. Over three million men had signed on by 1942. More than 57,000 men would work in the National Forests in Colorado during the next decade, spending more than $63 million on conservation efforts (Merrill 1981). All told, over half of the total output of the CCC was administered by the Forest Service (Steen 1976:215), much of it in building construction. Enrollees would construct 37 new lookout towers, 77 headquarters office facilities and 153 ranger dwellings (Hinton 1988:V-23).

The Region had ambitious long-range plans for construction of administrative facilities, and this was the first time they had the means to pursue them. The Copeland Report had advocated a more active role for the Forest Service in resource development, but a lack of administrative facilities prevented rangers from maintaining a regular presence in the forests. Forest Service Chief Robert Y. Stuart, recognizing an opportunity to make vast upgrades with the resources of the New Deal admonished that nothing be built which would later go unused. He planned to use unemployment relief labor to construct enough administrative and protective buildings to carry the Forest Service far into the future.

Fifty-six camps were in operation in the Region by August of 1933 (Peck 1933a). The Region 2 Architectural Division, headed by W. Earle Jackson with a staff of 11 architects, began developing designs. The Division produced detailed construction plans for nearly every building constructed during Phase III. Designs of this era included a variety of dwellings, office buildings, garages, and barns, as well as various other associated buildings. Supervisor warehouses were constructed near their headquarters in at least 12 of the 14 Forests during this era. Most, like the one built at Glenwood Springs (Figure 166, White River National Forest) contained shops, garages, and storage areas. USFS design policy mandated three-bedroom dwellings for all stations occupied for more than three months. Dwellings, like the one designed originally for Hot Sulphur Springs Ranger Station (Figures 20, 21), averaged more than 1,200 square feet of living space, though many contained over 1,600 square feet, not including full basements. Basements containing a central furnace, storage, and living space were standard on most offices and dwellings. Rare examples of attached garages exist, though these were not the norm. Most small vehicle garages were separated, and contained two stalls. Many combination office buildings also had two garage stalls (e.g., Figure 155, San Juan National Forest). Many barns, such as that seen at River Springs Ranger Station, also had one or more garage stalls.



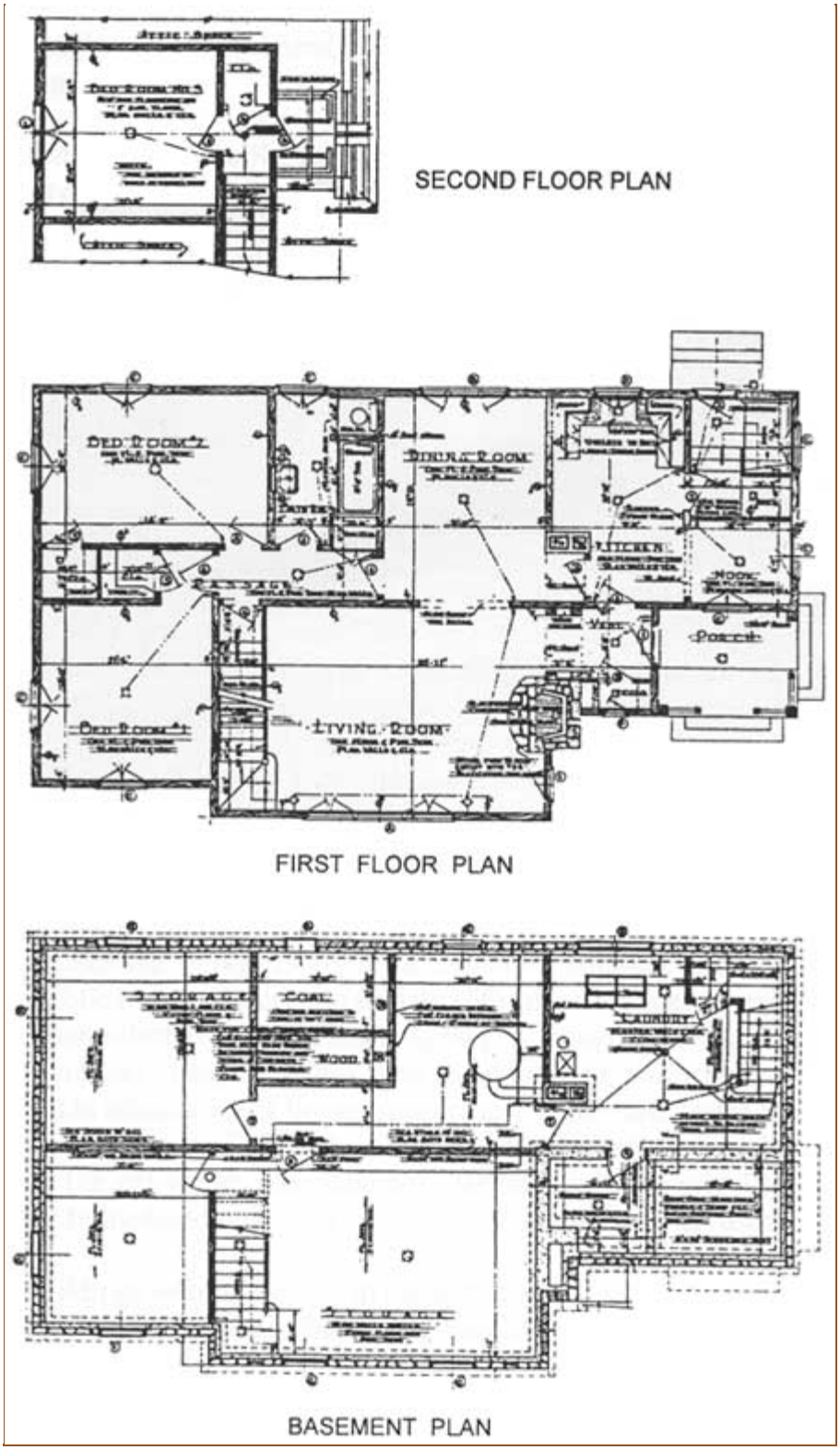


Figure 20. Building Plan, Hot Sulphur Springs Supervisor's Dwelling. Standard Rustic Style Ranger's Dwelling. *(click on image for a PDF version)*



Figure 21. River Springs Ranger Station Dwelling. Photo taken July 1994, NPS. Standard (Hot Sulphur Springs) Ranger's Dwelling.

The Region constructed more Rustic-style buildings than all other styles combined. These were perhaps the most distinctive of all styles used by the Architectural Division, and best embodied USFS ideals. All rural buildings and many urban ones were designed in the Rustic Style. Rugged log construction was built exclusively in predominantly wooded rural settings. The same design took on a more refined appearance in urban environments, incorporating frame construction rather than log. Frame Rustic designs were appropriate in both rural and urban settings, though brick veneer was occasionally substituted for the split-stone veneer of foundation and chimneys. Rangers respected local building codes and practices, which often required design, setting, or materials modifications of Regionally produced designs.

Rustic buildings were built throughout the Region. They had high poured-concrete foundations faced with split, uncoursed local stone or brick. Walls were peeled, shaved logs of uniform diameter, or wide clapboard siding. Log joints were usually saddle notched with roughly pointed crowns, up to 18" deep. This system was abandoned in favor of a simpler one. One series of Rustic designs created for recreational camp use in South Dakota utilized split shake shingles, squared purlins, and very wide wood lap siding (Scott 1988:332). Moderate-pitch roofs almost invariably had exposed log or frame rafters and purlins. Gables of both log and frame buildings often had vertical logs or board siding, with attic vents at the peak. Sawn shake shingles were standard for all Rustic designs. Andersen or Curtis casement windows were a Regional standard, thus providing a sense of visual unity for all Phase III designs regardless of architectural style. Small diamond pane casement windows sometimes appeared near front entries. After 1938 some rooflines incorporated the broken gables seen in Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administrative Buildings (U.S. Forest Service 1938). Every style had wood wainscot ceilings and waxed wood floors, especially in public rooms. Interior materials not stained or waxed were painted. Interior color schemes were often selected by the overseeing ranger, though final approval rested with the Regional Forester. Exteriors of log buildings were oiled, stained, varnished, or painted. Ochre pigment was often used to achieve a dark brown appearance. Some rural frame buildings were also finished in this way. Most frame buildings, however, and possibly all of those built in urban areas were uniformly painted in off-white color schemes. Beginning in the mid-1940s, forests began finishing many of their frame buildings in the same "Forest Service Brown" used on log buildings.

Pueblo-style buildings were built only in the southern half of the state where the style was commonly seen. This included the Pike, San Isabel, San Juan, and Rio Grande National Forests. Pueblo-style buildings had irregular footprints, battered walls, flat roofs, and a low parapet. Buildings designed in the Pueblo Style had highly irregular footprints. This can be seen in the plan (F6617 Job B 134) for the Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling (Figure 22), which was later built in several locations throughout Colorado. However, many Pueblo buildings were originally laid out for a Rustic-style facade. These retain the simple rectangular footprints of the Rustic designs. The earliest Pueblo-style design evaluated (F5132 SR, Job 48) was produced by Brownlee for the La Veta Ranger Station (Figure 84, San Isabel National Forest). It utilized 12"-wide adobe blocks salvaged from several area buildings, including the former Popul Vuh Ranger Station near La Veta (Stahl 1934). The blocks sat on a poured-concrete foundation which ended at ground level. Later designs produced by the Architectural Division imitated the adobe look by using hand-troweled Portland cement stucco over brick walls. Their low-slung appearance was reinforced by heavy wood window and door lintels and horizontal window panes. Buildings were painted a cream or light yellow color.

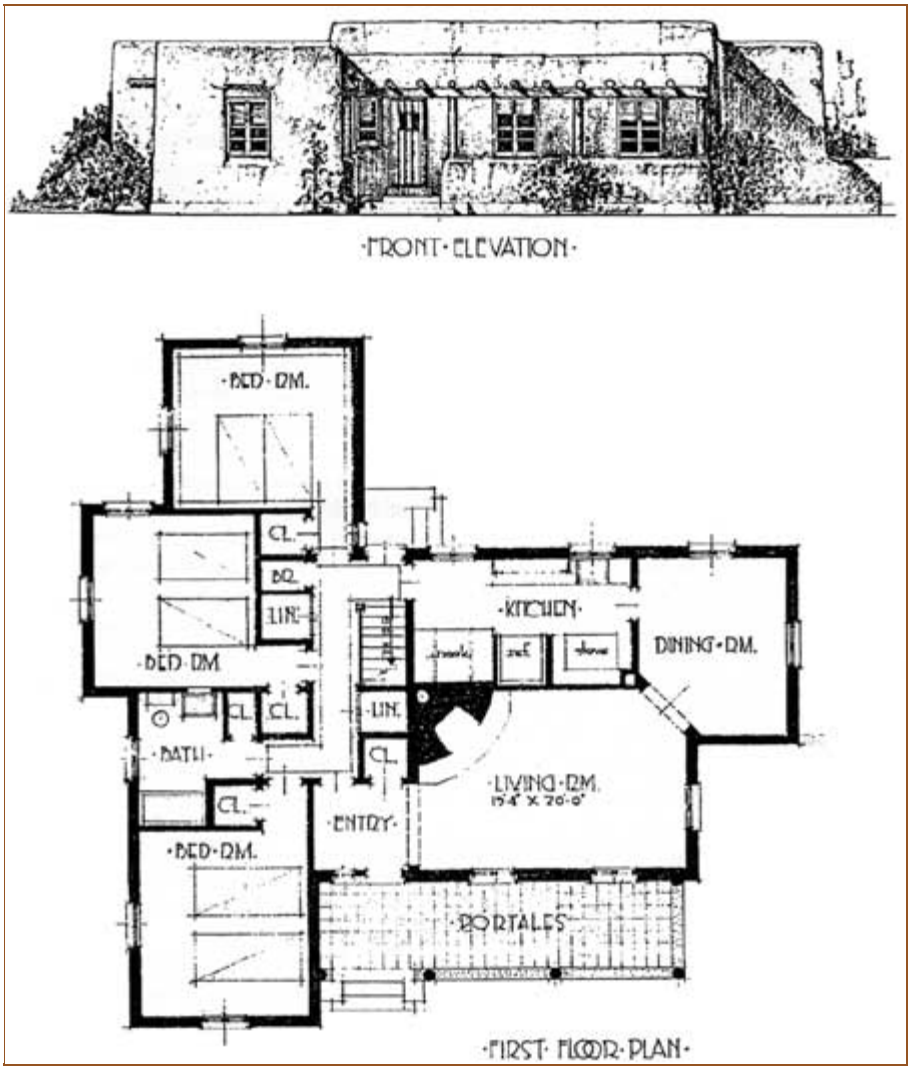


Figure 22. Building Plan and Elevation, Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling. Standard Pueblo Style Ranger's Dwelling. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Several supervisors' warehouses, including the Animas District Office (Figure 130, San Juan National Forest) and one combination office building at Buena Vista (Figure 90, San Isabel

National Forest) were designed in the Art Deco Style. These were most likely influenced by Charles Jaka (Note 2). Their brick detailing is identical to that of Jaka's landmark Art Deco buildings at 1601 and 1611 Grape Street in Denver. Characteristic elements included fluting (small stepbacks in the brickwork) near the fenestration and doors, and strong vertical and horizontal elements. They appeared only in urban environments.

The Architectural Division also designed in the Spanish Colonial (current Pagosa Springs Ranger's Dwelling, San Juan National Forests; Figure 23), Classical (former Pagosa Springs Office, San Juan National Forests; Figure 24) and Colonial Revival (Saratoga administrative building, Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming; Figure 25; and the former Delta Supervisor's dwelling, Grand Mesa National Forest; Figure 26) styles. Figures 27 and 28 geographically illustrate the placement of evaluated sites in Colorado by style. Designers also drew inspiration from the site to create unique and highly vernacular interpretations of local styles. For example, the architecture of the San Luis Valley in south-central Colorado was dominated by adobe and sod buildings. The Del Norte Ranger Station (Figure 102, Rio Grande National Forest), located on the edge of town, reflects these construction types in its battered stucco-covered walls. The buildings also have exposed bricks and broken roof lines which identify them as post-1938 USFS Region 2 design. Designers were also influenced by district and forest rangers, supervisors, inspectors, and job superintendents. These men corresponded with Regional designers on issues ranging from insightful perspectives on aesthetic issues to pragmatic technical recommendations.

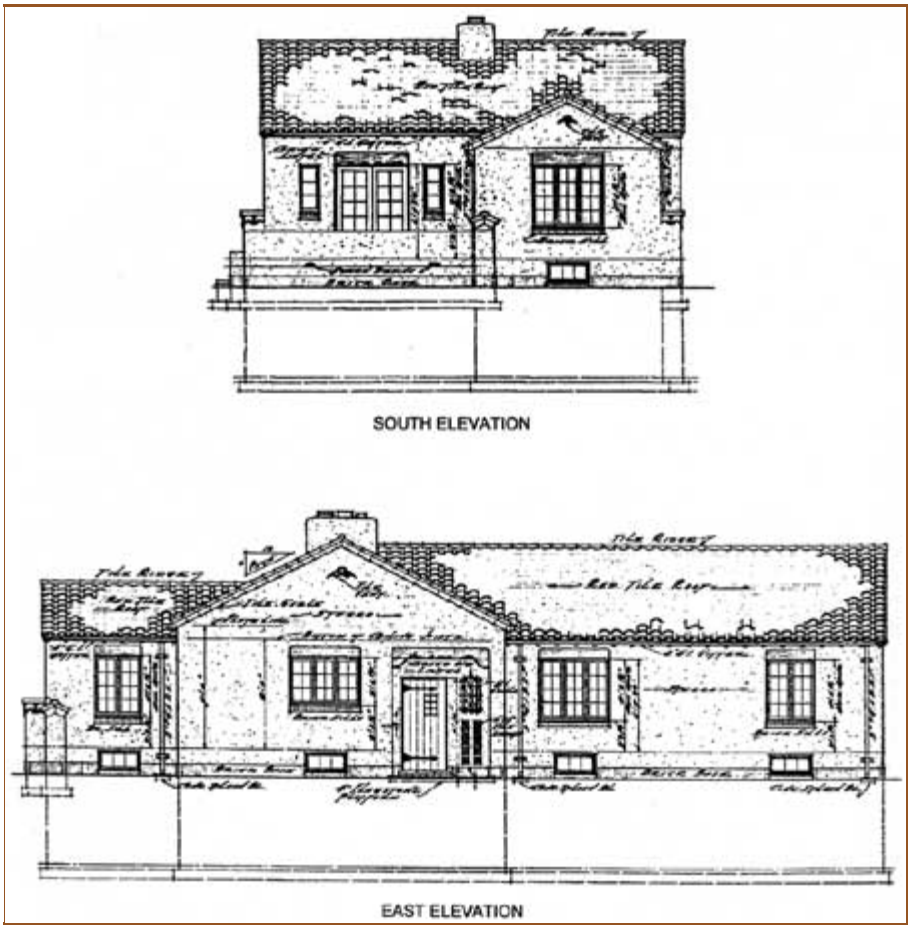


Figure 23. Building Elevation, Pagosa Springs Ranger's Dwelling #1. Spanish Colonial Style design. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

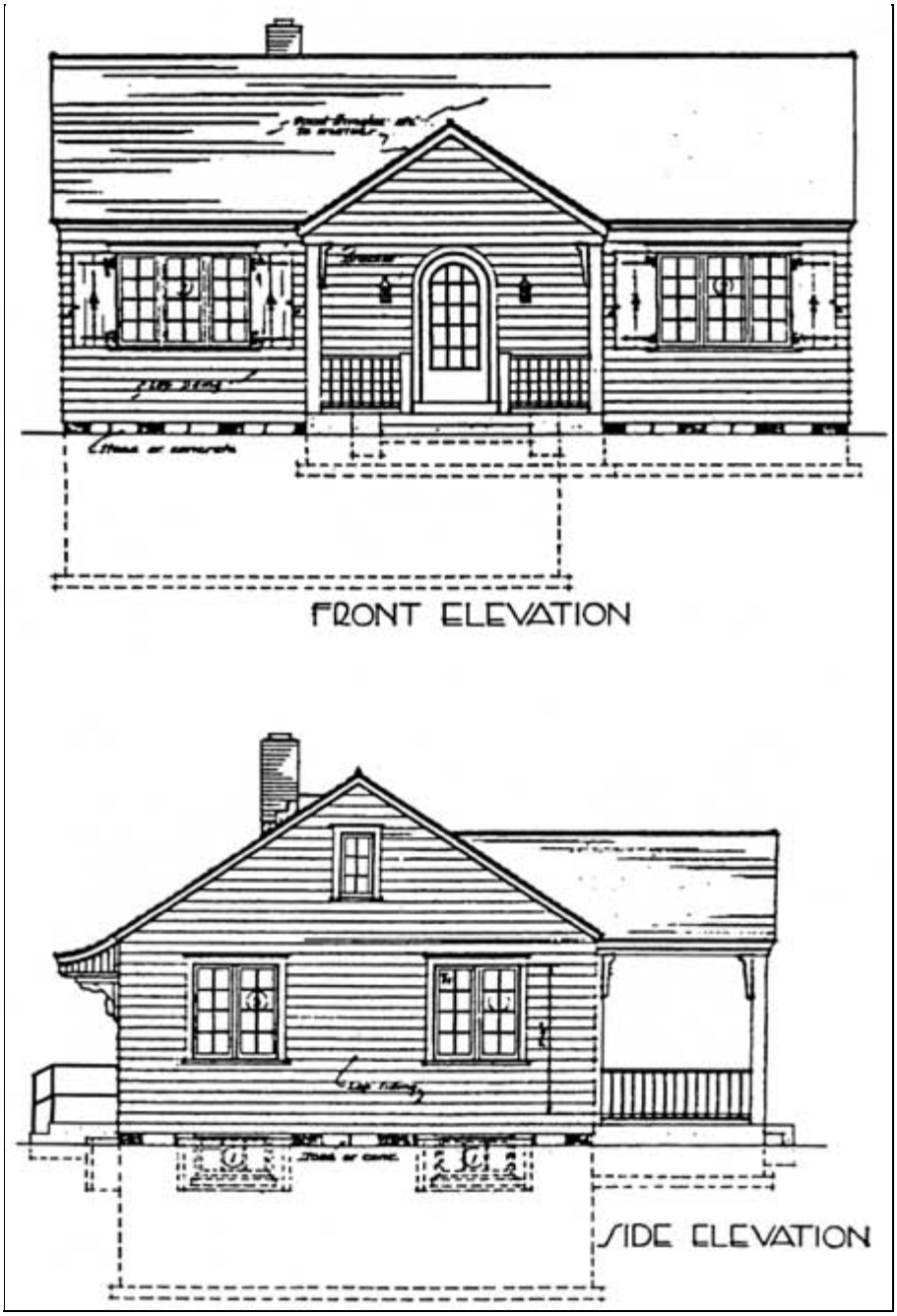


Figure 24. Building Elevation, Pagosa Springs Office Building. Classical Style design.

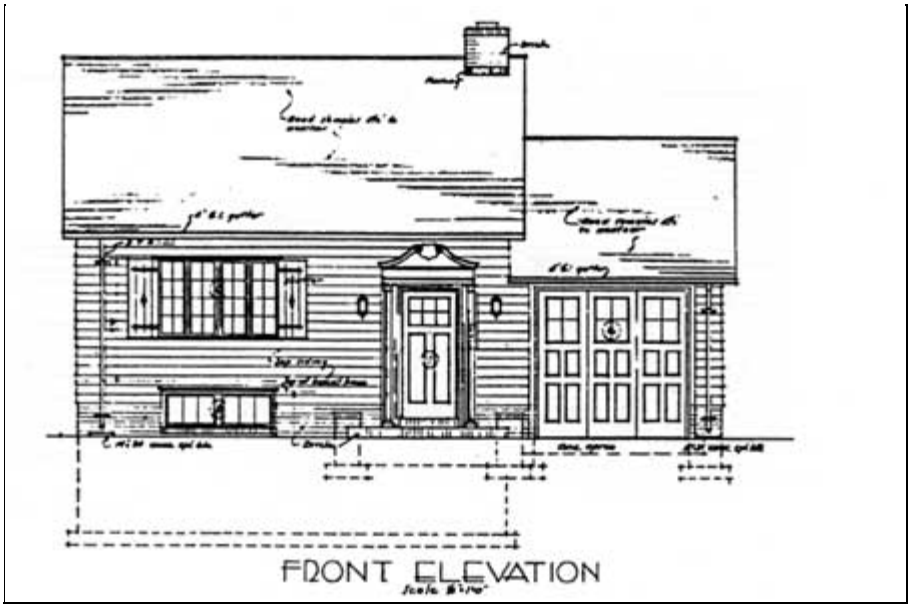


Figure 25. Building Elevation, Saratoga Administrative Building. Colonial Revival Style design.

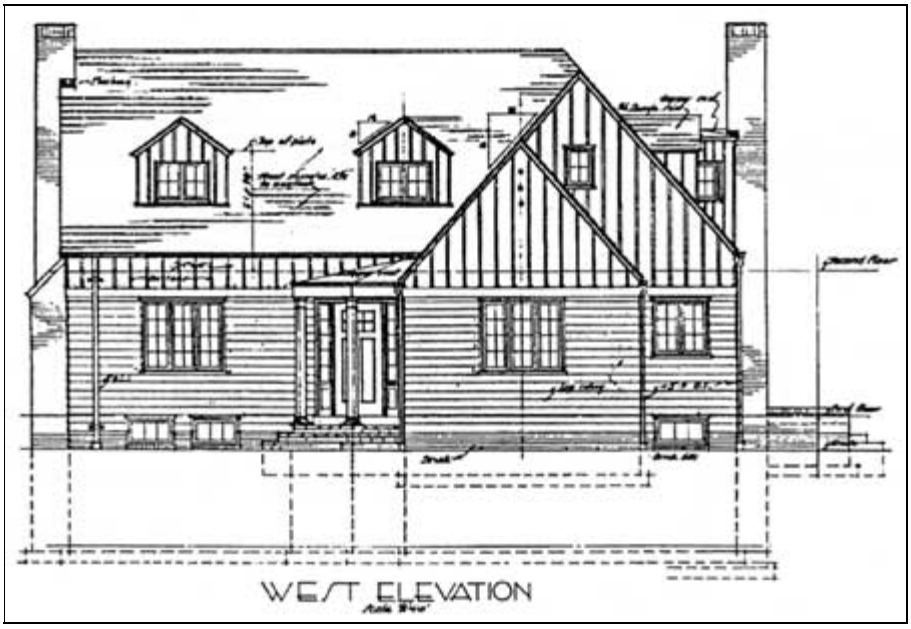


Figure 26. Building Elevation, Delta Dwelling #2. Colonial Revival Style design.

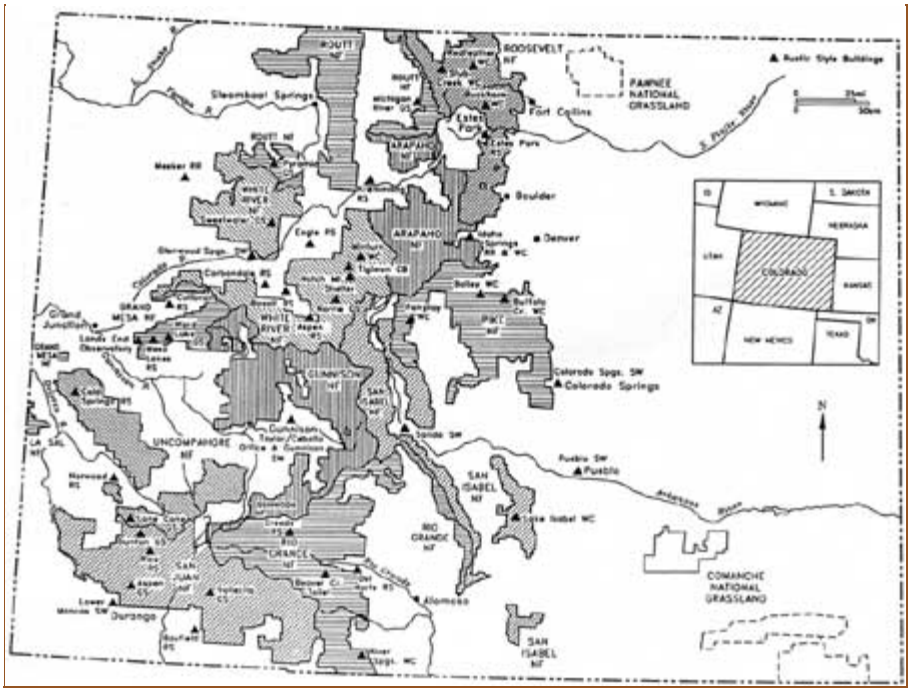


Figure 27. Phase III Rustic Style administrative construction in Colorado. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

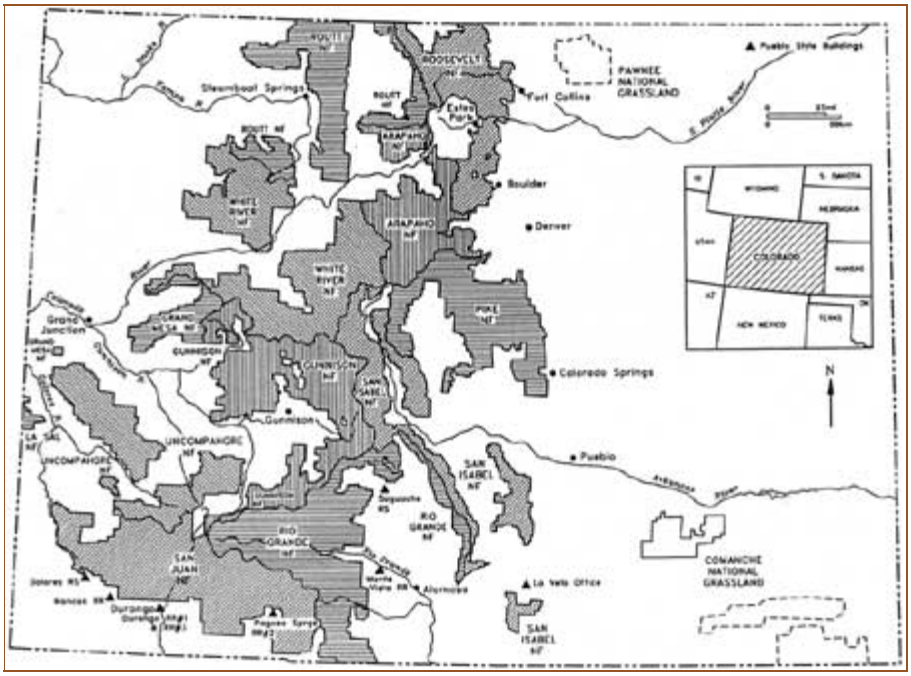


Figure 28. Phase III Pueblo Style administrative construction in Colorado. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Several design schemes became templates for standardization. The White River Supervisor's Warehouse at Glenwood Springs, the Centennial Ranger Station Office on the Medicine Bow (e.g., Figure 17), the Hot Sulphur Springs Supervisor's Dwelling on the Arapaho (e.g., Figure 21), and the Huerfano Ranger's Dwelling on the San Isabel National Forest (e.g., Figure 22, San Juan National Forest), were reproduced throughout the region. Several were later featured in Acceptable Plans (U.S. Forest Service 1938). Some designs were inspired by or

borrowed directly from designs produced by other Regions within the Forest Service.

Regional standardization began in Phase II with the introduction of the A and D Series, yet was highly discouraged by both regional and USFS design divisions. To counter the problems associated with this practice, the Architectural Division began using landscape professionals for site design, and dispatched personnel (Mr. Harvey) to "fix the elevations" (Thompson 1936). Harvey traveled the Region, designing the facades of standard layouts from the job site. Layouts were revised and the elevational details quickly changed to whatever style or method of construction seemed most appropriate for the site; in accordance with Groben's recommendations (U.S. Forest Service 1938:A-17):

> . . . the floor plans themselves are of chief concern, the design of their respective elevations must necessarily take into account the locality in which the buildings are to stand...It is just as impossible to designate any one style of architecture as acceptable and satisfactory for Forests Service buildings as for private ones.

This practice can be seen in plans for the Estes Park Ranger Station dwelling. The dwelling was slated to be built at a former Bureau of Reclamation (BoR) administrative site. Typical Region 2 Rustic-style detailing, such as broken gabled roofs and vertical siding (as seen in USFS 1938:B-43), was modified to match that of nearby BoR buildings (Kreutzer 1938). Though never constructed, the final design referenced the BoR standard windows, vertical siding, and entry details. The Bungalow-style layouts of the highly functional A Series of Phase II were constructed in Phase III with characteristic Rustic-style elements, including stone-veneer foundations, V-grooved siding and Andersen Series casement windows with shutters.

Exceptions to the practice of contextual continuity exist. One example occurred at the proposed San Juan National Forest Ranger's Residence No. 1 at Pagosa Springs (Figure 23; Figure 146, San Juan National Forest). An incongruous group of neighboring architectural styles prompted the regional office to erect a distinctively different Spanish Colonial-style dwelling, the only example of the style built in the Region. See Appendix B for a complete description of the architectural characteristics of Phase III.

The current appearance of many buildings differs greatly from original plans or construction. There are various reasons for these differences. Modifications were made for contextual purposes, functional requirements, or economy.

Forest Supervisors sometimes began construction from acquired plans without consultation with the Engineering Division. The practice often led to stylistic and physical incompatibility with nearby buildings or site topography, and were often cause for changes during construction (Jackson 1937). Typically, however, field personnel worked closely with the Regional office for site design and building type, layout, and appearance. When a station was to include buildings originally designed for a different complex, plans were often modified so that design elements ranging from attic air vents to porch designs had a similar appearance on each building. Standardized painting schemes also helped unify the buildings (Groben 1937).

When the Michigan River Ranger Station (Figure 119, Routt National Forest) resident bachelor informed his supervisors that he was about to be married, a kitchen wing was promptly constructed (Fay 1936). The interior woodwork of the Forest Supervisor's Warehouse at Colorado Springs (Figure 85, Pike National Forest) came from lumber salvaged from several former buildings on the site. The use of salvaged materials was a practice common to every phase.

Designers responded to climatic conditions, especially the deep snows found at higher elevations, by raising the foundations of Rustic-style buildings several feet from grade.

Simple gable roof forms, strongly reinforced, were meant to cleanly shed heavy snow, which fell away from the building due to deep overhangs. Many porches had large areas adjacent to the entry and protective roofs over entries. Barn and garage doors opened in or up and were oriented to the south when possible. Sites used topography and vegetation to provide wind and storm protection.

The Rustic Style's moderate-pitch shingled roofs and the Pueblo Style's flat roofs were inappropriate in much of Colorado and were unable to shed snow. Many construction modifications were made by rangers attempting to solve the problem of leaking roofs (Webber 1941:2). A lack of uniformity of room and window layout caused problems when a ranger family's furniture and draperies did not fit the varied interior spaces (Baird 1994).

All design changes were to be approved by both the forest supervisor and regional forester. Apparently, this policy was never rigorously enforced by the Regional Office (Spencer 1941). Field design modifications are testament to the autonomy and resourcefulness of the rangers who executed them.

The Regional Office and Forests continually revised standardized designs to meet changing resource management policies. By 1939 several Forests had reconfigured the office room of the popular Centennial Ranger Station Office Building plan to include a kitchen/living area, and added more windows and storage areas. Centennial plans with these changes were constructed at remote guard stations where rangers found themselves spending ever increasing amounts of time. Though essentially the same in appearance, the former office building design had evolved into a bunkhouse (Thompson 1939b).

Dwelling, garage, and office designs grew increasingly larger to meet functional requirements. Designers continually refined exterior appearances. Throughout Phase III the number, size, and sophistication of Forest Service buildings grew. Consequently, there appeared to be some danger that the designs were outgrowing their utilitarian roots. CCC Camp F-48-C Superintendent William T. Vaughn supervised construction of the Norwood Ranger Station (Figure 29). Though understandably biased, he described the new complex as "...real swanky, large, swell, modern to the last word, and with all possible conveniences...luxurious quarters..." (Vaughn 1937:1). Rangers continually working to ameliorate anti-Forest Service sentiment within their communities were aware of the potentially negative image that overly nice administrative buildings and residences might convey.



Figure 29. Norwood Ranger Station under construction. USFS Rocky Mountain Region Office. Garage to right.

Primarily constrained by cost limitations and guided by Regional standards, the size, style, and type of construction was to a large extent determined by district rangers and forest supervisors. Construction funding came from many sources, including Emergency Conservation Work, Emergency Relief Act, and Work Projects Act funds, each of which carried different stipulations that had to be carefully observed. The combined funding sources often exceeded the Service's $5,000 construction limit. Costs varied widely within the Region. The Eagle dwelling (Figure 165, White River National Forest) cost more than 35 percent more than an identical building constructed the same year at Norwood (Granger 1948; Figure 67, Uncompahgre National Forest). Other forces influencing the design included the quality and quantity of available construction materials, and the estimated life span and use of the building (Fay 1937).

As the Forests developed administratively, district and forest administrative centers became closely associated with population density and foci of non-government activities. Table 4 shows the population change up to 1950 at county seats where Forest Service administrative sites are located. In most cases these places are where Supervisors' Offices evolved. In some cases primary District Offices are currently in towns that were once the location of a Supervisor's Office of a Forest that is no longer in existence. In other cases, as the county seat changed so did the status of the Forest Service administrative office. The shift towards centralized urban ranger stations may have been in part influenced by rangers who wanted the conveniences of the community for themselves and their families (Baird 1994).

Table 4. Population of County Seats with Forest Service Administrative Offices*.

County Seat	Forest	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Pagosa Springs		669	1032	804	1591	1378
Salida	Cochetopa	4425	4689	5065	4969	4516
Delta	Uncompahgre	2388	2623	2938	3717	4077
Rico		368	326	447	388	
Eagle		186	358	341	518	444
Colorado Springs	Pike	29078	30105	33237	36789	45267
Glenwood Springs	Holy Cross & White River	2019	2073	1825	2253	2402
Gunnison	Gunnison	1026	1329	1415	2177	2770
Leadville		1508	4959	3771	4774	4078
Durango	San Juan	4686	4116	5400	5887	7427
Fort Collins	Colorado	8210	8755	11489	12251	14926
Creede		741	500	384	670	499
Fairplay		265	183	21	739	468
Aspen		1834	1265	705	777	904
Pueblo	San Isabel	44395	43050	50096	52162	63561
Meeker		807	935	1069	1399	1649
Del Norte		840	1007	1410	1923	2037
Steamboat Springs	Routt	1227	1249	1198	1613	1897

Saguache		620	948	1010	1219	1018
Buena Vista		1041	903	—	—	—
Crested Butte	Gunnison	904	1213	1251	1145	730

*Data derived from census records published in Year Book of Colorado (1910-1950) except for Crested Butte (Data from Kerr 1981). Buena Vista ceased to be the county seat of Chaffee County after 1928.

Administrative reorganizations became opportunities for Forests to upgrade their improvements. Many existing buildings not representative of the USFS image were replaced with standard designs that often included living quarters, though some rangers who owned homes near designated administrative sites were allowed to stay in them. These reorganizations were the result of changes in the spatial administration of the Forests throughout Phase III. These can be accounted for primarily by changes in the amount and location of use of forest resources, the introduction of vehicles on the Forests, and environmental changes. Andrew Hutton, Supervisor of the San Juan, made some effort to justify his organizational change strategy to employees in 1936 (Hutton 1936c):

> Considerable time and effort have been expended in the past on the determination of correct locations for ranger district headquarters. Every effort has been made to locate rangers' headquarters in the proper place from which to carry on the work of the individual districts. In the beginning the idea was to locate rangers at year-long stations in/or near the work centers of their districts; and, as a result, stations were constructed at locations which under present conditions are extremely isolated or are so close to town that their maintenance seems unjustified.... Many changes have been made. Stations have been constructed and, after a number of years' use, abandoned or dismantled and moved to other locations. Many factors have influenced these changes, including amount and location of work on the districts, changes in methods of travel from the horse to car, inadequate water supply, lack of suitable pasture, etc.
>
> Probably the biggest change in ranger district headquarters on the San Juan has been made during the last few years when drought conditions were such that some action had to be taken....
>
> The result of all these changes will be that...Each ranger will have one or more temporary stations with adequate pasture and a suitable combination garage and storeroom. He will be located year long in town, where he gets his mail and supplies, where his permittee's and others can contact him readily and where he and his family may enjoy the advantages of town life. Time spent previously on maintenance of headquarters improvements will be available for field work. The rangers with headquarters in town will be able to leave town in their cars, drive to their temporary stations, put the car in the garage, pack up their horses and leave for the field. Cars, we hope, will eventually be furnished all rangers, and, with these equipped with trailers, much time will be saved, which the ranger needs and can spend on important field work. We believe that there are so many distinct advantages in having rangers headquartered in town that the abandonment of year-long headquarters stations on the Forest is fully justified from the standpoint of the ranger and his family, as well as for the good of the Service.

The "Temporary Stations" developed as part of Hutton's new strategy took their name from their function, and the term "Work Centers" became part of the Region's architectural

vocabulary. Landscape architects began assisting with the development of site layouts and vegetation plans in the early 1930s. Increases in funding allowed the Region for the first time to comprehensively plan and construct an entire station. Designers were guided in their determination of need for administrative sites by several criteria outlined by the Washington Office in 1932 (Supernowicz 1989:9). These first documented guidelines for site design policy included, among other things, formally evaluating proposed site locations for practicality and cost efficiency. Consulting Landscape Architect A.D. Taylor's *Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests* (Taylor and Bonnet 1936:194) depicted a balanced arrangement of buildings that placed a large dwelling opposite the driveway from the smaller office and service buildings. Urban dwellings and offices faced the street. Rural dwellings and offices faced the road, driveway, or were oriented towards a commanding view. The barn or garage was at the end of the drive axis. These layouts were used for many Rustic-style site layouts throughout the Region. Taylor's influence is documented in his correspondence as a Forest Inspector. Under his guidance, administrative complexes exhibited a continuity of design and materials that previous stations had not achieved. Site and building designers strove to balance the industrious appearance of a cluster of buildings with the efficiency of multi-functional buildings.

Sites for rural stations were chosen for their protection from the weather, southern exposure, and oversight of the district. Protection from the elements was best evaluated in inclement weather, and Roosevelt National Forest Supervisor William R. Kreutzer was known to evaluate sites by riding in storms until he found an appropriate location. The most important site criterion was a source a reliable water, which Kreutzer evaluated thusly: "We could not detect any harmful substance by tasting" (Kreutzer 1936). Rural ranger stations presented an informal appearance, which was reinforced by the landscaping, relationship between buildings, and rugged detailing. A flag pole and parking area sat in front of the office building, as seen at Cold Springs Ranger Station (Figure 30). A flagstone or concrete walk led from the parking area to the office porch. The dwelling was usually further away from the driveway and was typically approached from a sidewalk on line with or opposite the office sidewalk, as seen at Mesa Lakes Ranger Station (Figure 31). Few front doors directly faced the sidewalks that led to them. Most were set at right angles.



Figure 30. Cold Springs Ranger Station. Photo# 430948 taken July 1944 by Jay Higgins. USFS Rocky Mountain Region Office. Office to left, Dwelling to right.

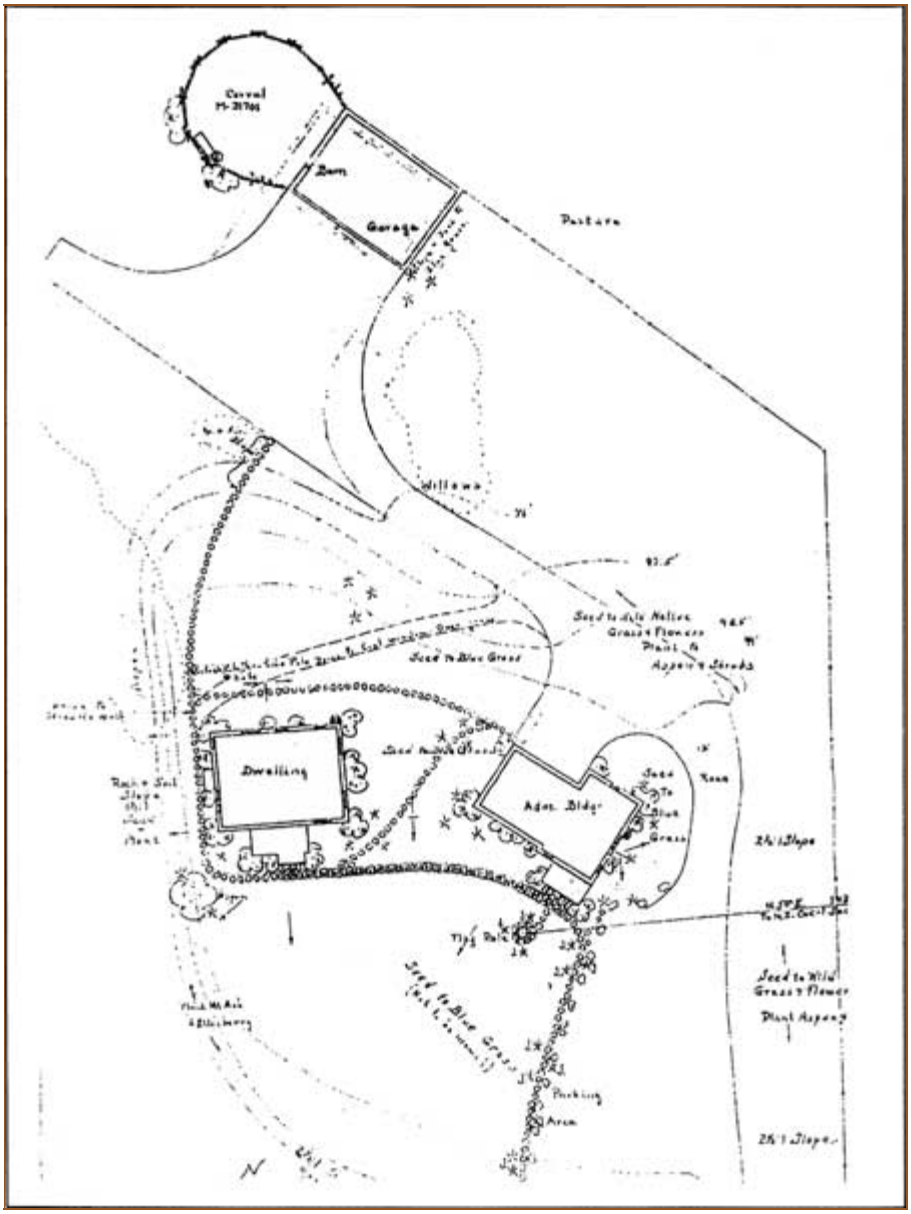


Figure 31. Site Plan, Mesa Lakes Ranger Station. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Urban stations presented a relatively formal appearance with their refined landscaping, materials, and detailing. The Dolores Ranger Station (Figure 32) exemplifies typical ranger station design. It was highly praised by Groben for its masterful design and was featured in Acceptable Standards, Forest Service Administrative Buildings (USFS 1938:E-15). Urban stations were almost always located on principal travel corridors, in transition areas between commercial and residential districts. Corner lots were preferable, so office and dwelling could face different streets. Though approached from separate directions, buildings were visually or physically linked by sidewalks, and sometimes by fences or stone retaining walls. In urban areas the ranger's dwelling always sat at the most prominent position in the corner, with the office and assistant ranger's dwelling relegated to secondary positions at the sides. Garages and barns rarely had street frontage, but were often accessed from the alley. The only documented instance of complete separation of dwelling and office occurred at Buena Vista on the San Isabel National Forest. The reason for this aberration is unknown. Urban buildings were frame or masonry construction, even though both pioneer and designed log dwellings often sat nearby. Power lines were hidden underground. Supervisor's warehouses were built between residential and commercial or light industrial areas, where their

appearance and function blended with existing community fabric.

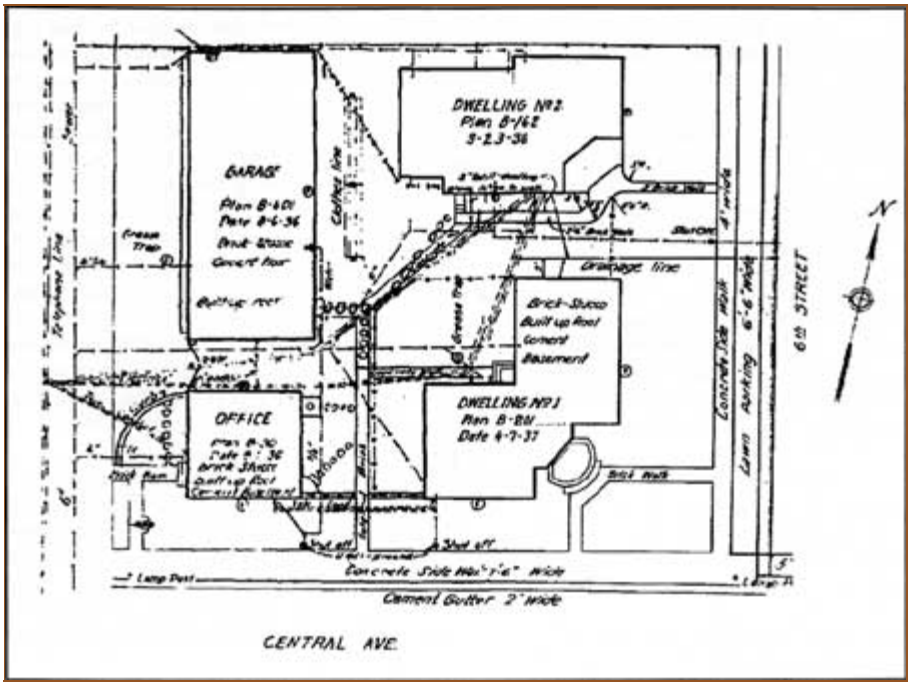


Figure 32. Site Plan, Dolores Ranger Station. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Throop (1979:29) identifies four characteristics of CCC-era site design. These include: a balanced arrangement of buildings and grounds, economical development, harmony with surroundings, and conformation with existing physiographic conditions. With the help of Landscape Architects and obvious influence from Groben's Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements (1938) Region 2 ranger stations exemplified these characteristics. The development of office buildings allowed designers to arrange buildings in configurations that physically reinforced the dual roles of the rangers as local residents and Forest Service employees.

Modern construction equipment shaped the topography of sites. Buildings were located far enough apart to provide a physical and psychological sense of separation while preserving efficiency of vehicular and pedestrian movement. The centrally located driveway typically serviced all buildings. Site layouts accommodated existing vegetation (McCord 1939). Landscape plans incorporated native species into natural configurations which appeared not to be designed at all. Low plantings near the buildings and foundations softened visual impact and implied informality by blurring the line where ground and building met. Tall trees framed buildings and reinforced their horizontality (Figure 33).

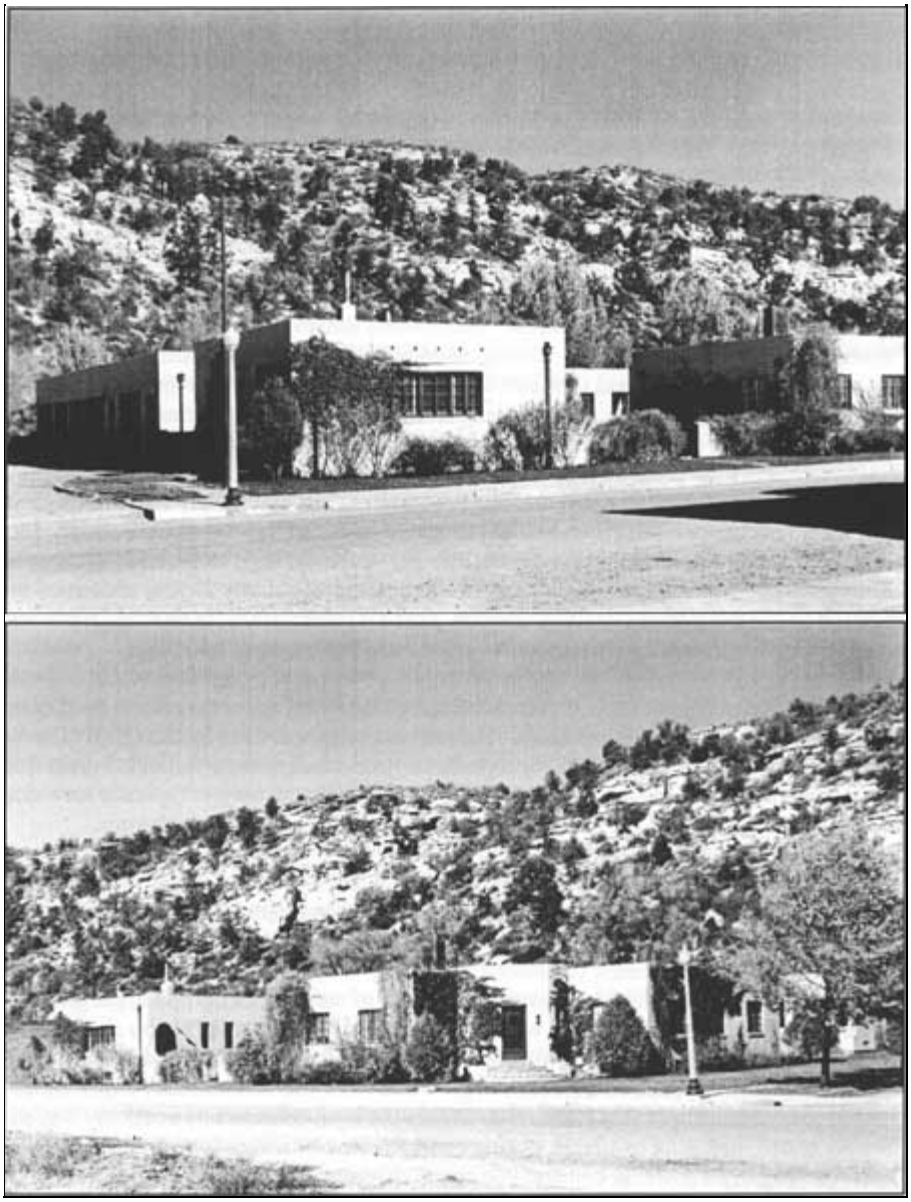


Figure 33. Dolores Ranger Station. Photo #3016 (Top) and #3015 (Bottom) taken October 1947. USFS Rocky Mountain Region Office. Office at center in photo #3016 (Top), to the left in #3015 (Bottom).

Throop (1979:40) documents a lesser expenditure of resources for landscaping of stations not generally seen by the public — the Region was highly conscious of the public appearance of its architecture. Log construction was regularly used in areas with high recreational use despite higher construction costs than a frame building. It was acknowledged that log buildings "...fill the bill for a Ranger Station in keeping with the traditional, and possibly sometimes imaginary, life of a ranger" (Torgny 1934:2). The same frame guard building at Alvarado praised by Ranger Roy Truman was scolded by the Regional Forest Inspector for its inadequate and outdated appearance to the many users of the nearby Alvarado Campground and Alpine Lodge (Johnson 1935). As during both previous phases, however, the method of construction depended greatly upon the availability of materials.

Buildings were constructed in stone (e.g., Figure 176, White River National Forest), brick (e.g., Figure 130, San Juan National Forest), adobe (e.g., Figure 83, San Isabel National Forest), milled wood (e.g., Figure 48, Arapaho National Forest), or logs (e.g., Figure 159, White River National Forest). The use of wood as a construction material was perhaps the

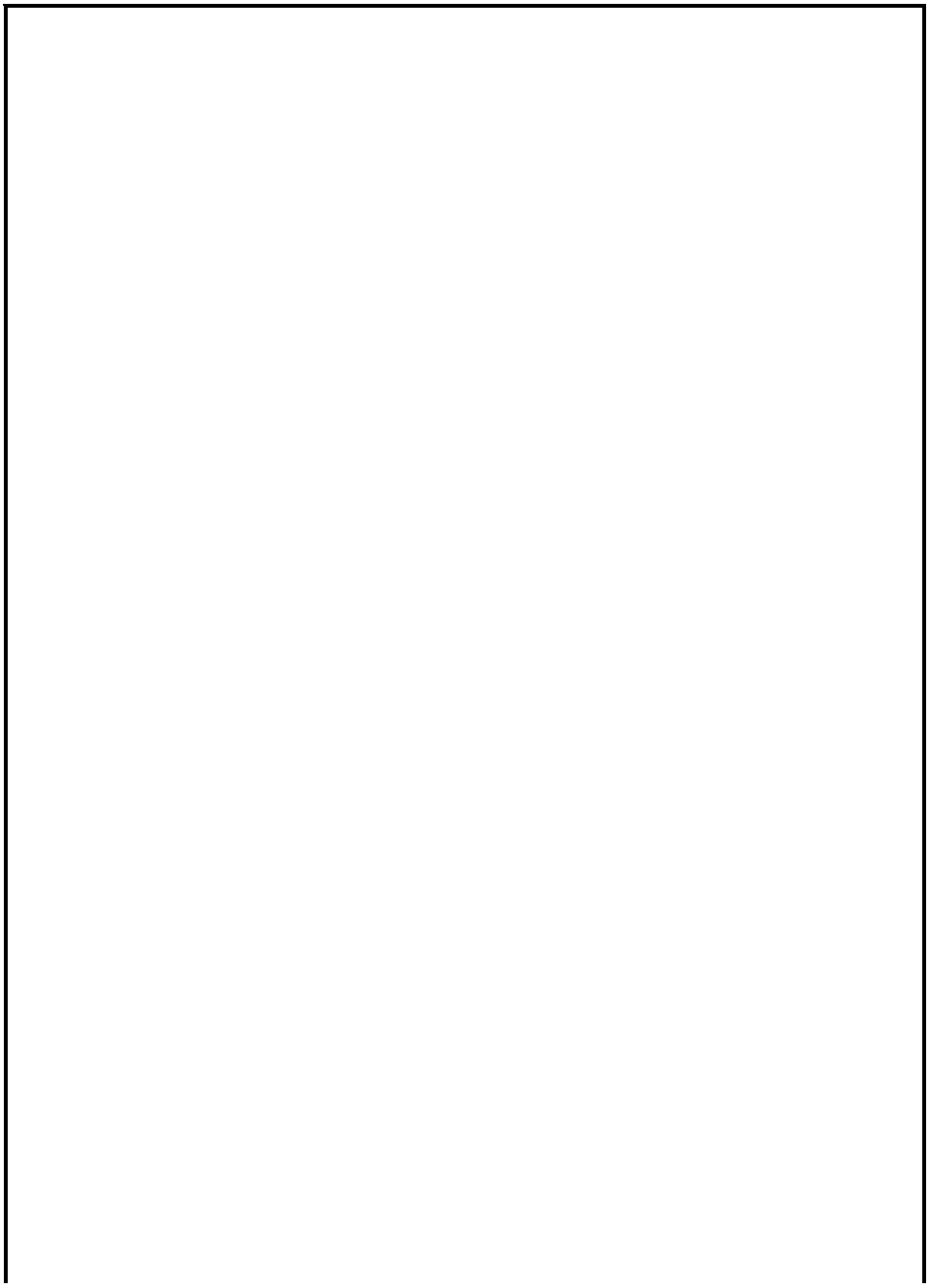
ultimate expression of Forest Service values, and designers took every opportunity to use it. Though the cost of most building materials was depressed, wood was especially cheap, easy to work with, readily available, and reflected the pioneer architectural traditions of Rocky Mountain architecture. The Rustic Style was especially appropriate in the mountains, where wood shakes, native stone, and logs were the most economical materials available. Doors, windows, shutters, porch railings, interior walls, ceilings, and floors were all wood (Groben 1938:47). The Government-sponsored New Deal programs were encouraged to use commercially available materials as a stimulus to production. Forests purchased construction materials locally, through a central purchasing arrangement with the Regional Office, and sometimes directly from a mill under Forest permit. Processed wood products like Plywood, Compo Board, Celotex, and Nu-Wood were used extensively for interior finishes. Door and window hardware was purchased or fabricated by Forest Service or CCC shops. Most of the purchased material was local, but Forests occasionally imported logs, stone, and log cabin siding from nearby states. Native pine, spruce, and fir were not ideal species for log construction, but worked well enough to use. The tall slender trees gave distinction to Regional construction in Colorado. The use of brick as a finish material was discouraged by Groben, mainly because of the skill required to use it (Groben 1938:10). Region 2 used it regardless, both as a finish material on supervisors warehouses and as infrastructure on stuccoed Pueblo-style buildings.

Buildings were constructed with private builders, labor from one or more New Deal agencies, or by rangers using donated time and skills. The vast majority was done by the CCC. The Forest Service operated the CCC camps and supervised the work assignments through Forest Service project superintendents and job foremen (Gleyre 1936:148). District rangers typically served as job inspectors. Service personnel with trade skills often worked alongside their charges.

The enrollees were a diverse group (Table 1), coming from as far away as Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Many of the boys were inexperienced in the woods, and depended greatly on the training and supervision that they received from Forest Service personnel and their crew foremen (Caywood 1991:50). Supervisors often expressed personal prejudices regarding the technical abilities and work ethic of various ethnographic, geographic, and racial groups (Gleyre 1936:31). Those with a particular skill were rotated to job sites around the region. If these enrollees were not available, supervisors often hired local tradesmen for brick masonry, skilled carpentry, and interior finishing. When work was scarce, many experienced men were readily available from county relief rolls. Where the local construction economy was strong, only inexperienced men were available, posing considerable challenges for job supervisors (Peck 1937) and resulting in inconsistent construction practices. Camp F-65-C gained valuable experience constructing several stations on the White River National Forest. The evolution of the technical ability of the camp's enrollees can be seen at successive buildings. Forests were careful to use only union card-enrollees where conflicts might arise with local unions (Thompson 1940).

Variations in construction are most evident in window shutters, which were typically made on site. Many guard stations had functional shutters used to protect the buildings from weather and vandalism when unoccupied. Most shutters on offices and dwellings were purely decorative, and appeared primarily on the public sides of buildings. Many of these shutters contained a decorative pine tree logo which appeared for the first time during Phase III. Seen in many forms, the Forest Service pine tree logo was used in all Regions. Its general history is outlined by Throop (1979:42). It appears primarily on the window shutters and gates of the Region 2 Rustic-style buildings. Its use was common enough to warrant a cautionary paragraph in *Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements* (Groben 1938:56). Its shape was standardized within Region 2 but varied widely in its actual construction.

Increases in size and sophistication of designs required new construction technologies. The Rustic tradition made use of modern technologies and covered them with materials that appeared handcrafted and traditional. Similarly, Region 2 used a variety of materials found in the Forests, but utilized modern technology in construction. Steel beams supported log vigas (both structural and false) and log rafters (Figure 34), and Rustic design utilized stone veneer over un-reinforced poured-concrete foundations (Figure 35). Milled log cabin siding imitated the appearance of real logs. Used at first principally as trim, by the close of the CCC-era many non-public buildings like storehouses and barns were sided entirely with veneer log cabin siding. Real logs were hewn with power tools, reinforced with metal anchors, and hand-finished with axes for a rough-hewn appearance. Unlike the pioneer construction techniques of the previous two phases, the use, treatment, and technology of log construction was somewhat standardized in Phase III, though variations in finish were common. Corner joints were saddle notched. Saddle notches were efficient, strong, and, above all, easy to construct. All log buildings built by the CCC in Colorado were peeled. Initially logs were laid up with knots and other irregularities exposed. By 1939 several camps were shaving the logs to a perfect uniform diameter.



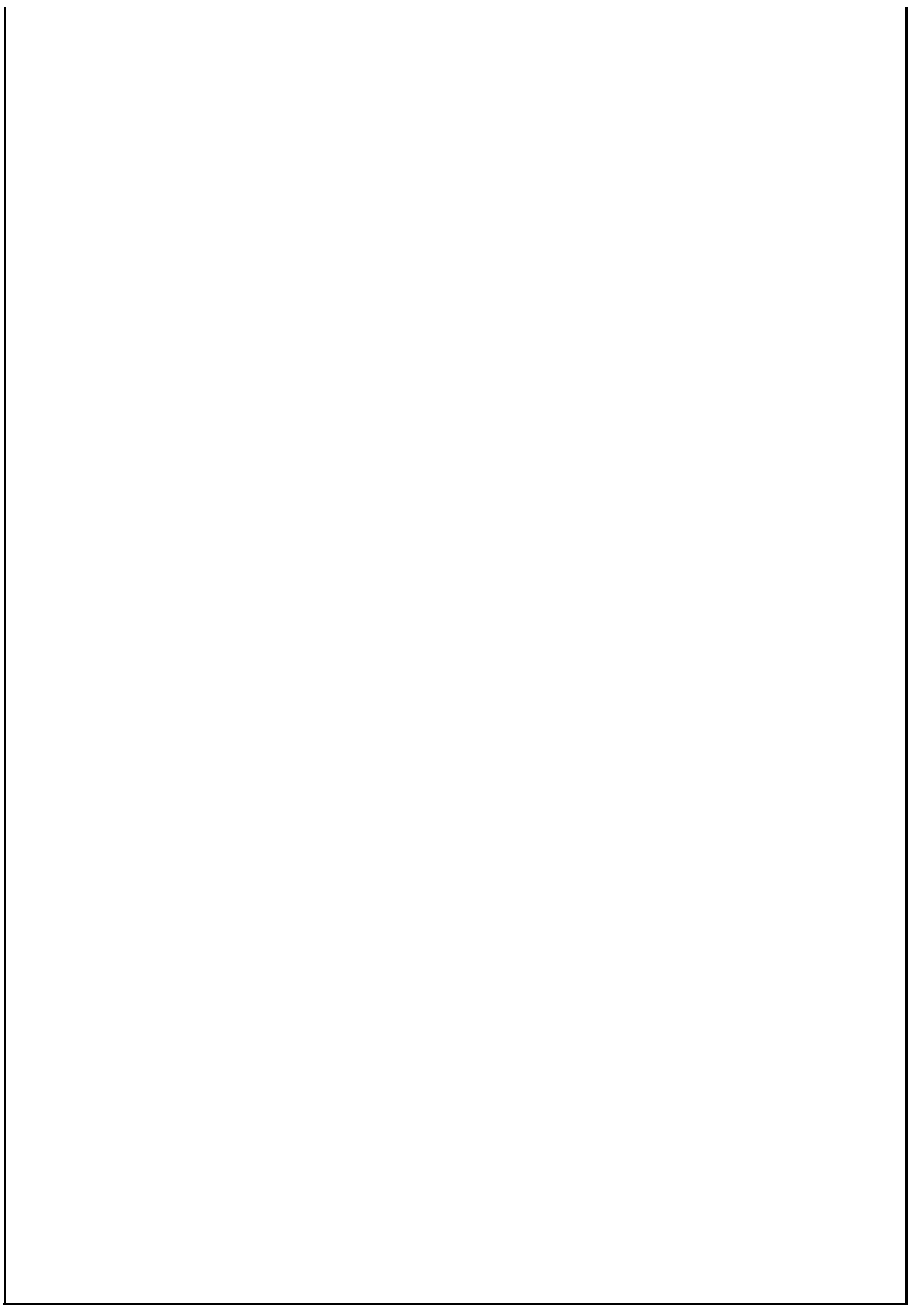


Figure 34. Construction Detail, Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling.

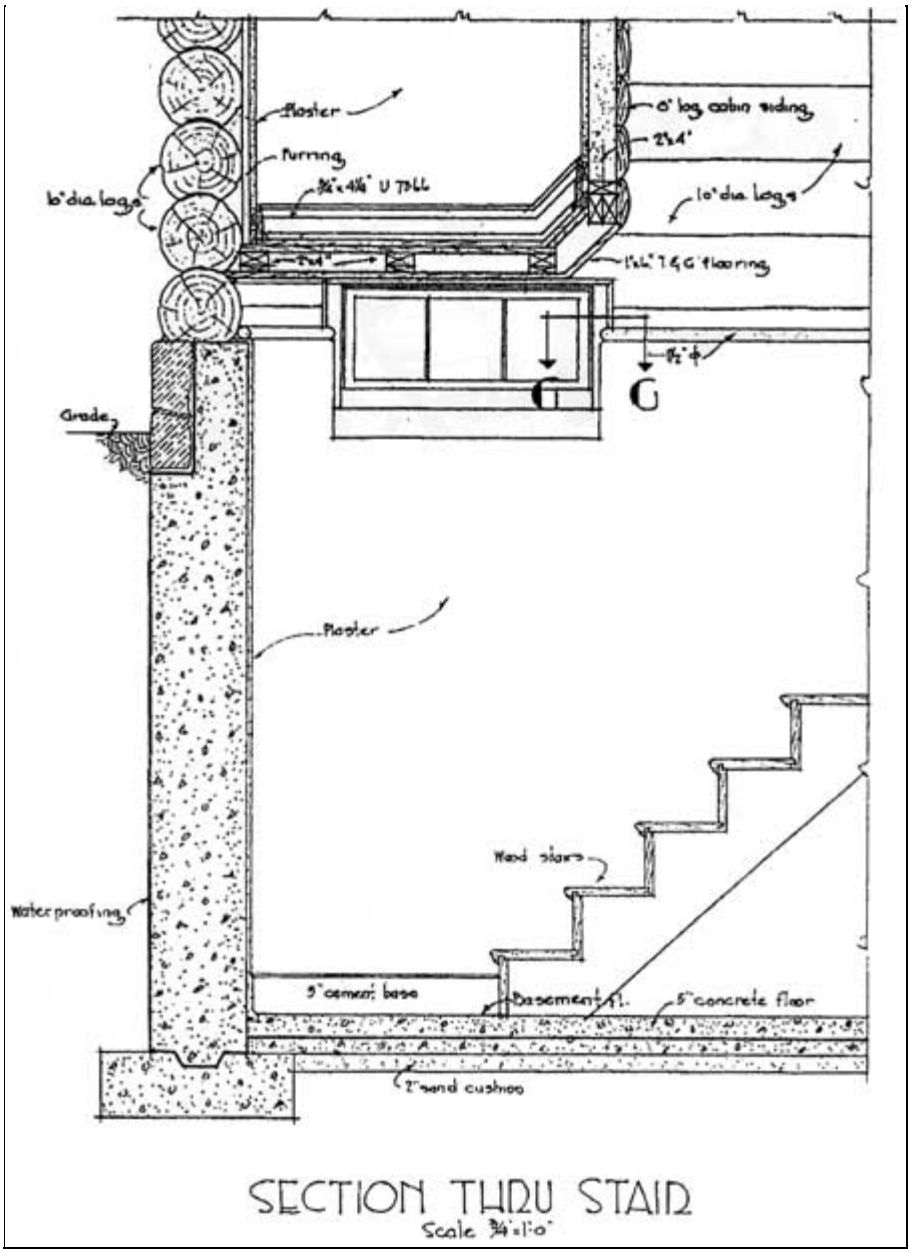


Figure 35. Construction Detail, Centennial Ranger Station Combination Office Building.

Ranger Bruce Torgny proposed hewing the underside of logs, further refining the appearance of Forest Service log buildings by eliminating the need for chinking and daubing. This new system allowed a tighter fit, more permanent design, and enabled the interiors of log buildings to be left exposed, thus reducing materials costs while enhancing rusticity (Torgny 1934). This can be seen during the 1937 project on the Shoshone National Forest, (Figure 36). The practice also became a Regional standard. Figure 37 depicts the notching systems identified in the report sample.



Figure 36. Construction on Shoshone National Forest. Photo# 347154 taken May 1937 by J. Sicker. USFS Rocky Mountain Region Office. Note hewn underside of logs.

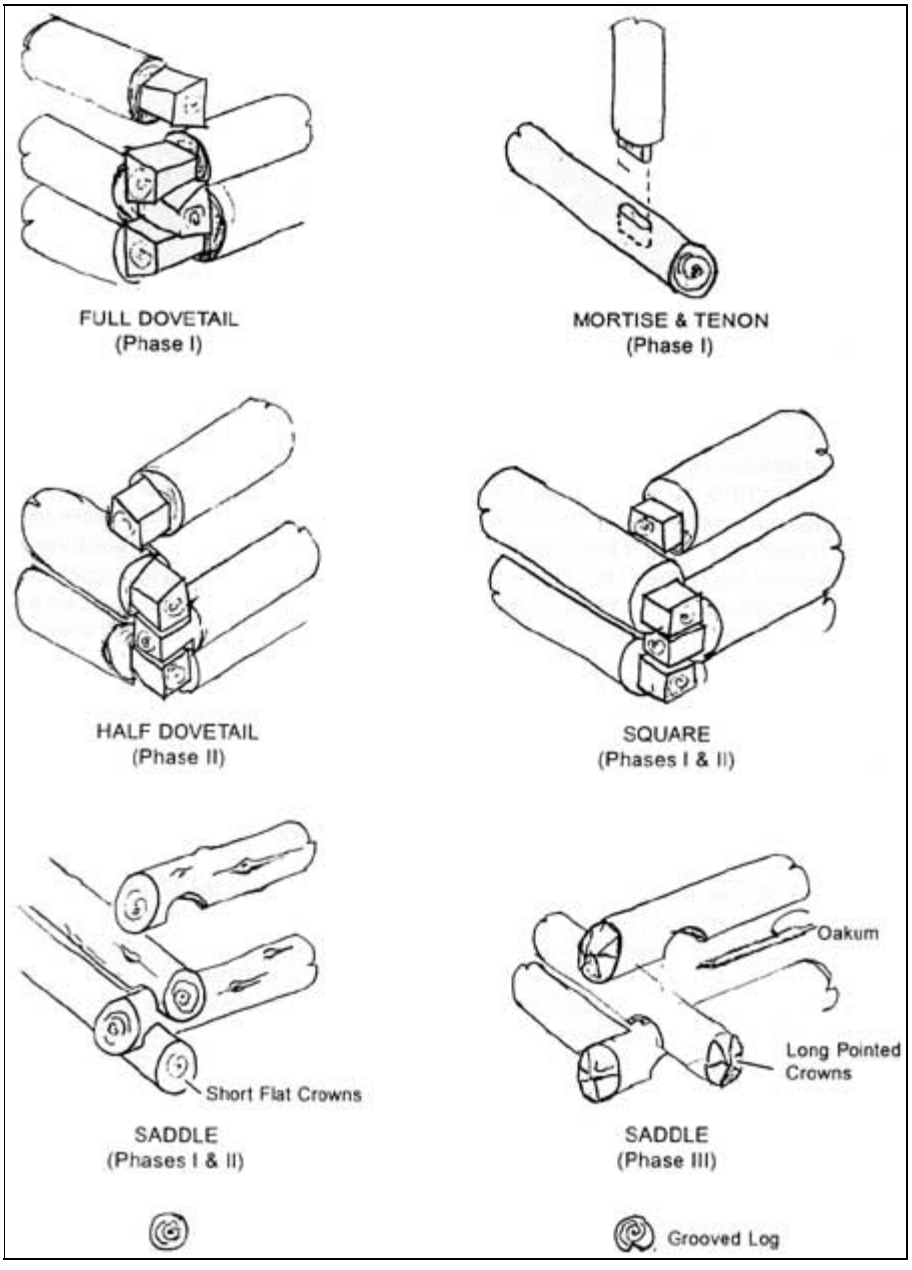


Figure 37. Notching Systems, Phases I, II, and III.

Designs also benefitted from new mechanical technology. Most year-round administrative buildings were heated by stove or fireplace until 1936. After that, most dwellings and offices were heated with central furnaces, often located in basements. Some garages, shops and warehouses were heated. Furnaces were usually of a wood- or coal-fired convective type. Where electricity was available, forced air "stoker"-type furnaces were sometimes specified. These heated inconsistently, and their use was not common in many areas; thus, knowledgeable servicemen were not available. Consequently, many "stoker"-type furnaces were eventually replaced with more conventional, locally available furnaces. In buildings with central furnaces water was heated by a reservoir on the furnace. Seasonally occupied buildings were often constructed with no heat, sometimes without even a fireplace.

An example of the use of prefabrication can be seen in the Hot Sulphur Springs Ranger Station, where a former Bureau of Reclamation prefabricated building was converted to a residence (Plan F8473 SR). It is also seen in the use of surplus temporary CCC buildings as residences, offices, warehouses, barns, and garages. CCC camps, on USFS suggestion, fabricated log buildings at their camps, usually in winter, and then reassembled them on site in summer.

By 1940 Grand Mesa Forest Supervisor Ray Peck proposed placing a 1/2"-by-3" board mortise between the tenoned (grooved) faces of adjoining logs (Peck 1940). With the use of power tools, Peck argued, this system was faster, cheaper, stronger, and more weather resistant than previous systems. It is unknown how many buildings utilized this technology.

New technologies were still constrained by the abilities of the workmen. A 1937 CCC-built addition to the 1916 Michigan Creek Ranger Station was built with typical Phase III saddle notching, though the original construction had dovetail notches. A complicated mortise and tenon notching system for the Basalt Ranger Station was abandoned for a simple square notch covered by a hollow vertical log (Figure 38). Two experienced log men could lay a single course of logs for a combination office building (8 logs) in three days (Williams 1946). Construction time for a typical ranger station ranged from three months (Vaughn 1937) to several years. Most took about one full year.

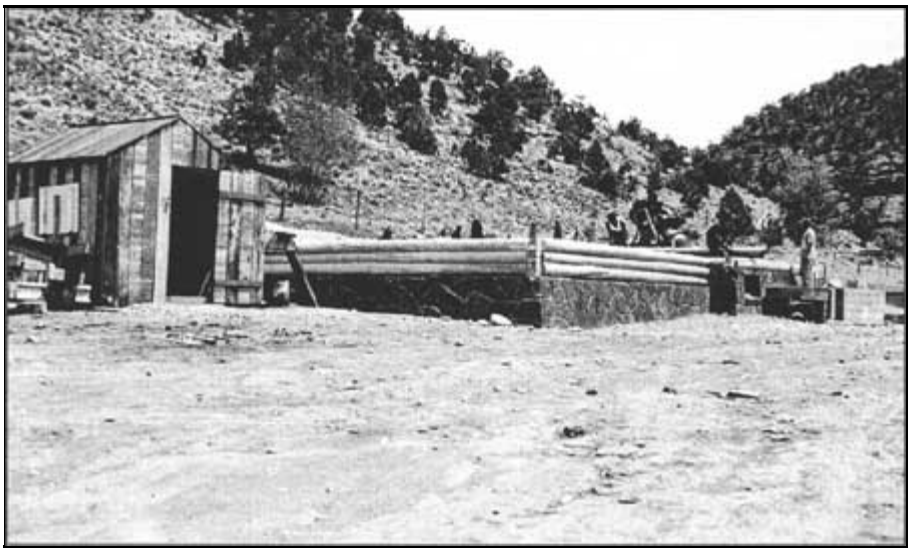


Figure 38. Construction at Basalt Ranger Station. USFS Rocky Mountain Region Office. Note square notches.

A philosophical conflict developed between the Rustic thought, placing decoration over function (Otis et al. 1986:215), and the Forest Service policy of function determining form (U.S. Forest Service 1938:A-17). This conflict was expressed in the since-modified exaggerated crown, purlin, and rafter detailing of "high style" Rustic designs. These exposed and structurally unnecessary log members eventually deteriorated and rotted away or were removed.

The Rustic architecture of Region 2 was highly reflective of the USFS philosophies of harmony, utility, and the use of natural materials. The stations's settings, on broad expanses of land with flagstone walks leading to its residential-looking buildings, seem to reflect an attempt to integrate with the community while staying distinct within it. The separation and relative placement of dwelling and office suggest that the ranger was meant to be viewed as first a part of the community, second a Forest Officer. This duality is reflected also in the architecture, which was professionally austere even in its residential elements and details. Even draperies were forbidden in dwelling windows because they did not reflect the professional function of the station (Thompson 1939a). The Region 2 Rustic Style used a strong horizontal emphasis, complimentary colors, extensive use of wood and stone, and low overall massing to harmonize with the Rocky Mountain environment. It characterized vernacular building techniques and construction in its axe cut log crowns and rafters, saddle notching, and unfinished stone, while simultaneously utilizing the latest construction technology available. Interiors utilized wood or wood by-products to every possible extent. The USFS policy regarding use of wood was outlined in the Improvement Handbook (U.S Forest Service 1937:71).

> A function of the Forest Service is to foster not only the production but also the use of wood...We aim to insure the permanent place of wood in our modern economy...The Forest Service in its own construction work should use wood to the fullest practicable degree.

Wood appeared on the interior of buildings in the structure, floor, wall and ceiling materials, cabinet and trim work, and thermal insulation.

Forest Service personnel took great pride in their buildings. Forest Ranger Roy Truman lobbied for a better grade of lumber for construction of his guard building at Alvarado "to rate with the general high standard of the building" (Truman 1934). The Norwood Ranger Station was proclaimed upon its completion to be worthy enough for its new ranger to "assume the dignity appearance and routine behooving a man of his position" (Vaughn 1937:1). Extensive construction records document the extraordinary care taken by Service personnel in making sure their buildings were as well built as possible.

Though Service personnel enjoyed assistance from the New Deal agencies for several years, CCC activity after 1936 declined. By 1938 a large number of CCC camp buildings were abandoned and relocated for Forest Service administrative use. Many could be easily dis-assembled for relocation and the Forest Service reassembled the sections in unique configurations which fit their specific needs, often adding elements as necessary. Built to Army standards, and devoid of any stylistic elements, their stark design echoes the harsh reality of their era.

The CCC was officially disbanded in July of 1942, and all improvement work was discontinued for the duration of World War II (Year Book of the State of Colorado 1943-44:494). The number of architects employed by the Region dwindled after the Architectural Division's peak of 18 architects and draftsmen in 1938 to nothing. The Division was revived in 1941 and 42 before it was finally disbanded in 1942. Thus ended the largest chapter in

Regional architectural history. Head Engineer Brownlee stayed for several more years, as did several other draftsmen and engineers. During this time Groben remained involved with design, producing several buildings for the Region and revising several more.

Phase III design was the first to be influenced more by USFS philosophy than by national or local stylistic trends. In these designs can be read the architect's struggle to reconcile Regional and National USFS design policies, current architectural trends, and local building traditions. These sometimes conflicted, as in the anomalous Art Deco designs, but more often resulted in the more successful blending of philosophy, style, and local tradition seen in its Rustic designs. Mostly devoid of superfluous ornamentation, it was the richness of texture, sense of craftsmanship, and juxtaposition of shapes and materials that made these buildings aesthetically pleasing. The result of 50 years of architectural development is a unique body of architecture that reflects both national and local architectural trends and building traditions and the philosophies of the Forest Service that included utility, respect for nature, and harmony with the environment.

Phase IV: 1943-Present

Groben's *Architectural Trends of Future Forest Service Buildings* (1940) attacked what he felt was the inappropriate practice of designing buildings which did not work well in plan, but were accepted and even praised because their exteriors blended well with the environment. Though not abandoning his stance on the appropriateness of regionally responsive design, Groben called for more creativity in creating, where appropriate, a style uniquely representative of the Forest Service.

The era of handcrafted construction ended with the disbandment of the CCC in 1942. Construction of new improvements was halted to allocate resources towards the war effort. The Norrie Guard Station office (Figure 175, White River National Forest), which was under construction in 1942, was based upon plans originally produced for the Centennial Ranger Station office. This building exemplifies the shift in construction philosophy caused by the Region's sudden loss of labor. Construction details were heavily modified for economy and ease of construction. Milled log cabin siding was substituted for real logs in the gables, and wall logs traditionally finished by hand with an axe were machined instead.

The end of the war brought shifts in the use of the forests, resulting in changes in administrative methods. Some permanent ranger stations became "work centers," a term meant to replace the outdated "guard station," which had acquired the wrong connotations during World War II and the Cold War (Caywood 1991:63). The term, however, had been introduced by Forest Supervisor Hutton as early as 1936 (Hutton 1936c). Other permanent stations were relocated or modified for seasonal use by recreation guards (Williams 1946). This change involved principally the conversion of the garage to living space. The REA brought electricity to some stations in the 1940s and 1950s. Though the Region continued to develop new standardized designs for dwellings, offices, garages, barns and warehouses (U.S. Forest Service 1960:78), functional requirements were very different. The Guide to Forest Service Office Design, Identification and Location (U.S. Forest Service 1983) described large public areas used for dispensing visitor information that now dominated the spatial layouts of new office design. Around 1960, visiting officers' bedrooms were eliminated from offices altogether.

Other forces have impacted the original layouts of existing buildings. These include, in part, the need for computer rooms and for more staff offices. Living facilities were converted to office space when their use by Forest Service personnel dropped after the war. Consolidation of districts and forests (Hinton 1988:VII-7) has shifted administrative uses to new central facilities, prompting second conversions to bunkhouses for seasonal employees and

volunteers. Noncompetitive rent structures prompted many employees to rent or purchase private market housing, resulting in additional dwelling-bunkhouse conversions (Faulk 1994). Routine maintenance has also altered appearances. The effects of Federal building efficiency mandates and requirements for handicapped accessibility are visible in the new windows, doors, siding, and ramps visible on many buildings. Re-stained or painted logs no longer have their original shade of brown. Rotted vigas and crowns have been removed. Low maintenance metal roofing has been installed over original shake shingles.

Shifts also occurred in Forest Service architectural philosophy. New architectural ideas, functional requirements and materials, changes in construction methodology, and economic variances all contributed to the shift away from Rustic architecture towards one of functional utility and economy. New buildings, designed for maximum flexibility, reflected a "suburban" style, with low roofs and minimal overhangs (Shank 1959). This shift effectively ended the era of Forest Service Rustic architecture, though some CCC-era designs were kept as standards at least into the mid-1950s. New designs (Figure 39) retained the simple massing, natural materials, and horizontality of previous eras, but called for simpler construction methods and less defined interior spaces.



Figure 39. Building Plan, Standard Ranger's Dwelling. Three Bedroom Dwelling plan.

New materials and technologies replaced the log construction and handcrafted detailing on frame buildings, though rangers continued to design and construct buildings much as they had always done (Sundburg 1993). Groben (1940:12) highly disapproved of this:

> It is the untrained millman or someone in a particular trade whose feeble attempts at design are accepted and utilized.

Several Acts enacted in the 1960s and 1970s radically changed the way Forests administered themselves. These include: the 1960 Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, the 1964 Wilderness Act, the 1970 National Environmental Policy Act, the 1973 Endangered Species Act, the 1974 Forest and Range Renewable Resource Planning Act, and the 1976 National Forest Management Act. All of these increased the need for larger, desk-bound staffs. Regional architecture still strives to, in Groben's words, "represent the traditions, ideals and purposes of the Forest Service" (Groben 1940:17).

Development of Recreational Architecture

Foresters became aware of the demand for recreation well before the creation of the NPS in 1916. The creation of the NPS touched off an interagency land struggle that spurred limited Forest Service development of a variety of recreational sites and buildings, including campgrounds, trails, shelters, lookouts and toilets throughout the 1920s (Williams 1994). Americans visited the Forests in record numbers, due in part to their having access to automobiles and the development of roads within the Forests. In 1925 something over five percent of the amount spent on new building construction went to campground development. Ranger stations, as well as supervisors' offices, were designed to serve a larger public. More attention was given to architectural appearance and good grounds keeping (Caywood 1991:41). Enterprising rangers like Bruce Torgny lobbied for a larger dwelling because of increasing recreational use on his district (Torgny 1936).

Construction of recreational improvements accelerated during Phase III. CCC enrollees constructed a variety of sites and buildings, including the Land's End Observatory (Figure 62, Grand Mesa National Forest), Tigiwon Community House (Figure 40), Notch Mountain Shelterhouse (Figure 176, White River National Forest) and campground toilets (e.g., Figure 98, Rio Grande National Forest). Many CCC-era recreational buildings were replaced in the late 1920s under the "Operation Outdoors" program, which expanded recreation in the National Forests.



Figure 40. Tigiwon Community House. Photo taken August 1993, NPS.

Development of Fire Lookout Architecture

Several fire lookouts were evaluated in the report sample. Though administrative in function, lookouts represent a different aspect of Forest Service history, and their significance is best evaluated under different cultural criteria. The history of lookouts in Colorado is a subject worthy of its own study. Steer and Miller (1989) discuss the architectural development of fire lookouts within the Forest Service. A large body of lookouts and related structures once existed throughout the Region. Table 5 lists known and reported lookouts and their typologies within Colorado. The few buildings evaluated here are not fully representative of the history of the subject, but enough remain to represent most major phases of lookout

development.

Table 5. Known USFS Lookout Sites in Colorado.

Forest	Site	Description
Arapaho	Squaw Mountain 5CC194	17' X 17' Stone base, wood frame cabin (B194) on tower (M509). Officially determined eligible (1994)
Arapaho/Roosevelt	Dead Man	14' X 14' Wood frame cab (B194) on 40' log tower (M565).
Arapaho/Roosevelt	Mount Thorodin 5GL617	14' X 14' Wood frame cab (B194) on 40' steel tower replaced in 1960-61 with metal tower and cab. Officially determined not eligible (1972).
Pike	Devils Head	Woodland Park 10' x 10' glass observatory built in 1914.
Grand Mesa	Leon Peak 5ME864	12' X 12' Cupola/cabin with mortise and tenon log structure.
Gunnison	Fairview Peak 5GN2129	13' X 17' Stone cabin, possibly old cupola/cabin design.
Pike	Badger Mountain	7' X 7' Cab
Pike	Devils Head	14' X 14' Wood frame cab, Region 6 plan. Wood frame 3 room dwelling, Region 4 plan.
Routt	Hahn's Peak 5RT1179	15'7" X 13'5" Stone, concrete and wood cupola/cabin (B247) replaced original stone and wood frame structure.
Routt	Parkview 5GA1353	10' X 12'2" Stone and concrete observation cupola.
Roosevelt	White Pine	14' X 14' Wood frame cab (B42) on 30' timber tower (CT2), both Region 6 plans.
San Juan	Benchmark 5DL1793	16'4" X 16'4" Wood frame cab (R6 flat) on 40' treated timber tower.
San Juan	Chimney Rock	14' X 14' Wood frame cab (B232) on 10' masonry tower.
San Juan	Devil Mtn 5AA1859	13' X 13' Steel cab (CL-100) on 30' steel tower.
San Juan	Eight Mile (Mesa) 5AA1756	13' X 13' Steel cab (CL-100) on steel tower. Replaced 14' X 14' wood frame (B194) cab and 20' log tower (M565).
San Juan/Montezuma	Glade Mountain	14' X 14' Wood frame cab (B194) on 10' log tower (M565).
San Juan/Montezuma	Jersey Jim 5MT12555	14' X 14' Wood frame cab (B194) on 40' treated timber tower. Replaced log tower (M565).
San Juan	Mount Baldy	Log lookout.

Montezuma	McPhee Lookout	Possibly constructed by CCC F-53-C, Lone Dome

Data taken from National Archives Records, Denver; Forest Service Records; Region 2 Improvement Inventory; Colorado Historic Building Inventory; the National Historic Lookout Register; and the Forest Fire Lookout Association.

Lookouts served chiefly as protective elements. The development of the Regional fire lookout building typology occurred simultaneously, but largely independently of, the development of administrative building typology. Their development can, however, be grouped within the chronological phases used to define administrative development. Lookouts can also be grouped by their building typology, as defined by Steer and Miller (1989:210).

The Forest Service, as part of its basic mission of protection and conservation, of America's public lands, early recognized the need for fire suppression in the Rocky Mountains. Although forests had been constructing their own lookouts for years, the earliest known official investigation into various types and locations of fire lookouts in Region 2 did not occur until the passage of the Weeks Law in 1911 (Shoemaker 1911):

> . . . for this purpose . . . look-out stations are apt to prove most valuable . . . a number of stations will be equipped as soon as practicable and their possibilities studied.

Despite the acknowledged need for fire detection facilities, no official funding was allocated for construction of fire cabins or towers until the early teens. The Weeks Law was not adopted in Colorado until the Depression (Zimmerman 1969:4). As a result, cabins and towers built during this first phase were typically constructed by rangers using scrap materials, or materials which could be found on site. Even this, however, was a step up from the tents that had been previously used to shelter lookouts. Part of the move to more permanent facilities may have been a result of a Forest Service effort to man lookout stations at night, recording lightning strikes. Lookouts would then search for telltale "smokes" the next day (Sullivan 1994). Like their administrative buildings, some regions standardized designs as early as 1915 (Caywood 1991:38). This standardization initiated the second phase of lookout development. Few construction records are known to exist for lookouts of any era. The Region 2 Improvement Inventory lists few lookout construction plans for the pre CCC or CCC eras. Further, a lack of uniformity in the descriptions of those lookouts listed indicates that there was probably little standardization of design in Region 2 prior to its use of nationally standardized designs in the 1950s. This assumption is augmented by the evaluated sites, which indicate no clear uniformity of design, construction, or typology among pre-1950s sites.

During Phase III, when the Forest Service rebuilt many of its lookouts with assistance from New Deal programs, designs become somewhat standardized. New lookouts had more sophisticated designs than their predecessors, and were to be constructed of materials which could be imported to the site. Standard designs were developed in 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 20 foot square configurations. Those designs 14 foot square and larger were designed for full-time occupation. Smaller designs generally required separate off-duty quarters for the lookout.

Most new towers and cabs were constructed of vandal-proof steel sections that were easily bolted together on site. The Forest Service's CL-100 Series contained several lookout plans, many of which were constructed in Colorado. The Region was still using designs from this series as late as 1969. Most CL-100 Series designs were of steel construction, though some still utilized wood (Blanchard and Maher 1939:45), as seen in the roomier 16-foot-4-inch

square R-6 flat-roofed plywood cab, examples of which were first constructed in 1953 and were still being built as late as the mid-1980s. During World War II, renewed emphasis was placed on fire protection as timber was rapidly harvested for the war effort (Williams 1994) and lookouts guarded against the threat of enemy incendiary bomb attacks. Several Japanese hot air balloon bombs did make it to Colorado though none caused serious damage.

The number of lookouts reached their peak in the early 1950s, when many were constructed using "protection funds" gained from the sale of timber cutting permits (Sullivan 1994). Prototype designs and entire kits were produced by private companies, though some Regions continued to develop their own designs. By the late 1960s, most areas used a combination of airplanes and fire lookouts (Zimmerman 1969:10). The use of lookouts steadily declined with increasing utilization of high frequency FM radios, airplanes, and satellite imaging. A relaxation of policy towards the necessity of quickly extinguishing all fires on the National Forests led to the abandonment and removal of many towers during the 1970s. Some that remain have been re-utilized as tourist destinations.

Fairview Peak Lookout (Figure 72, Gunnison National Forest), a one-room cabin perched atop the rocky peak of Fairview Mountain, was built before construction of lookouts was officially funded by the Forest Service. The rectangular building likely once had a glassed-in observation cupola atop the gable roof of its one-room cabin. Its construction is of local split stone, mortared with concrete. Rough-sawn rafters support a sheet-metal roof. The rough-sawn wood framing of its windows is reinforced with metal bars anchored into the stone wall.

The Leon Peak Lookout (Figure 41) was believed to have been constructed in 1911 and 1912 by Clay Withersteen. It is possible that the building was built in part by Rosco Bloss, a local seasonal USFS employee and accomplished carpenter. All materials were carried up by backpack. Karl Pfeiffer was the first lookout guard in the summer of 1912, and Rosco Bloss was lookout guard in the summers of 1914 and 1915. The lookouts and their families quartered in tents and cabins at the base of the mountain (Michaelson 1993). This lookout consisted principally of a square log room with a glass observation cupola centered on its pyramidal roof. The lookout was abandoned after the 1915 season as it was considered too dangerous in lightning storms. By 1919 the lookout was being featured in a recreational pamphlet entitled *Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest* as an "Excellent opportunity to the summer traveler to view a large area of mountain forest" (U.S. Forest Service 1919). Both Fairview and Leon Peak Lookouts are representative of the period when construction of lookouts was executed primarily by rangers without standardized designs and built predominantly of materials available on site.

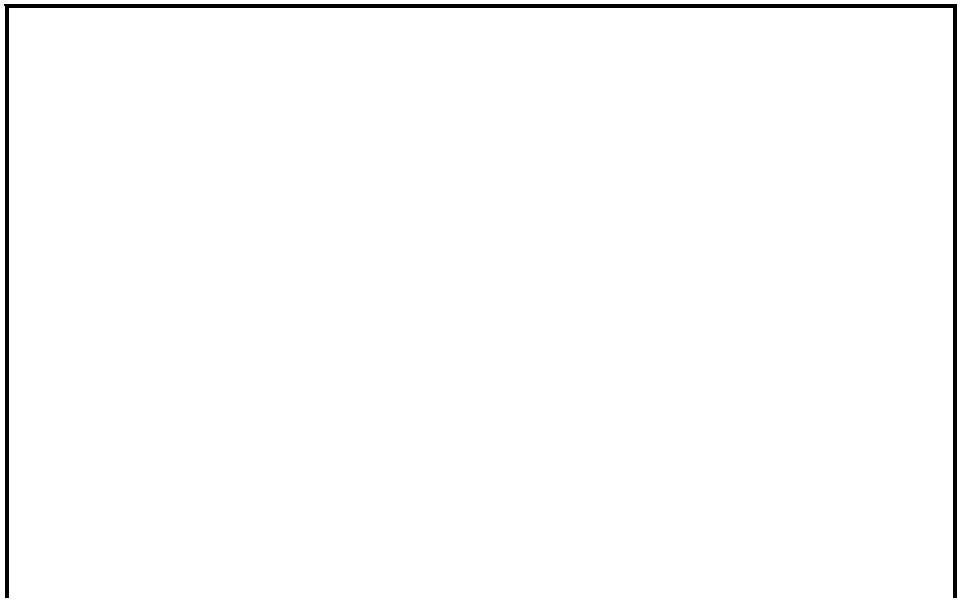




Figure 41. Leon Peak Lookout. Photo taken August 1993, NPS.

Parkview Lookout (Figure 122, Routt National Forest) was representative of the type best utilized above tree line. It was a single-story, one-room, stone and concrete cabin with observation windows on each wall. Built in 1915-16, it was one of the first fire towers constructed in Colorado with official funds. Its walls consisted of poured concrete mixed with local stone. Rough-milled rafters supported a low gable concrete roof. The lookout sits at an elevation of 12,296 feet, making it one of the few that violated the conventional wisdom of placing lookouts near the timber line. It overlooked portions of the heavily timbered regions of the present North Park, Middle Park, and Sulphur Ranger Districts of the Routt and Arapaho National Forests. Personnel probably quartered at the Gilsonite Guard Station (not extant) at the base of the mountain (Sullivan 1994). Although legend held that a man with a good telescope could identify individuals on the streets of nearby Rand, 10 miles to the north of the cabin, it "overscanned vital stretches of timber, and the station was eventually abandoned" (Black 1969:310).

The Hahn's Peak Lookout (Figure 42) was reconstructed in 1942 from the remains of a previous lookout (Figure 43), estimated to have been built from between Routt Forest Supervisor Harry Ratliff's estimate of 1908 or 1909 (Kay 1988) to 1912 (Stanko et al. 1979:27). Both were examples of the cupola cabin typology, which placed an observation area above a living quarters or warming room. The original structure was one of the first officially funded towers constructed in Colorado. Construction was carried out by Ratliff with the help of local rangers. The original building was functionally similar to the present one, with a stone living quarters topped by a frame lookout post. This post was surrounded by a catwalk. When the lookout post was enlarged and modernized, the open-air post atop the roof was enclosed with glass windows, a door, and a pyramidal roof. These modifications were carried out according to Forest Service plans (B247). The tower was manned until 1947.



Figure 42. Hahn's Peak Lookout, 1993. Photo taken July 1993, NPS.

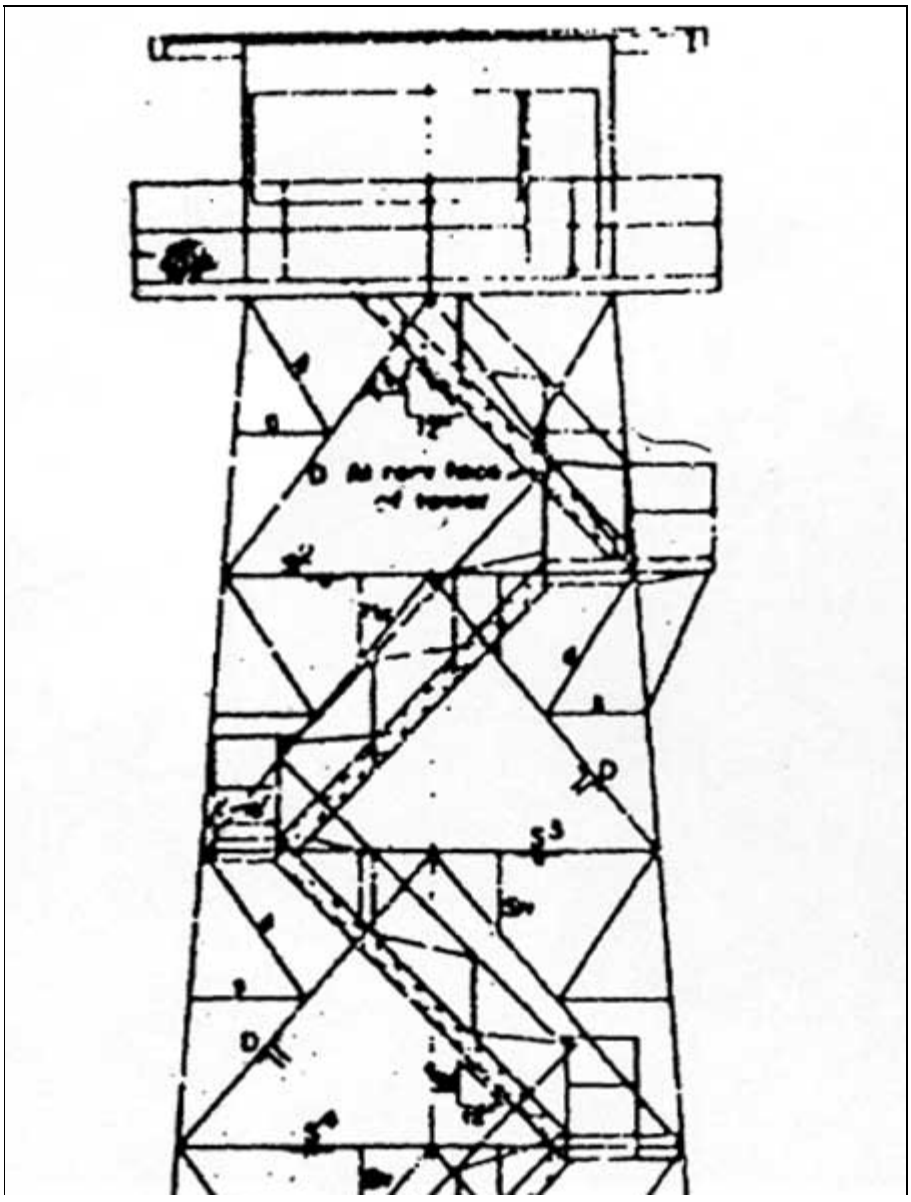


Figure 43. Hahn's Peak Lookout, pre 1940. Photo# 397805 taken August 1940 by Wm. S. Brown. Routt National Forest Supervisor's Office. Caption reads "taken before the building was enlarged and modernized."

Jersey Jim Lookout (Figure 142, San Juan National Forest) was the only Phase III lookout surveyed. It was probably originally built in 1940, but was reconstructed in the 1990s. Its wood cab stands on a treated timber tower. Devil Mountain (Figure 134, San Juan National Forest) and Eight Mile Lookouts (Figure 44) are typical examples of Phase IV steel construction. Both have flat-roofed cabs based upon the USFS CL-100 Series Aermotor steel cabs (Figure 45), and towers. Benchmark Lookout (Figure 133, San Juan National Forest), constructed in 1969, is based upon a CL-100 Series standard plan known as the R-6 flat. It consists of a treated timber tower with a plywood cab. It represents one of the last of a dying breed of manned lookouts.



Figure 44. Eight Mile Lookout Tower. Photo taken June 1994, NPS.



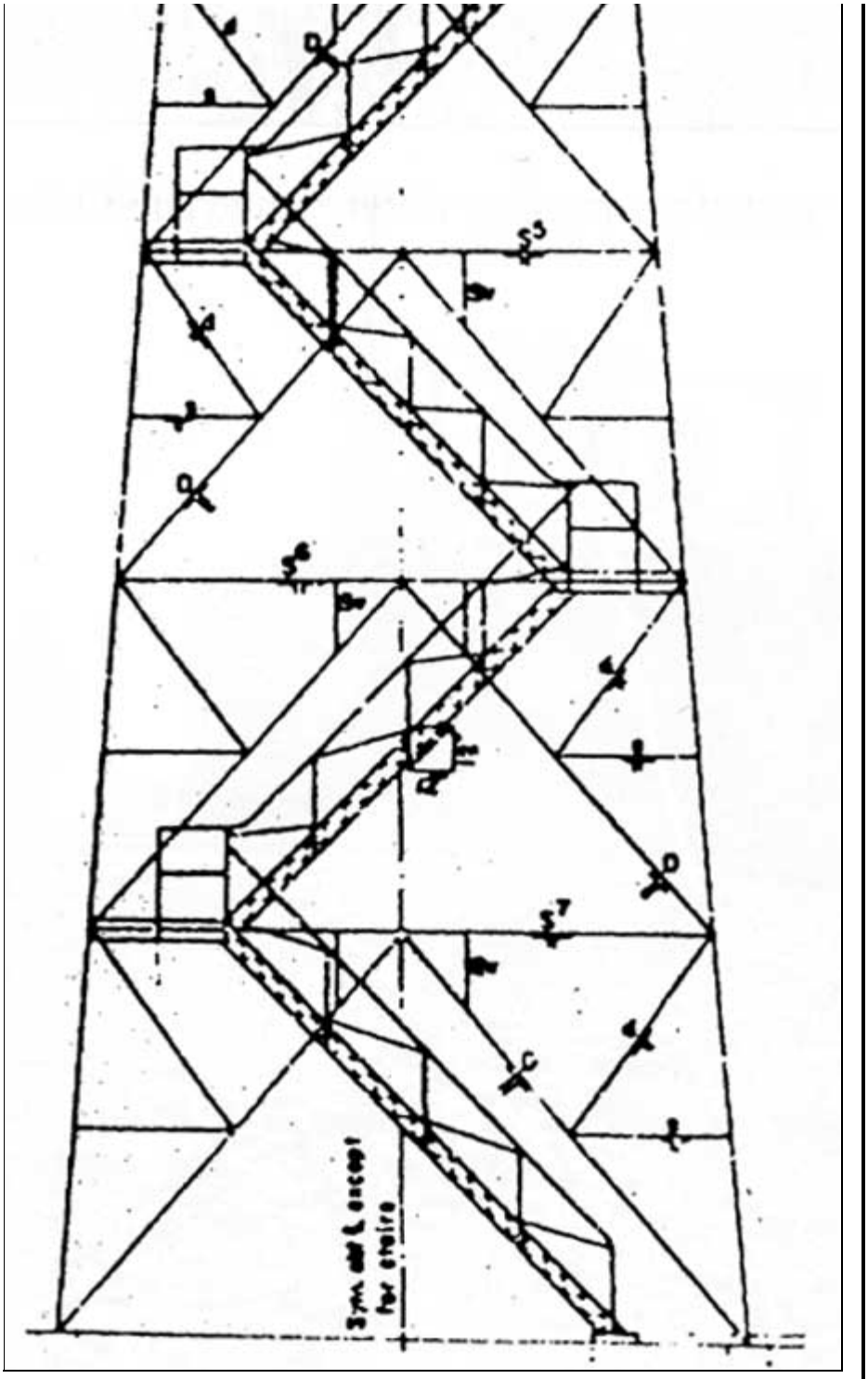


Figure 45. Building Plan, CL-100 Series Lookout Tower.

Notes

(1) References to Construction and Maintenance Handbooks are seen throughout the second and third phases. The handbooks included sections pertaining to the importance of proper siting of stations, policies regarding construction techniques and materials, and procedures for design and construction. They also included construction details, advice for site supervisors and foremen, and apparently their own series (A Series) of small one-room administrative cabins. The handbooks may have been similar to Region 1's Improvement Handbook (Caywood 1991:48), which was later produced in pocket form for National

distribution (USFS 1937). Construction and Maintenance Handbooks appear to have been used regularly by Region 2 personnel, as they are referenced many times in correspondence.

(2) A large number of architects, engineers, and draftsmen worked for the Regional Architectural Division during the Depression. Several practiced in the Denver area both previously and after the Depression. Though few designers are identified on the construction drawings, the influence of several can be identified through similarities to other known works. Axtens would go on to a highly awarded private practice in Denver.

Charles Jaka was a well-established Denver architect when he joined the Forest Service in 1936 or 1937. An acknowledged leader in the use of Celotex as interior decoration, Jaka is best known for having designed the first (and arguably, the best) Art Deco residences in the city (Etter 1977:36). Jaka was well known for his pioneering use of Celotex, a form of processed lumber popular then as interior finishes (Noel 1987:208). Jaka, who stayed with the Forest Service only a short time, is remembered as a "Designer of great skill and sophistication and a magnificent draftsman" (Noel 1987:208).

Architect Arthur G. Longfellow produced several designs during his short stint with the Regional Architectural Division in 1937. His known works include the Spanish Colonial Style Ranger's Dwelling No. 1 on the San Juan National Forest (see Figure 146) and a Colonial Revival dwelling on the Uncompahgre National Forest. He was also adept at the Rustic Style, modifying plans from the Sunlight Ranger Station dwelling for the new Redfeather Ranger Station dwelling (see Figure 53, Roosevelt National Forest), one of the Region's most articulate Rustic Style examples. Longfellow may have come from Region 5 where a Colonial Revival building very similar to the one later built on the Uncompahgre appeared in 1936, strangely out of context even on the West Coast and designed by an "A.G.L." (Supernowicz 1989:17).

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION: AN INTRODUCTION

Reviews of the evaluated properties in each of Colorado's National Forests make up the body of the following sections (Figure 46). Each forest is reviewed separately with brief summaries of each site and a summary of recommendations of eligiblity for all sites within the forest. A map of each of these forests shows the relative location of each site discussed. More detailed information regarding the description and history of each site is available in the accompanying Colorado Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Buildings Inventory Record forms.

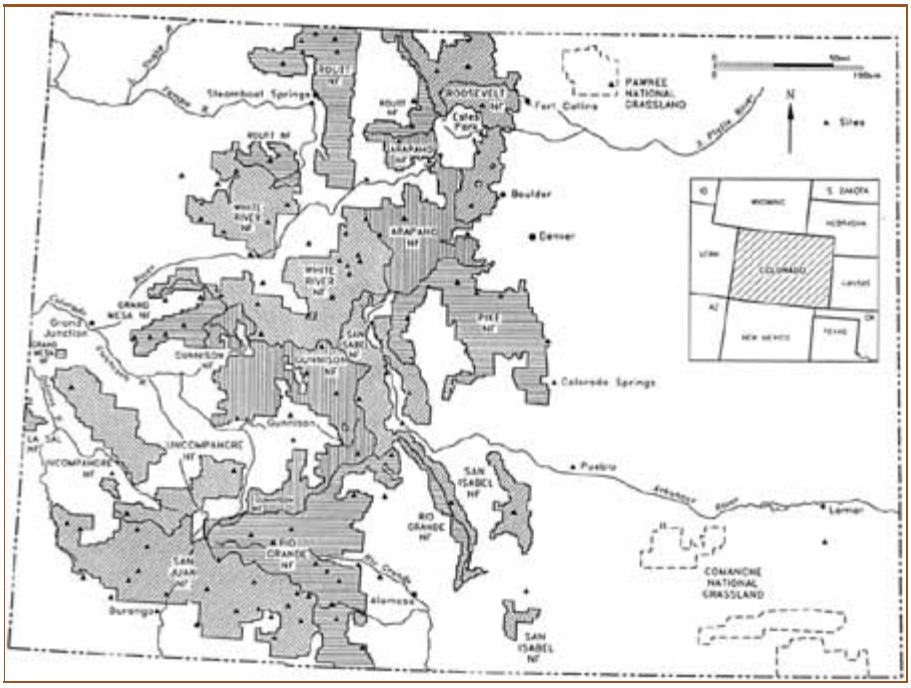


Figure 46. Sites Evaluated. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests

In 1902 several thousand acres were withdrawn from settlement in northern Colorado. This reserve came to be known as the Colorado Division of the Medicine Bow National Forest, established in 1905. Three years later 196,000 acres were added, and by 1910 this portion of the Medicine Bow became the Colorado National Forest. The Medicine Bow was headquartered in Saratoga, Wyoming, in 1915, while what is now basically the Estes-Poudre District of the Roosevelt was overseen by a ranger based in Walden, Colorado. It wasn't until 1932 that President Herbert Hoover renamed the Forest in memory of Theodore Roosevelt. Arapaho National Forest was established as a reserve by Roosevelt's proclamation in 1908, created from portions of the Pike, Leadville, and Medicine Bow forests. In 1929 further land transfers were made from the Pike, Colorado, and Leadville. The following year that portion transferred from the Colorado was again transferred to the Routt.

During the years 1907-08 headquarters for the then Colorado National Forest were moved from Ft. Collins to Estes Park, but because of a lack of visitors moved back to Ft. Collins. The Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and the Pawnee National Grasslands are currently administered from Ft. Collins.

Like most of the National Forests in the state, watershed conservation was the primary reason for establishment of the federal reserve. In the case of the original Medicine Bow, influential persons from the Colorado Agricultural College, the Longmont Farmers Institute, and academic institutions at both Greeley and Boulder petitioned the state legislature to push for the withdrawal of portions of Larimer and Boulder counties from settlement.

Grazing of both cattle and sheep were prosperous enterprises in this area. Management of timber, needed by both mining and railroad industries also justified the establishment of these lands. Mining was important to the area as early as 1859 and by the late 1940s uranium prospecting stimulated development of properties originally established to produce gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Early tourism in the area fostered the development of recreational facilities, especially in the 1920s (Reini 1931; Winter et al. n.d.).

Tables 6 and 7 list administrative sites evaluated in Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Figure 47 shows the relative location of these sites.

Table 6. Summary of Site Recommendations for Arapaho National Forest.

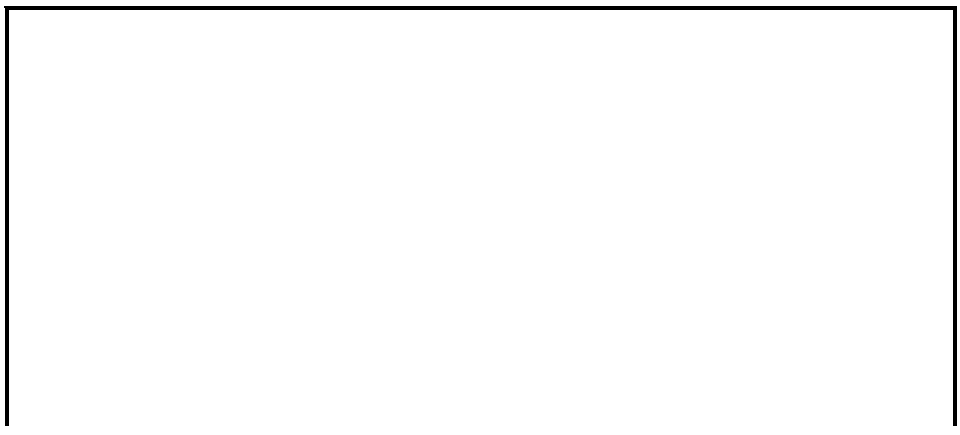
Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Eligibility Status
Horseshoe Ranger Station	1900	5GA805	* officially eligible (1984)
Idaho Springs Ranger's (Supervisor's) Residence &	1938-	5CC653	* officially

Garage (Warehouse)	1940		eligible (1993)
Idaho Springs Work Center	1938	5CC698	not significant under A or C†
Shadow Mountain Village	1939-1947	5GA1893	significant under A, C†
Sulphur Ranger District Assistant Ranger's Residence	1946	5GA1339	* not eligible (1990)
Sulphur Ranger District Assistant Ranger's Residence	1930	5GA1340	* not eligible (1990)
Sulphur Ranger District Bunkhouse/Garage	1930	5GA1338	* not eligible (1990)
Sulphur Ranger District Forest Sup.'s Residence	1936	5GA1336	* officially eligible (1990)
Sulphur Ranger District Storage Shed	1960	5GA1341	* not eligible (1990)
Sulphur Ranger District Storage Shed	1970	5GA1343	* not eligible (1990)

Construction dates are for extant buildings only.
* Not examined as part of this project. Status determination by State of Colorado.
† Field recommendation, this project.

Table 7. Summary of Site Recommendations for Roosevelt National Forest.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendation
Buckhorn Work Center (Ranger Station)	1929-1940	5LR1862	significant under Criteria A and C
Estes Park Ranger Station (Headquarters)	1939	5LR1863	significant under Criteria A and C
Redfeather (Lakes) Ranger Station	1937-1941	5LR1864	significant under Criteria A and C
Rollinsville Work Center	1934-1937	5GL696	not significant under A or C
Stub Creek Ranger Station (Work Center)	1936-1939	5LR1865	significant under Criteria A and C



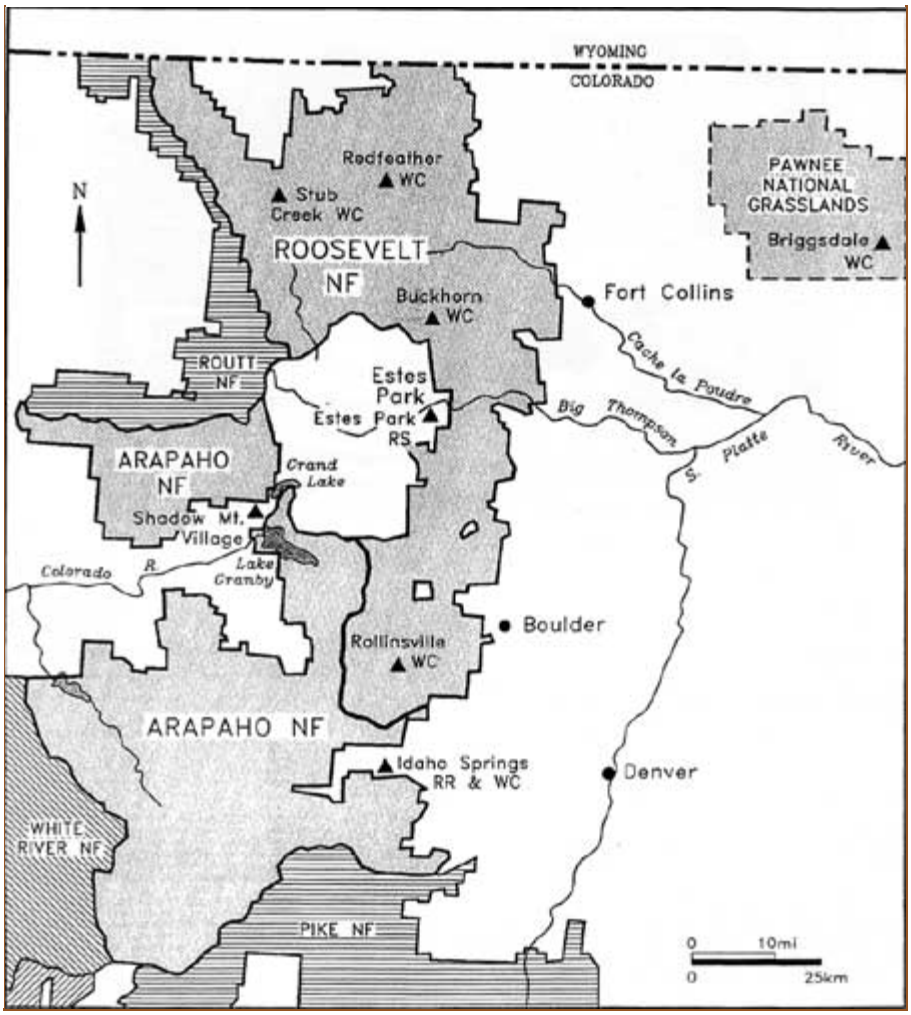


Figure 47. Sites Evaluated in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grasslands. RR=Ranger's Residence; RS=Ranger Station; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 48
Supervisor's Residence
Idaho Springs, Colorado

USFS R2 Files
W.O. 422167
September 1942

5CC653 Idaho Springs Supervisor's Residence and Warehouse
Clear Creek Ranger District
Arapaho National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Warehouse	AR1002	1938-39	CCC F-63-C	Rustic
Dwelling	AR1001	1939-40	CCC F-63-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CC653 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the recreational and administrative development of the Arapaho National Forest, and has the best preserved and most masterful example of a brick Rustic Style building in Colorado. The site overall is unique in its layout and function as both the supervisor's residence and his warehouse.

Architectural Plans. Idaho Springs Garage (F6159), Idaho Springs Dwelling (F6855), Idaho Springs Ranger Station Planting Plan (F6855).

SITE SUMMARY

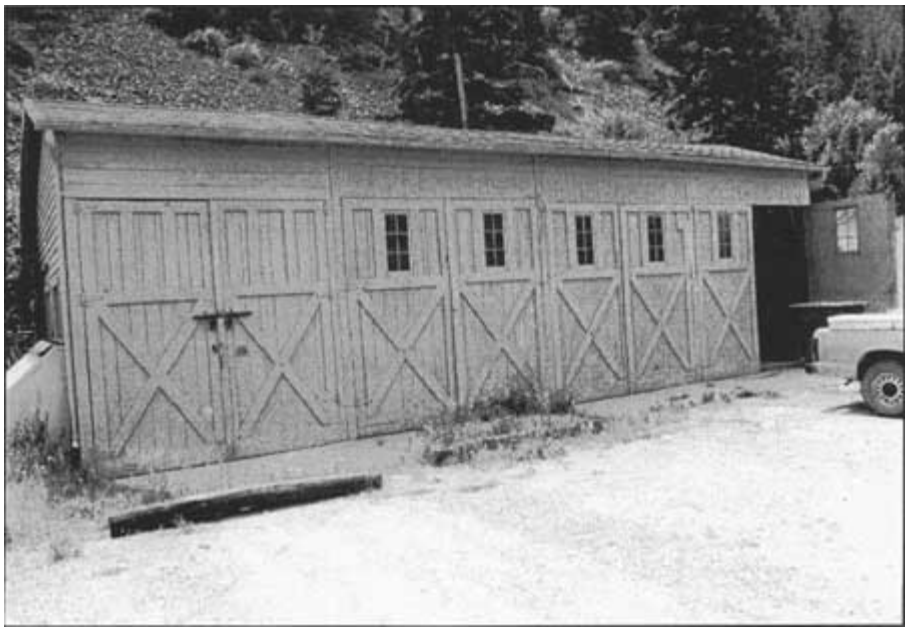


Figure 49
Multipurpose Building
View to the Southeast

Roll 5, Neg. 23
July 1993

5CC698 Idaho Springs Work Center
Clear Creek Ranger District
Arapaho National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Multipurpose				

Building	AR905	1938	CCC F-63-C	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CC698 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the recreational and administrative development of the Arapaho National Forest, this site has lost its integrity as a CCC Camp site. It contains only one CCC-era building. This building has lost its integrity of association and is not representative of typical Forest Service design. The other buildings are not old enough to be evaluated.

Architectural Plans. Idaho Springs Work Center Improvement Maps, 1958; 1968.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 50
Seasonal Quarters
Shadow Mountain Camp

Sulphur District photograph, c/o Patrick Gill
Shadow Mountain village, Colorado
Photo by Hellbusch, June 1958

5GA1893 Shadow Mountain Village
Sulphur Ranger District
Arapaho National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Shop/Garage	97	1939-40	Easterday Construction	None
Catshed	96	ca. 1939	BoR Employees	Pioneer
Quonset Office	100	1946	BoR Employees	Quonset
Quonset Storage	91-93,98,118	1946	BoR Employees	Quonset
Duplex	106, 115	1939-40	John A. Bell	BoR Permanent
Permanent Dwelling	*	1939-	John A. Bell	BoR Permanent

Temporary Dwelling	**	1946-47	John A. Bell	Prefabricated

* 108,110,111,112,113,114; ** 66-71,87-90,101-105, 117

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GA1893 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the early development of the Big Thompson Project and illustrates the day-to-day operation of this significant engineering feat. The site also contains several permanent and temporary standard buildings developed by the Bureau of Reclamation. These exhibit locally unique methods of construction.

Architectural Plans. Bureau of Reclamation Standard Plans for Permanent Building Types 1 and 5, Prefabricated Building Plan, USDA Forest Service Shadow Mountain village (site plan).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 51 Roll 3, Neg. 5
Buckhorn Work Center July 1993
View to the Southwest

5LR1862 Buckhorn Work Center (Ranger Station)
Estes/Poudre Ranger District
Roosevelt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Lrg. Bunkhouse	AR0501	1929-36	Unknown	Bungalow
Asst. Dwelling	AR0502	1933	CCC F-2-C	Bungalow
Sml. Bunkhouse	AR0503	1934	CCC F-61-C	Bungalow
Office	AR0504	1939-40	CCC F-66-C	Rustic

Garage/Shop	AR0505	1938-40	CCC F-50-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LR1862 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the development and administration of the Roosevelt National Forest and the CCC. The station's buildings reflect several eras of Forest Service architectural design and evolution. The site has the most intact concentration of pre-CCC-era frame administration buildings in Colorado, and one CCC-era Rustic Style building.

Architectural Plans. Buckhorn Ranger Station Dwelling Plan D-7 (F5564; D3439), Combination Building (F6848), Barn (F4884), Mancos Garage (F5829), Buckhorn Ranger Station Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 52 Roll 4, Neg. 9
Office/Former Dwelling July 1993
View to the North

5LR1863 Estes Park Ranger Station (Headquarters)
Estes/Poudre Ranger District
Roosevelt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	601	1939	Anderson & Davidson	BoR Permanent
Small Dwelling	602	1939	Anderson & Davidson	BoR Permanent
Bunkhouse	603	1939	BoR Employees	Vernacular
Shop/Garage	604	1939	BoR Employees	Vernacular

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LR1863 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the early development and operation of the Big Thompson Project and illustrates the day-to-day operation of this significant engineering feat. The site also contains several permanent and temporary standard buildings developed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Architectural Plans. Bureau of Reclamation Standard Plans for Permanent Building Types T7A-4; 11-5; Estes Park Headquarters General Plan (245-D-466).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 53 USFS R2 Files
Redfeather Ranger Station W.O. 454759
Residence to right July 1949

5LR1864 Redfeather (Lakes) Ranger Station
Redfeather Ranger District
Roosevelt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Admin. Bldg.	AR303	1937-39	CCC F-50-C	Rustic
Dwelling	AR301	1937-39	CCC F-50-C	Rustic
Ass't Dwelling	AR302	1941	CCC	
Garage	AR304	1937-38	CCC F-50-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LR1864 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the recreational and administrative development of the Roosevelt National Forest; it is a very well preserved and masterful example of CCC construction. The site displays classic USFS layout characteristics and is one of the best examples of a CCC-era rural ranger station in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Sunlight Ranger Station dwelling (F6021), Big Creek Lakes dwelling (F7361), Redfeather Lakes combination building (F6040), Mancos Garage/shop (F5829), Redfeather Site Development Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 54 USFS R2 Files
Former CCC Building at Rollinsville W.O. # 454755
Ranger Station July 1949

5GL696 Rollinsville Work Center
Boulder Ranger District
Roosevelt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Shop/Storage	AR703	1933-42	CCC	CCC Temporary
Garage	AR706	1934-37	CCC	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GL696 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Roosevelt National Forest and the work of the CCC, this site is not particularly representative of a ranger station of any era. Its only remaining original building can not convey the feeling and character of a ranger station and is not architecturally distinct. Better examples remain within Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Non-existent.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 55
Stub Creek Ranger
Station Layout

USFS R2 Files
August 1938

5LR1865 Stub Creek Ranger Station
Redfeather Ranger District
Roosevelt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	AR402	1936	CCC F-50-C	Rustic
Garage	AR404	1939	CCC F-50-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LR1865 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the recreational and administrative development of the Roosevelt National Forest, and it is a relatively well preserved example of CCC construction. The dwelling is significant for its construction. It contains the first formal use of hewn faced log construction in Region 2, later to become a standard part of Rustic Style design.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling plan (F4852), Tensleep Barn/Garage (F5491), Stub Creek Ranger Station Improvement Map (F6530).

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

Pawnee National Grassland

The area now under federal administration as the Pawnee National Grasslands is a typical High Plains environment where cattle barons, especially the Iliff Cattle Company, prospered until the harsh winters and economic climate of the late 1880s destroyed the business.

Homesteaders began moving into the area in the mid-1880s. But the drought years of the decade severely constrained agricultural pursuits in the area. The early 20th century was more prosperous for farmers due to above-average rainfall. Expansion of the Homestead Act coupled with increased grain prices due to World War I saw additional virgin grasslands plowed under. By the early 1930s wheat prices fell and persistent drought drove the agricultural industry from the area. Damage due to cultivation was studied extensively in the late 1930s by both the State of Colorado and the USDA. It was agreed that a concerted effort was needed to return the land to sod. A land purchase project was initiated and coordinated by the Farm Securities Administration, an agency that had been investigating the region's problem since 1937. The goal was to eliminate all farms too small to provide management of the soil through crop rotation and fallowing during the summer months. To do this the federal government was to purchase the farms or help to consolidate farms to form more economical units.

In 1938 the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) began administering the area. Most land transactions were concluded by 1941. About 200,000 acres were returned to federal ownership. Most of the original farmers migrated to urban areas. The SCS did most of the soil rehabilitation from 1938 to 1954. Full production of grass was the goal. In that year administration of the area was transferred to the USFS. In addition to soil rehabilitation and water management, wildlife values and recreation needs were considered. By 1960 the National Grasslands were established (Winter et al. n.d.).

Table 8 lists administrative sites evaluated in Pawnee National Grassland and Figure 47 shows the relative location of these sites. Construction dates in this and following tables are for existing evaluated buildings.

Table 8. Summary of Site Recommendations for Pawnee National Grasslands.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendation
Briggsdale Work Center	1927	5WL2225	more data required

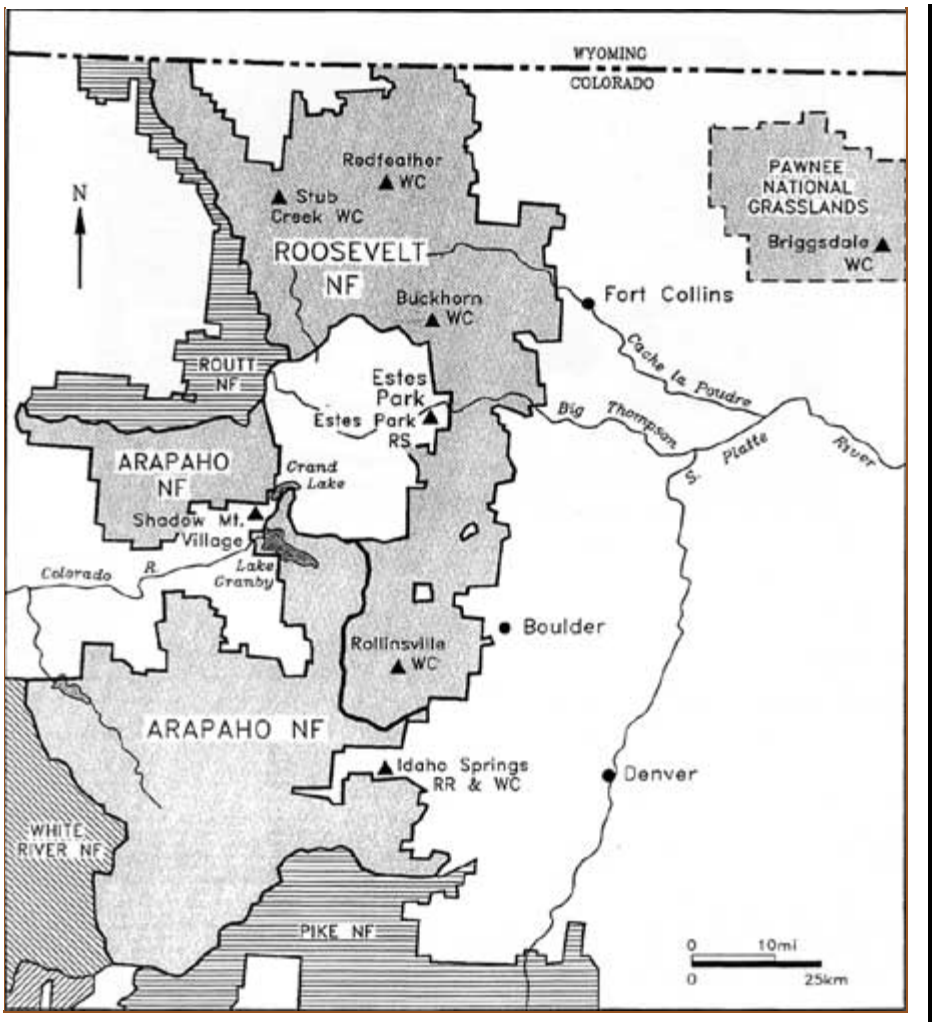


Figure 47. Sites Evaluated in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grasslands. RR=Ranger's Residence; RS=Ranger Station; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 56
Briggsdale Work Center

Arapaho/Roosevelt National Forest files
Fort Collins, Colorado

View to the Northwest Photo # Kan-828

5WL2225 Briggsdale Work Center
Pawnee National Grasslands

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	1301	1927	Unknown	Bungalow
Garage	1304	1927	Unknown	Bungalow
Warehouse/Shop	1302	1927	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. More data is needed to determine if site 5WL2225 is significant under criterion A for its role in the administration of the Pawnee Grasslands. It is not recommended as significant under criterion C. The site has lost several buildings. Those remaining do not retain integrity of design.

Architectural Plans. Briggsdale Work Center Site Development Map.

<<< Previous <<< Contents>>> Next >>>

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests

The Gunnison and Uncompahgre National Forests were established in 1905. Summer range protection and watershed protection were of primary importance in establishing the Reserves. Prior to the establishment of the Reserves timber production was also important in support of mining activities. Battlement Mesa, later known as Grand Mesa, was established as a Reserve in 1892. The Reserve became the Grand Mesa National Forest in 1924. The many small lakes on Grand Mesa were popular fishing properties for local residents. In the 1890s commercial fishing in some lakes was attempted. By the end of the century a private guest ranch was established, with fishing rights to some of the lakes. The Forest Service controlled all fishing rights in the area by the 1930s. Grazing fees and leases on National Forest Lands were generally resented, but by 1911 when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld regulated grazing and timber management of the National Forests, this open hostility subsided. In 1973, the three forests — Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison — were administratively consolidated, with the Supervisor's Office located in Delta (Reini 1931; Shoemaker 1944; Mehls 1982; Kerr 1981).

Tables 9, 10, and 11 list administrative sites evaluated in these Forests and Figures 57 and 58 show the relative location of these sites.

Table 9. Summary of Site Recommendations for Grand Mesa National Forest.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
Cold Springs Work Center (Ranger Station)	1935-1937	5ME6254	significant under A, C
Collbran District Office (Ranger Station)	1937	5ME5002	significant under A, C
Hightower Ranger Station	1929	5ME6477	not significant under A or C
Lands End Observatory	1937	5ME4936	significant under A, C
Leon Peak Lookout	1911	5ME864	significant under A, C
Mesa Lakes Ranger Station	1940-1941	5ME7369	significant under A, C
Ward Lake Ranger (Guard) Station	1903-1941	5DT99	significant under A, C

Table 10. Summary of Site Recommendations for Uncompahgre National Forest.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
Jackson Ranger Station	1936	5GN2126	* officially eligible (1992)
Lone Cone Guard Station	1940	5SM1299	not significant under A or C
Norwood Ranger Station	1936-1937	5SM2748	not significant under A or C
Sunshine CCC Toilet	1936	5SM2508	* officially eligible (1993)

* Not examined as part of this project. Status determination by State of Colorado.

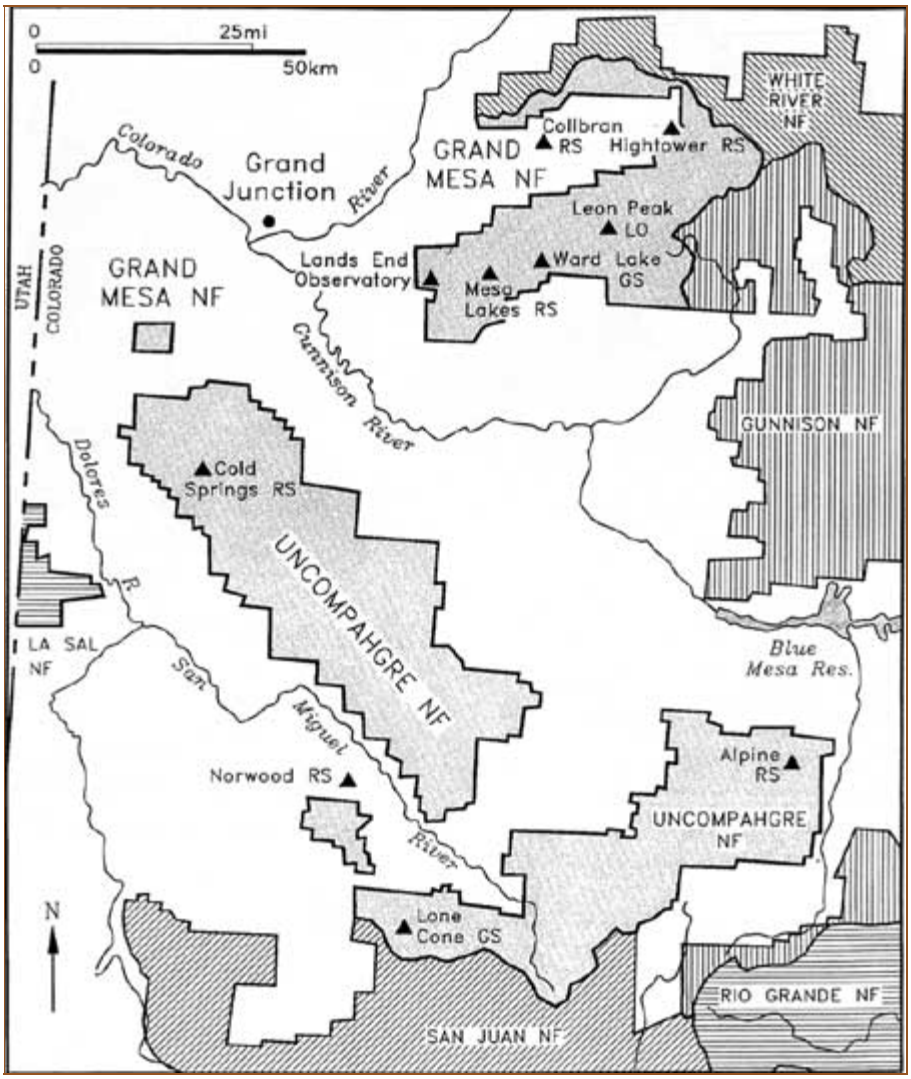


Figure 57. Sites Evaluated in the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests. GS=Guard Station; LO=Fire Lookout; RS=Ranger Station. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Table 11. Summary of Site Recommendations for Gunnison National Forest.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
Alpine Guard (Ranger Station)	1907-1937	5GN1735	significant under A, C

Cement Creek Guard (Ranger) Station	1920-1946	5GN2554	not significant under A or C
Crested Butte Ranger Station	1940-1941	5GN2555	significant under A, C
Dorchester Guard (Ranger) Station	1920s	5GN1314	significant under A, C
Fairview Peak Lookout	1907	5GN2129	significant under A, C
Gunnison Supervisor's Warehouse	1936	5GN2553	not significant under A or C
Long Branch Ranger Station	1924-1935	5SH1471	not significant under A or C
Sapinero Ranger Station	1912-1919	5GN2098	not significant under A or C
Taylor (Cebolla) Ranger District Office	1963	5GN2552	@ significant under G

@ Re-evaluate when building(s) meet the 50-year age criterion.

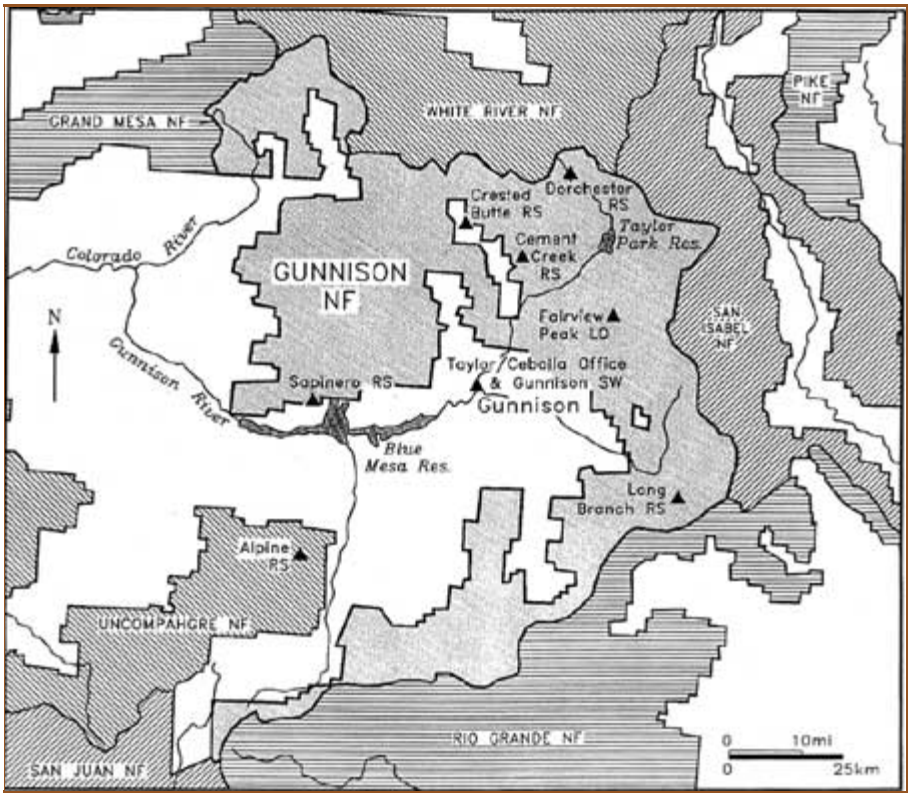


Figure 58. Sites Evaluated in the Gunnison National Forests. LO=Fire Lookout; RS=Ranger Station; SW=Supervisor's Warehouse. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 59 Roll 33, Neg. 12
Cold Springs Work Center August 1993
View to the North

5ME6254 Cold Springs Work Center
Grand Junction Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	GM3535	1937	CCC F-48-C	Rustic
Bunkhouse	GM3536	1937	CCC F-48-C	Rustic
Shop/Barn	GM3538	1935	CCC F-48-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ME6254 is significant under criteria A and C. The complex is associated with the development and administration of the Grand Mesa National Forest and the work of the CCC. It is one of the best preserved and most representative rural CCC era ranger stations in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Cold Springs dwelling (F5687), Beulah administration building (F5288), bunkhouse (F8970). Cold Springs Ranger Station Improvement Map (C-6513), Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 60
(Collbran) Ranger Station
and Personal Residence

USFS R2 Files
56812
August 1940

5ME5002 Collbran District Office
Collbran Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Admin. Bldg.	GM3510	1937	USFS & ERA	Rustic
Dwelling	GM3511	1937	USFS & ERA	Rustic
Garage	GM3512	1937	USFS & WPA	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ME5002 is significant under criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the Grand Mesa National Forest and with the work of the New Deal. Its classic layout and well preserved buildings make it the best remaining example of a CCC-era urban ranger station in Colorado. Its construction by the ERA reflects that agency's influence upon the USFS, as well as the craftsmanship of ERA construction.

Architectural Plans. Collbran dwelling (E5953), Hot Sulphur administration building (F5882), Collbran equipment shed (F6951), Improvement Map (F5890).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 61 Roll 29, Neg. 20
Hightower Ranger Station August 1993
View to the East

5ME6477 Hightower Ranger Station
Collbran Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Shed	GM3518	1929	Ivan Anderson	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ME6477 is not significant under criteria A or C. Only one building of the original five associated with this site is extant. This remaining equipment shed is not particularly representative of the Rustic-styled architecture of the USFS, nor of the administrative development of the Forest Service within Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Non-existent.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 62 USFS R2 Files
Land's End Shelterhouse W.O. 451675

and Observatory Photo by Higgins, June 1948

5ME4936 Land's End Observatory
Grand Junction Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Shelter House	GM3526	1937	WPA	Rustic
Latrine	GM3557	1937	WPA	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ME4936 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is a very well preserved example of the USFS recreational development of the Grand Mesa National Forest. Its unique observatory and latrine are definitive representations of the USFS Rustic Style of recreational architecture developed during the Depression. Their exteriors and interiors are thoroughly detailed and remain intact. Custom Forest Service furniture designed for the observatory is preserved on site.

Architectural Plans. Land's End shelter house (F5281).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 63 Roll 31, Neg. 25
Leon Peak Lookout August 1993
View to the Northeast

5ME864 Leon Peak Lookout
Collbran Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Lookout	N/A	1911	Clay Withersteen	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ME864 is significant under criteria A and C. The lookout was utilized by the Grand Mesa National Forest for fire suppression and is representative of the USFS's early mission of protection and conservation. It is the only extant log "Cupola Cabin" type structure in Colorado, and one of the oldest in the

nation. The mortise and tenon construction method is unique among the remaining USFS lookouts in Colorado. Though deteriorated, the log structure is intact, as is some of its metal siding. It was the only manned fire lookout ever built on the Grand Mesa National Forest.

Architectural Plans. Non-existent.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 64 USFS R2 Files
Mesa Lakes Ranger Station W.O. 430923
Photo by Higgins June 1944

5ME7369 Mesa Lakes Ranger Station
Collbran Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Administration	GM3514	1940	CCC F-67-C	Rustic
Dwelling	GM3515	1940	CCC F-67-C	Rustic
Garage	GM3517	1941	CCC	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ME7369 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the recreational and administrative development of the Grand Mesa National Forest and is a very well preserved example of CCC construction. The site displays classic USFS layout characteristics and is one of the best examples of a CCC-era rural ranger station in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Brush Creek administration building (F6798), Porcupine dwelling (F6049), Wapiti garage (F5802), Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 65 Roll 31, Neg. 19
Ward Lake Ranger Station August 1993
View to the Southwest

5DT99 Ward Lake Ranger Station
Grand Junction Ranger District
Grand Mesa National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Admin. Bldg.	GM3525	1941	CCC F-67-C	Rustic
Dwelling	GM3521	1926	unknown	Pioneer
Storage	GM3519	ca. 1903	unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5DT99 is significant under criteria A and C. It is associated with the recreational and administrative development of the Grand Mesa National Forest and with the work of the CCC. Architecturally, the complex represents several eras of USFS design that reflect the evolution of the USFS Rustic Style philosophy of harmony, simplicity, and use of the land.

Architectural Plans. Ward Lake administration building (F7462), dwelling (C4008), Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 66 Roll 36, Neg. 17
Lone Cone Guard Station June 1994
View to the Southeast

5SM1299 Lone Cone Guard Station
Norwood Ranger District
Uncompahgre National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Bunkhouse	GM3508	1940	CCC F-53-C	Rustic
Garage	GM3541	1940	CCC F-53-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5SM1299 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Uncompahgre National Forest, this site's buildings have heavily modified and no longer retain their integrity of design, function, or construction.

Architectural Plans. Centennial combination building plan (B-150), Lone Cone Guard Station Improvement Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 67 Roll 35, Neg. 1
Norwood Ranger Station June 1994
View to the South Southwest

5SM2748 Norwood Ranger Station
Norwood Ranger District
Uncompahgre National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Administration	GM3539	1937	CCC F-48-C	Rustic
Garage	GM3540	1936	CCC F-48-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5SM2748 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Uncompahgre National Forest, the complex is not particularly unique among CCC-era administrative sites. All buildings have been heavily modified, and the site has lost integrity of design and feeling as a complex of three buildings. Better examples of ranger stations exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling (F5745; F5295), Hot Sulphur administration building (F5882), Fox Park garage (F5315), Site Development Plan. Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 68 Taylor/Cebolla District files, Gunnison
Alpine Ranger Station W.O. 166792
Photo by H.H. French Photo taken in 1923

5GN1735 Alpine Guard Station
Cebolla Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	GM3545	1920	George Vernon	Pioneer

Storage Barn	GM3546	1907	Benson/Doran	Pioneer
Barn	N/A	1937	CCC F-27-C	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN1735 is significant under criteria A and C. The station is associated with the development and administration of the Gunnison National Forest and it has well preserved examples of pre-CCC and CCC-era construction that represent a variety of early 20th century Pioneer (pre-design) log construction techniques, using local salvaged materials. This is a good, typical example of a rural ranger station.

Architectural Plans. Alpine Ranger (Guard) Station Site and Improvement Maps.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 69 Roll 38, Neg. 30
Cement Creek Guard Station June 1994
View to the East

5GN2554 Cement Creek Guard Station
Taylor Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Wood Cabin	GM3580	1920	unknown	Pioneer
Storage Shed	N/A	ca. 1940	unknown	Pioneer
Log Barn	N/A	ca. 1940	unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2554 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Gunnison National Forest and the work of the CCC in the area, the site has no remaining integrity as a pre-design-era ranger station, It is not particularly distinctive within the history of the Forest and is not typical of Ranger Station site layouts of any era. However, its cabin and storage building may have been former CCC Camp buildings and should be evaluated under criterion C; architecture of the CCC.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Field Sketches.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 70 Roll 38, Neg. 37
Crested Butte Ranger Station June 1994
View to the Northwest

5GN2555 Crested Butte Ranger Station
Taylor Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Administration	GM3587	1940	CCC F-71-C	Rustic
Dwelling	GM3571	1940	CCC F-71-C	Rustic
Shop/Barn	GM3563	1941	CCC F-71-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2555 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the development and administration of the Gunnison National Forest and with the craftsmanship of the CCC. Though some integrity of feeling and workmanship has been covered with siding, the original materials are most likely intact. The site retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and association as a typical USFS urban Ranger Station.

Architectural Plans, Centennial Administration building (F6605), Lovell dwelling, reversed (F6032), Crested Butte shop (F7243), Planting Plan, Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 71
Dorchester Guard Station

USFS R2 Files
W.O. 460172
1936

5GN1314 Dorchester Guard Station
Taylor Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Log Cabin	GM3581	1920s	unknown	Rocky Mtn Cabin

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN1314 is significant under criteria A and C. Its cabin exemplifies a style associated with early mining activity and towns in Gunnison County, including the town of Dorchester. The cabin is typical of the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style with its massing, pioneer construction and porch roof. If the Ranger Station was constructed by the USFS it is also significant in its representation of the pre-design era of Forest Service administrative development.

Architectural Plans. USFS 1987 Field Sketches, Dorchester Guard Station Improvement Map (C6611).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 72 Roll 57, Neg. 29
Fairview Peak Lookout July 1994
View to the Southwest

5GN2129 Fairview Peak Lookout
Taylor Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Lookout	N/A	1907	unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2129 is significant under criteria A and C. The Fairview Peak Lookout was utilized by the USFS for fire suppression and is representative of the Forest Service's early mission of protection and conservation. It is architecturally representative of the pre-design era when lookouts were built primarily by rangers or citizens using locally available materials. It is one of three extant stone lookouts remaining in Colorado's National Forests, and it is the only one on the Gunnison.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 73 Roll 40, Neg. 6
Gunnison Garage June 1994
View to the Northeast

5GN2553 Gunnison Supervisor's Warehouse
Taylor River Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	GM3502	1936	USFS	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2553 is significant under criteria A and C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Gunnison National Forest the site is not the best preserved sample of its type in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Gunnison garage (F5884), Gunnison Garage Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 74 USFS R2 Files
The Long Branch Ranger Station W.O. 388150
Building Group Located Near Sargents, Colo. October 1939

5SH1471 Long Branch Ranger Station
Cebolla Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Admin. Bldg.	GM3575	1924	unknown	Bungalow
Garage	GM3533	1935	unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5SH1471 is not significant under criteria A or C. Four of the original six buildings associated with the complex are not extant. The site has lost its integrity of feeling and design. The remaining buildings are not architecturally unique. nor do they represent the makeup of a typical Forest Service administrative site.

Architectural Plans. Long Branch Ranger Station Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 75 Roll 39, Neg. 30
Sapinero Ranger Station June 1994
View to the Northwest

5GN2098 Sapinero Ranger Station
Taylor Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	GM3576	1912	Unknown	Bungalow
Barn	GM3564	1919	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2098 is not significant under criteria A or C. Both buildings have been heavily modified and are in an advanced state of deterioration. They no longer retain integrity of design, feeling, or method of construction. Better examples of ranger stations exist on the forest and in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Plan Y dwelling, Sapinero Guard Station Plot Plan.

SITE SUMMARY

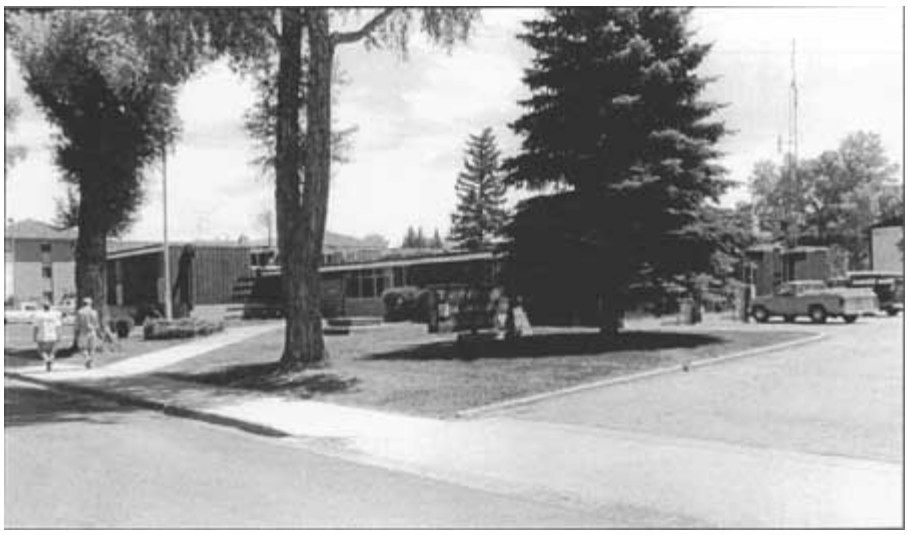


Figure 76 Roll 40, Neg. 1

Taylor/Cebolla Office June 1994
View to the Northeast

5GN2552 Taylor/Cebolla Office
Taylor Ranger District
Gunnison National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	GM3586	1963	unknown	Modern

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2552 is significant under criterion G. Its office building with fallout shelter is representative of how the Forest Service, as a civilian Federal agency, prepared for resource management in the event of a thermonuclear war. The building is also an excellent example of Federal architecture of the Cold War.

Architectural Plans. Gunnison Office Building and Site Plans on file at Taylor/Cebolla Office, Gunnison.

<<< **Previous** <<< **Contents**>>> **Next** >>>

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

Pike and San Isabel National Forests and Comanche National Grassland

During the late 19th century there was a steady demand for lumber, logs for construction, wood for fuel, mining timbers, and railroad ties in central Colorado. Cattle grazing was a major industry, especially along the South Platte, in South Park and Black Mountain. Cattle from Texas were grazed in South Park during the summer. Overgrazing conditions contributed to the establishment of the South Platte Forest Reserve in 1892.

The San Isabel Forest Reserve was established about three months after the Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve in 1902. Both were designated National Forests five years later. The Pike was combined with the Plum Creek Timber Land and the South Platte Forest Reserve. By 1910 the San Isabel absorbed the Wet Mountain and the Las Animas National Forests. Headquarters for the San Isabel was at Westcliffe until it was moved to Pueblo in 1922.

In 1919 San Isabel became the first forest to have a narrative recreation plan, authored by Arthur Carhart. The objective was to organize the area as an example of recreational services overseen by the Service. He conceptualized his planning to include elements of sanitation, transportation, wildlife management and fire protection. The Pike and San Isabel were administratively combined in 1973.

Between 1938 and 1954 the U.S. Soil Conservation Service administered L-U Lands (land utilization) in the plains as a grazing and water conservation effort stemming from the dust bowl days. An overall study of these properties in 1953 resulted in the Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service assuming management of these lands. In June of 1960 National Grasslands became an integral part of the National Forest system. Comanche National Grassland in southeastern Colorado and Cimarron National Grassland in southwest Kansas became districts of the San Isabel National Forest (Hinton 1988; Reini 1931; Horgen 1923).

Tables 12, 13, and 14 list administrative sites evaluated in these Forests and the National Grassland and Figures 77 and 78 show the relative location of these sites.

Table 12. Summary of site Recommendations for Commanche National Grasslands.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendation
Carrizo Work Center	1930s-1940s	5BA549	significant under Criterion A

Table 13. Summary of Site Recommendations for Pike National Forest.

Site Name	Const.	Site No.	Field Eligibility

	Date		Recommendation
AG Ranch	1932	5PA756	* officially eligible (1980)
Bailey Work Center	1937	5PA755	not significant under A or C
Buffalo Creek Work Center	ca. 1937	5JF1001	not significant under A or C
Fairplay Work Center	1937-1940	5PA757	not significant under A or C
San Carlos (La Veta) Office (San Isabel)	1936	5HF1175	significant under A. C
Lake George Ranger Station	1935	5PA532	* officially eligible (1988)
Monument Work Center (Nursery)	1936-1940	5EP2214	significant under A, C
Spanish Peaks (San Carlos) Work Center	1930s	5HF1176	not significant under A or C
Colorado Springs (Pike) Supervisor's Warehouse	1938	5EP995	not significant under A or C

* Not examined as part of this project. Status determination by State of Colorado.

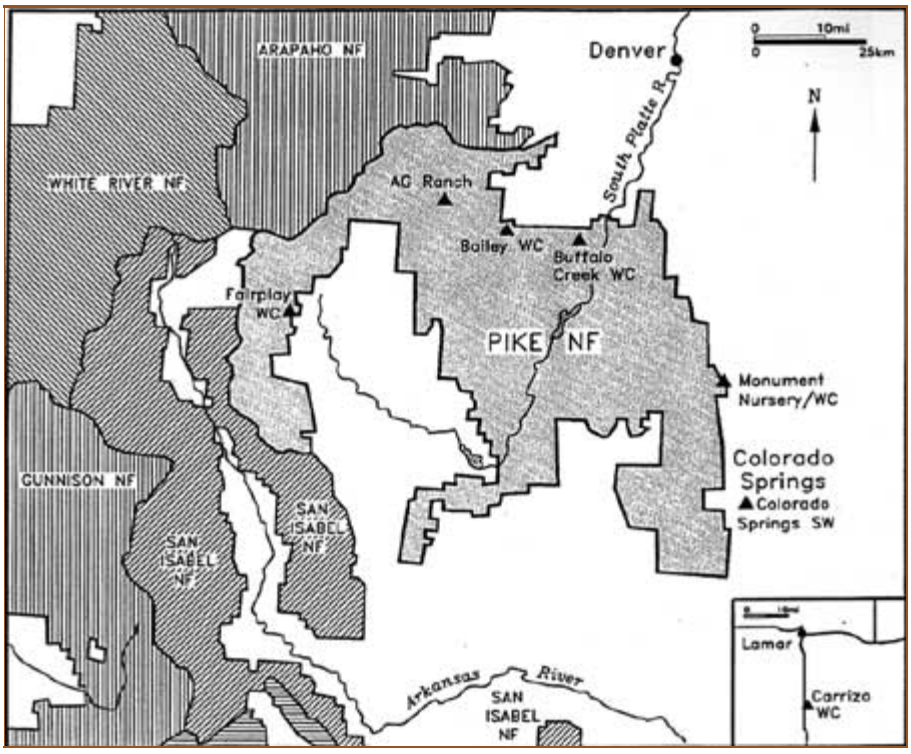


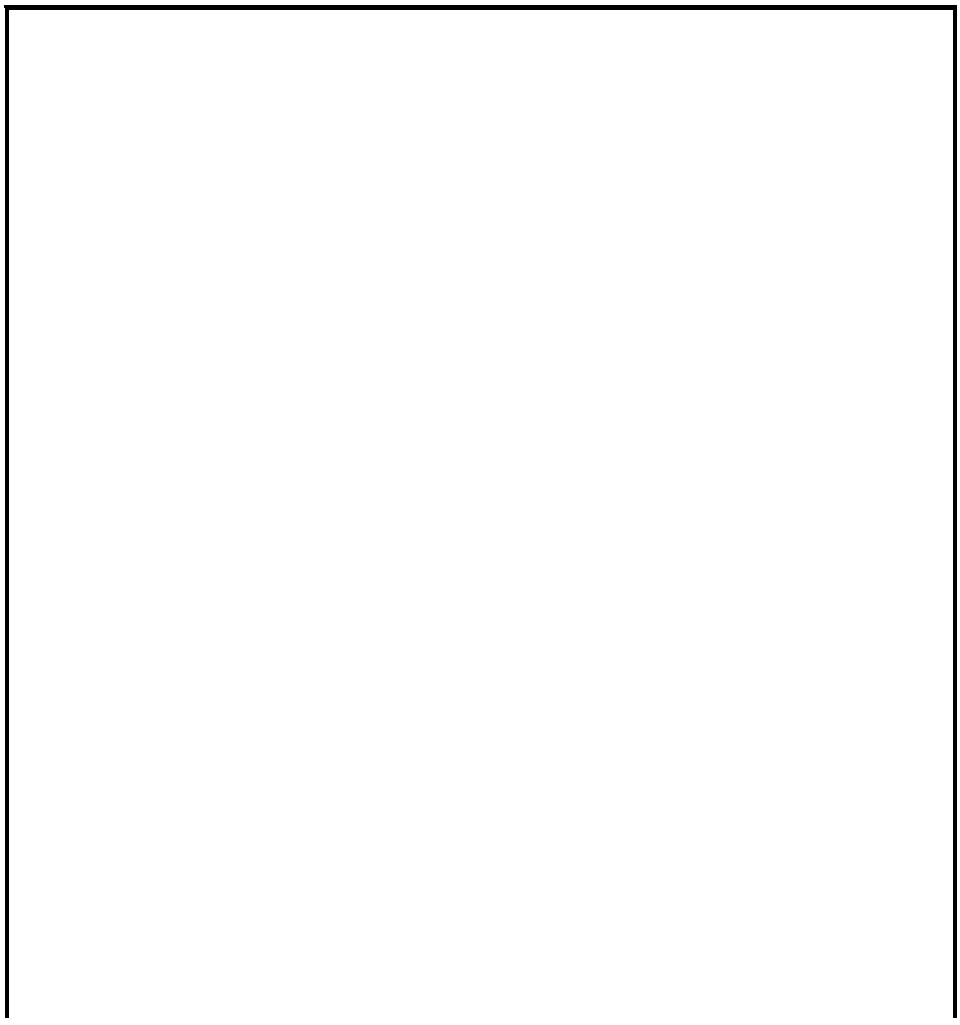
Figure 77. Sites Evaluated in the Pike National Forest and Comanche National Grasslands. GS=Guard Station; SW=Supervisor's Warehouse; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

Table 14. Summary of Site Recommendations for San Isabel National Forest.

Site Name	Const.	Site No.	Field Eligibility

	Date		Recommendation
Alvarado Ranger (Guard) Station	1934	5CR249	not significant under A or C
Bassam Guard Station	1911-1918	5PA70	significant under A, C
Buena Vista (Barn Site)	1937	5CF829	not significant under A or C
Buena Vista Office (Town Site)	1936-1939	5CF828	significant under A, C
Crystal Lakes Work Center	1932	5LK861	not significant under A or C
Iron City Cabin	ca. 1880s	5CF 170	significant under A, C
Lake Isabel Work Center	1937	5PE1754	@ not significant under A or C
Pueblo (San Isabel) Supervisor's Warehouse	1937	5PE2126	not significant under A or C
Salida (Cochetopa Supervisor's Warehouse) Work Center	ca. 1938	5CF827	not significant under A or C

@ Re-evaluate when building(s) meet the 50-year age criterion.



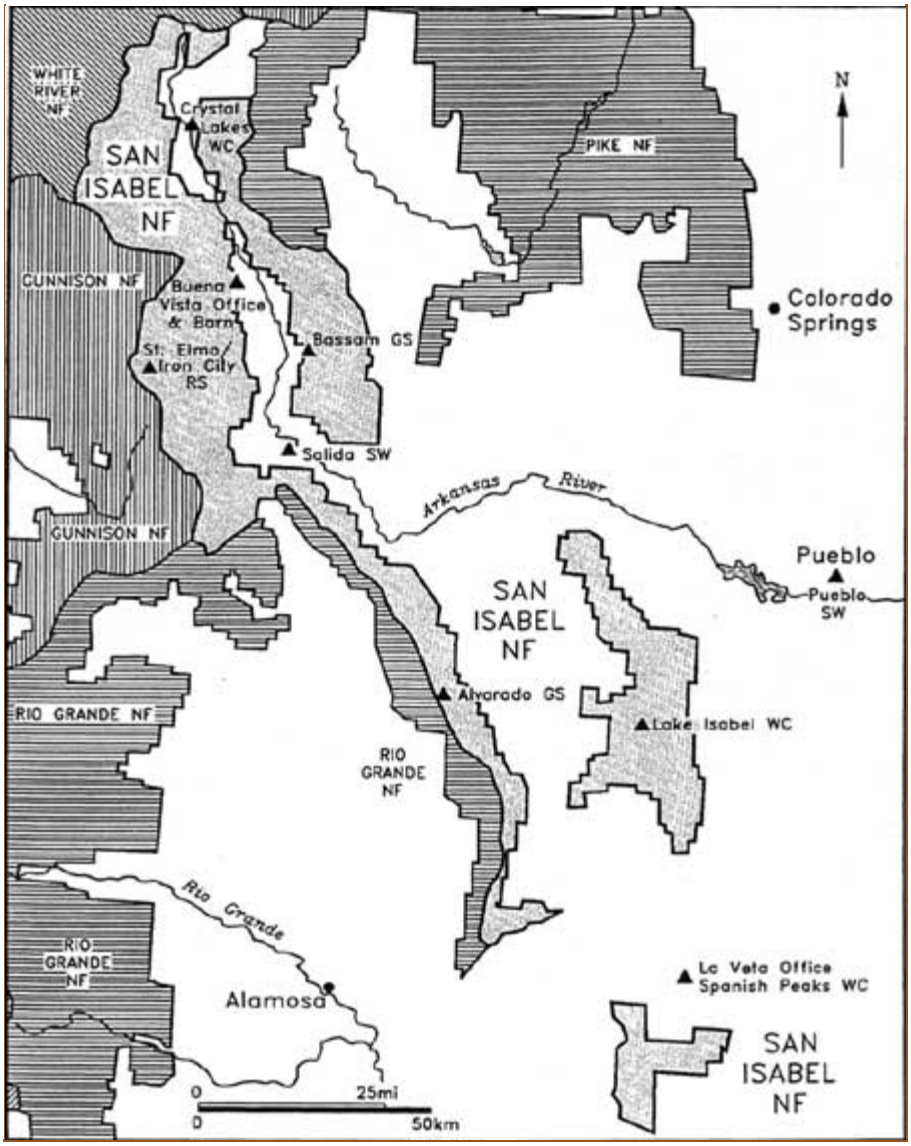


Figure 78. Evaluated in the San Isabel National Forest. GS=Guard Station; RS=Ranger Station; SW=Supervisor's Warehouse; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 79 Roll 62, Neg. 9
AG Ranch July 1994
View to the Northeast

5PA756 AG Ranch
South Platte Ranger District
Pike National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Bunkhouse	9914	1932	Arthur Gould	Rustic
Barn	9916	1932	Arthur Gould	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. The log barn at site 5PA576 was officially declared individually eligible in 1980. The ranch complex was declared ineligible but has been re-evaluated under criterion G. It is recommended that the site and its buildings are significant under criterion G for their association with the Region 2 Mule Packstring, a modern symbol of the Forest Service's management of its resources, including wilderness areas.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Site and Building Field Sketches.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 80 USFS R2 Files
Bailey Ranger Station W.O. 380312
View to the Northeast June 1939

5PA755 Bailey Work Center
South Platte Ranger District
Pike National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Admin. Bldg	1601	1937	E.R.A.	Rustic
Dwelling	1602	1937	E.R.A.	Rustic
Garage	1603	1937	E.R.A.	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PA755 is not significant under criteria A or C. It is not distinctive in its design as an urban CCC-era ranger station, or in its construction. The appearance of its buildings has been significantly altered by modern siding, windows, and doors; the result is a loss of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Better examples of Rustic Style frame ranger stations exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Hot Sulphur Springs dwelling (F5296, F5745), Reder combination office building (F5317, F5805), Bailey garage/storage (F5558), Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 81 USFS R2 Files
Buffalo Creek Ranger Station W.O. 432651
from the west October 1944

5JF1001 Buffalo Creek Work Center
South Platte Ranger District
Pike National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Administration	N/A	ca. 1937	Unknown	Rustic
Dwelling	1502	ca. 1937	Unknown	Rustic
Garage	1532	ca. 1937	Unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5JF1001 is not significant under criteria A or C. It is not distinctive in its design as a rural CCC-era ranger station, or in its construction. The appearance of its buildings has been significantly altered by modern siding, windows, and doors; the result is a loss of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Better examples of Rustic Style frame ranger stations exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Hot Sulphur Springs dwelling (F5296, F5745), Buffalo combination office building (F6915), Bailey garage/storage (F5558), Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY

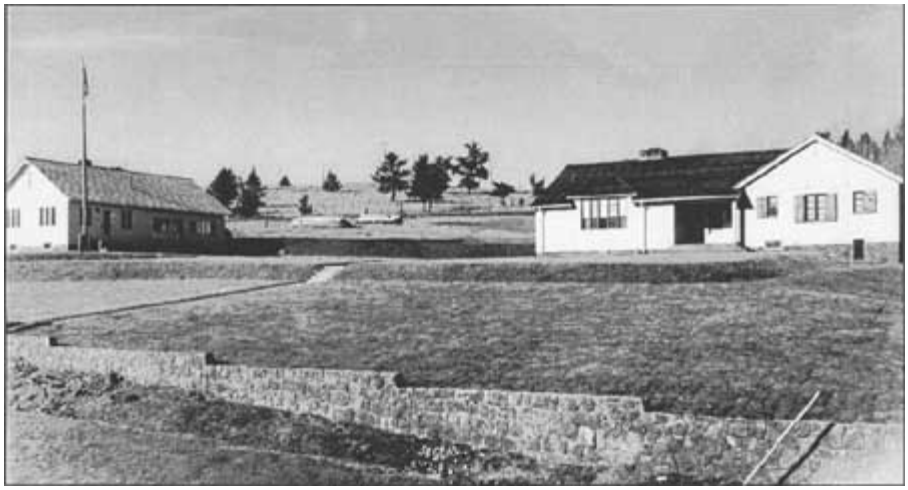


Figure 82 USFS R2 Files
Fairplay Ranger Station W.O. 388598
Residence and Administration Building November 1939

5PA757 Fairplay Work Center
South Park Ranger District
Pike National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	2701	1937-40	E.R.A.	Rustic
Office	2702	1938-40	E.R.A.	Rustic
Dwelling	2703	1937-40	E.R.A.	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PA757 is not significant under criteria A or C. It is not distinctive in its design as a rural CCC-era ranger station. The site has non-sympathetic new construction and its buildings have been significantly altered by additions, modern siding, windows and doors, resulting in a loss of integrity of design, workmanship, materials and feeling. Better examples of Rustic Style frame ranger stations exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Fairplay dwelling (F6373), Fairplay combination office building (F5805), Tensleep garage/storage building (F5491), Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 83 USFS R2 files
Nurseryman's Residence W.O. 406668
Monument Nursery/Ranger Stations Photo by Higgins, May 1951

5EP2214 Monument Work Center (Nursery)
Pikes Peak Ranger District
Pike National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Residence	3507	1939-40	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Seed Extractory	3525	1936-37	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Tree Packing Shed	3536	1937	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Refrigeration Bldg	3503	1934	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Seed Storage Bldg	3526	1937	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Fire Bldg	9713	1941	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Equipment Shed	9714	1937	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Carpenter Shop	3537	1936	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Blacksmith Shop	3528	1937	CCC F-60-C	Rustic
Oil House	3501	ca. 1936	Unknown	Rustic
Pump House	3534	1936	Unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EP2214 is significant under criteria A and C. This site was used during the Depression to supply trees for the re-forestation of the Rocky Mountains and the reclamation of the windblown agricultural Midwestern plains. Its remaining buildings were constructed by the CCC. Their subsequent use by Hot Shot fire fighting crews and Environmental Education Center continues the site's association with the development and administration of the National Forests in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Monument Environmental Education Center.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 84 USFS R2 Files
Office, District Ranger W.O. 397658
San Isabel National Forest July 1940

5HF1175 San Carlos (La Veta) District Office
San Carlos Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Administration	N/A	1936	CCC F-46-C	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. Although this office building has suffered significant losses of integrity, it still remains recognizable as a CCC-era USFS Ranger District Office. It is significant for its association with the development and administration of the San Isabel National Forest, and as the only known remaining USFS-built and -owned adobe administration building in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Huerfano dwelling (F6617), Monte Vista garage (F6162), LaVeta combination building (F5132).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 85 USFS R2 Files
Colorado Springs Garage Date unknown
Pike National Forest

5EP995 Colorado Springs (Pike) Supervisor's Warehouse
Colorado Springs, Colorado
Pike National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	N/A	1938	ERA & CCC F-33-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EP995 is not significant under criteria A or C. Although the garage is still recognizable as a USFS administration building, it has undergone major renovations. All vehicular doors that identify the garage/shop function have been removed, and the interior has been gutted. The structure has lost its integrity of design and materials. Three similar garages, all more intact, remain in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Colorado Springs Garage/Storage Plan (F6180), Garage/Storage Plan (F5539), Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY

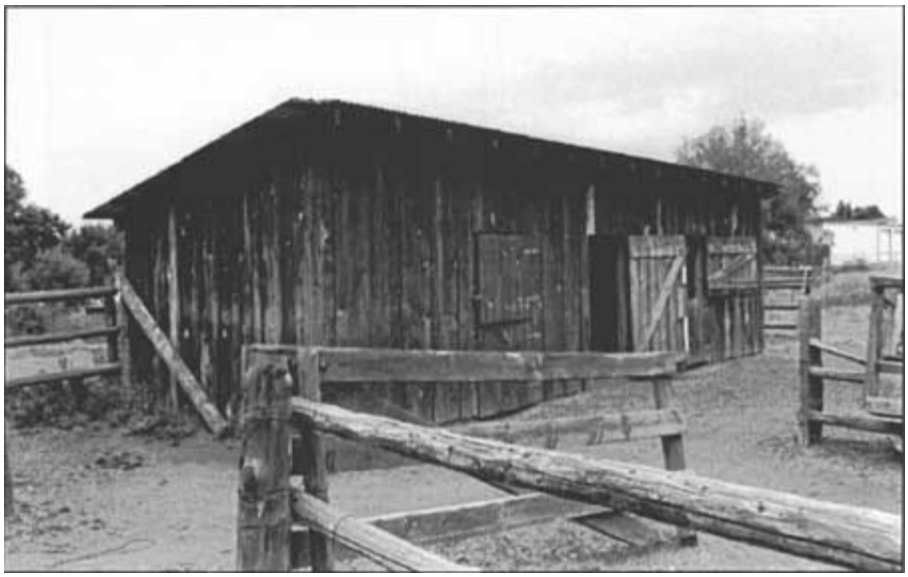


Figure 86 USFS R2 Files
Spanish Peaks Work Center Roll 68, Neg. 28
View to the Northeast July 1994

5HF1176 Spanish Peaks (San Carlos) Work Center
San Carlos Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	N/A	1930s	unknown	Vernacular

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5HF1176 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though recently associated with the development and administration of the San Isabel National Forest, this site and barn, used as a storage and work area for Forest Service crews, is of no particular architectural or cultural distinction or significance.

Architectural Plans. Non-existent.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 87 Roll 59, Neg. 3
Alvarado Barn 7/16/1994
View to the Northeast

5CR249 Alvarado Ranger (Guard) Station
San Carlos Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	N/A	1934	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CR249 is not significant under criteria A or C. The site does not retain several elements typical of ranger stations, such as fencing and a dwelling. It has lost integrity of design and feeling. The remaining barn is not particularly representative of pre-CCC era USFS design or CCC-era construction. Many better examples of barns, CCC construction, and ranger stations exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Improvement Plan, Alvarado Ranger Station.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 88 USFS R2 Files
Bassam Creek Guard Station W.O. 484399
Used as Ranger Station around 1914 1957

5PA70 Bassam Guard Station
Salida Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	N/A	1911	unknown	Pioneer
Barn	N/A	1917-18	unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PA70 is significant under criteria

A and C. This site has been associated with the development and administration of the San Isabel National Forest since 1911. Of the four fully intact Pioneer and pre-CCC era USFS constructed Ranger Stations in Colorado, this is one of the two with the most amount of physical integrity remaining. The site is also the oldest extant administrative complex on the San Isabel National Forest.

Architectural Plans. Bassam Guard Station Improvement Map (D5763).

SITE SUMMARY

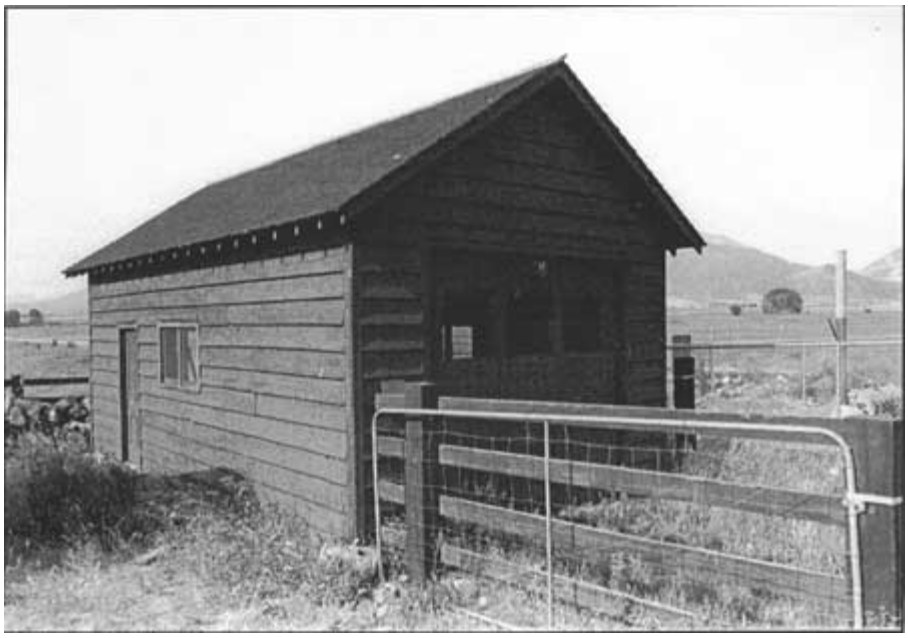


Figure 89 Roll 60, Neg. 16
San Isabel National Forest July 1994
View to the South Southwest

5CF829 Buena Vista (Barn Site)
Salida Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	N/A	1937	unknown	Vernacular

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CF829 is not significant under criteria A or C. The site and barn were neither designed nor built by the Forest Service, and neither have played a significant role in its development.

Architectural Plans. Buena Vista Pasture Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 90 USFS R2 Files
Cochetopa National Forest W.O. 387866
US Forest Ranger's Office Building, Buena Vista October 1939

5CF828 Buena Vista (Town Site)
Salida Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Admin. Bldg.	N/A	1936-39	unknown	Art Deco

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CF828 is significant under criteria A and C. Its location makes it a prominent example of the Forest Service's presence within the community. It is unique in its Main Street site location and the commercial storefront layout of its office building, it is also one of less than six known Art Deco Style designs produced by Region 2, and the only District Office constructed on a commercial lot in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Buena Vista Ranger Station combination building (F5546).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 91 Roll 61, Neg. 13
Context View, Crystal Lakes July 1994
View to the Southwest

5LK861 Crystal Lakes Work Center
Leadville Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling 1	0301	1932	Fish & Wildlife Svc	Bungalow
Dwelling 2	0302	1932	Fish & Wildlife Svc	Bungalow
Garage 1	N/A	1932	Fish & Wildlife Svc	Bungalow
Garage 2	N/A	1932	Fish & Wildlife Svc	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LK861 is not significant under criteria A or C. This complex was built for the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. Its use by the Forest Service as a work center and horse pasture was not significant to the development and administration of the San Isabel National Forest. The Bungalow Style buildings are not distinctive in their type, period, or method of construction, and they have lost integrity of association and design.

Architectural Plans. Crystal Lake Guard Station Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 92 Roll 59, Neg. 29
Iron City Cabin July 1994
View to the Northwest

5CF170 Iron City Cabin
Salida Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	N/A	ca. 1880s	unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CF170 is significant under criteria A and C. The site has a building that is the last remaining building from the Iron City mining camp. The building is an excellent example of combination log and frame construction. The various additions are themselves historic and document a pattern of use and reuse typical in Colorado mountain architecture.

Architectural Plans. Miller Cabin - Salida District floor plan, USDA Cochetopa National Forest Iron City Summer Home Group Area Plot Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 93 USFS R2 Files
Lake Isabel Work Center Roll 58, Neg. 21
View to the Southwest July 1994

5PE1754 Lake Isabel Work Center
San Carlos Ranger District
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	PS0801	1937	unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PE1754 is not significant under criteria A or C. The office is the only building on this site old enough to be considered for eligibility. It has been moved and extensively modified and is not particularly representative of Forest Service design or construction. The office no longer retains the integrity of location, design, or materials, nor is it significant to the administrative history of the Forest Service.

Architectural Plans. Lake Isabel dwelling (F7426), Lake Isabel Work Center Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 94 USFS R2 Files
Pueblo Warehouse W.O. 436574
San Isabel National Forest Photo by H.P. Gaylor, August 1945

5PE2126 Pueblo (San Isabel) Supervisor's Warehouse
Pueblo, Colorado
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	PS101	1937	CCC	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PE2126 is not significant under criteria A and C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Isabel National Forest. Three similar garages on other forests are more intact and are better representative of CCC-era Rustic design and construction.

Architectural Plans. Pueblo Garage/Storage (F5871), Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 95 USFS R2 Files

5CF827 Salida Work Center
Salida, Colorado
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Warehouse/Garage	N/A	ca. 1938	unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CF827 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Isabel National Forest, the garage is not the most masterfully designed nor the best preserved Forest Service CCC-era brick warehouse structure in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Monte Vista Garage/Warehouse (F6715).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 96
Context View
View to the East from driveway

Roll 67, Neg. 36
July 1994

5BA549 Carrizo Work Center
Comanche National Grasslands
San Isabel National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	PS0901	1940s	Unknown	Bungalow
Storage Bldg	60006	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	Quonset
Shop	PS1201	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	Quonset
Storage Bldg	60008	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	Quonset
Oil House	60009	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	None

Tack Building	60010	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	None
Horse Barn	60011	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	None
Pump House	60005	1940s	Soil Conservation Service	None

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5BA549 is significant under criterion A. This site was settled by homesteading ranchers. It was expanded by the Soil Conservation Service during the Depression as headquarters for the reclamation of the overgrazed plains. This reclamation project signified a new era in land management in Colorado. The site's present use by the Forest Service as a work center continues to represent federal reclamation efforts on the plains.

Architectural Plans. Carrizo District Administrative Improvement Map.

<<< **Previous** <<< **Contents**>>> **Next** >>>

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

Rio Grande National Forest

Rio Grande National Forest is located in south-central Colorado east of the Continental Divide. Portions of the Sangre de Cristo mountains to the east and the San Juan mountains to the west are encompassed by the Forest boundaries. The San Luis Valley, a rich agricultural area, lies between these mountain ranges.

Fourteen forest reserves were established in Colorado during the Theodore Roosevelt administration. In 1908 the Rio Grande National Forest was officially formed from portions of the San Juan National Forest and the Cochetopa Forest Reserve. Since that time the Forest has grown to nearly 2 million acres.

Early Hispanic settlements were centered in the southern San Luis Valley where farming and ranching activities, in addition to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and the mining activities, established the demand for commercial timber from the surrounding Forest. Even by 1930 the Forest had only five rangers to oversee the extractive activities from approximately 1.2 million acres.

Table 15 lists the administrative sites evaluated in the Forest and Figure 97 shows the relative locations of these sites.

Table 15. Summary of Site Recommendations for Rio Grande National Forest.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
Alamosa Ranger Station	1908	5CN756	* officially eligible (1993)
Alder Ranger Station	1910	5RN427	* officially eligible (1990)
Beaver Creek Campground Toilet	1930s	5RN518	significant under A, C
Brewery (Creek) Guard Station	ca. 1935	5SH1470	# significant under A, C
Bristol View Work Center	1930s	5HN280	not significant under A, C
Carnero Guard Station Barn	ca. 1930	55H1221	* officially not eligible (1988)
Creede Rangers Station	1939	5ML284	not significant under A, C
Del Norte District Office (Ranger Sta.	1941	5RN472	not significant under A, C
East Bench Administrative Site	1940/1987	5ML285	not significant under A, C
Elwood Line Cabin	1911	5RN417	* officially eligible (1990)
Fitton Guard Station	1906	5RN314	significant under A, C
Monte Vista Supervisor's Residence	1938-1940	5RN516	significant under A, C

Off Cow Camp	1915	5RN315	significant under A, C
Platoro Work Center	1930s	5CN796	not significant under A, C
River Springs Work Center (Ranger Sta.)	1932-1936	5CN794	significant under A, C
Rock Creek Ranger Station	1909	5RN424	* officially eligible (1990)
Saguache Ranger Station	1939-1940	5SH1468	significant under A, C
Seepage Creek Barn Site	1960s	5ML286	not significant under A, C
South Fork Guard Station	1931-ca.1932	5RN517	not significant under A, C
Stone Cellar Guard Station	1931	5SH1220	* officially not eligible (1990)
Stunner Line Cabin	1911	5CN795	significant under C
Upper Saguache Guard Station	1920-1927	5SH1469	not significant under A, C

* Not examined as part of this project. Status determination by State of Colorado.

Individual building(s) recommended as eligible. Property as a whole is not recommended as eligible.

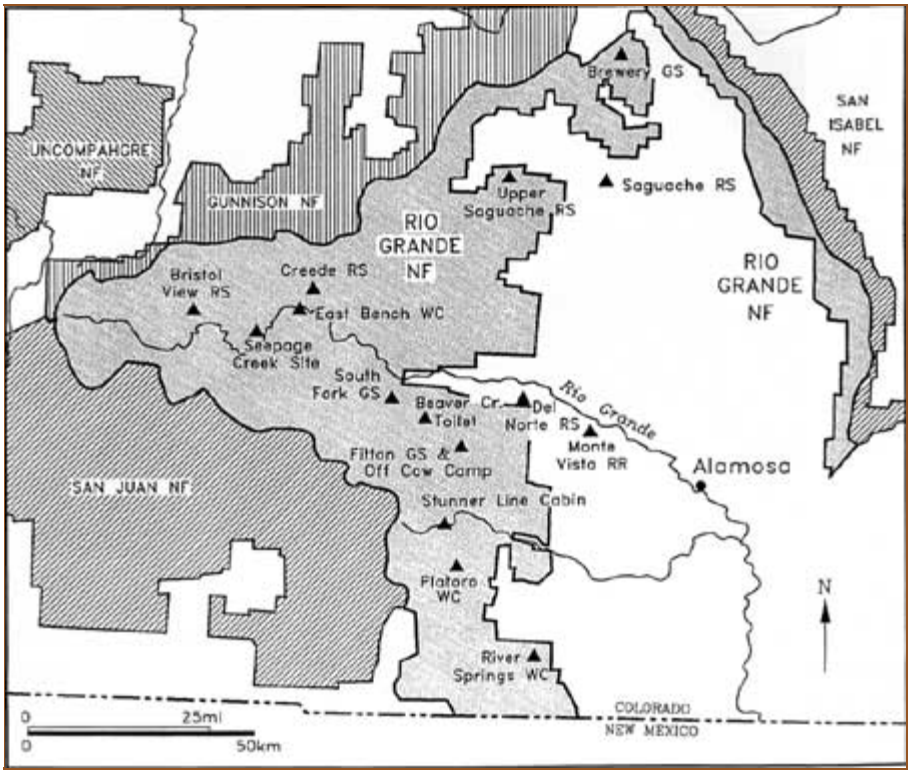


Figure 97. Sites Evaluated in the Rio Grande National Forest. GS=Guard Station; RR=Ranger's Residence; RS=Ranger Station; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY

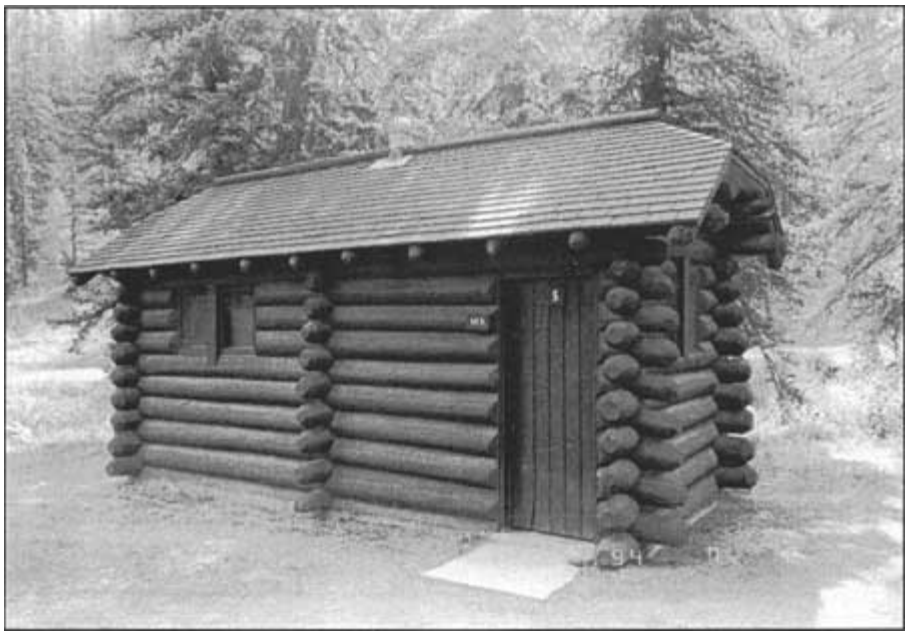


Figure 98 Roll 52, Neg. 22
Beaver Creek Campground Toilet July 1994
View to the Northeast

5RN518 Beaver Creek Campground Toilet
Del Norte Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Toilet	N/A	1930s	CCC	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RN518 is significant under criteria A and C. It is the only in situ four-hole toilet of its kind on the Rio Grande National Forest, and it is representative of the role the CCC played in the recreational development of Colorado's National Forests. It exhibits a high degree of hand craftsmanship and retains a great deal of its integrity.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 99 Roll 57, Neg. 23
Brewery Creek Guard Station July 1994
View to the Southwest

5SH1470 Brewery Creek Guard Station
Saquache Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Combination Building	RG28	ca. 1935	USFS	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that the combination building at site 5SH1470 is significant under criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the Rio Grande National Forest. Though modified to accommodate new use, it retains its identity as a pre-CCC-era USFS administrative building. It is the only example of an M20 type building still within Colorado Forest Service lands. Its site has lost integrity as a rural guard station, and is not significant under criteria A or C.

Architectural Plans. Brewery Creek Guard Station (F4316), Improvement Map (5511).

SITE SUMMARY

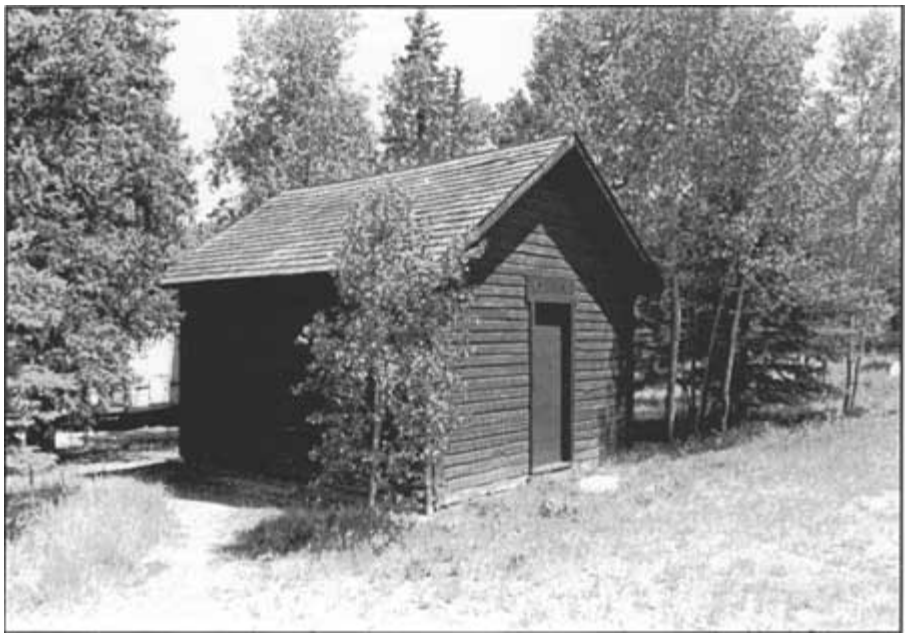


Figure 100 Roll 56, Neg. 24
Bristol View Work Center July 1994
View to the Southwest

5HN280 Bristol View Work Center
Creede Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Storage	RG13	1930s	USFS	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5HN280 is not significant under criteria A or C. The site has lost its integrity as a Ranger Station due to the removal or deterioration of its buildings. The site was determined ineligible by the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office in 1988.

Architectural Plans. Bristol View Work Center storage building (D4254), Bristol View Guard Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 101 5ML284
Creede Ranger Station Date Unknown
View to the Northwest

5ML284 Creede Ranger Station
Creede Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	RG10/11	1939	CCC F-49-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ML284 is not significant under criteria A or C. Only two of three original buildings remain. These have been heavily modified, and are no longer recognizable as two distinct CCC-era USFS administrative buildings. Determined ineligible by the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office in 1992.

Architectural Plans. Creede Ranger Station office (F6168), Creed Ranger Station dwelling (F6958), Creede Ranger Station garage (144), Creede Ranger Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 102 Roll 53, Neg. 18
Del Norte District Office July 1994
View to the West Northwest

5RN472 Del Norte District Office
Del Norte Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	N/A	1941	unknown	Rustic
Shop	N/A	1941	unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RN472 is not significant under criteria A or C. The site has lost integrity as a Ranger Station due to the removal of several buildings. The remaining buildings are not typical of R2 design, nor are they unique within the Rocky Mountain Region. Both buildings have suffered some loss of integrity of materials and design.

Architectural Plans. Del Norte Ranger Station garage (F7413), and garage-shop (F7314).

SITE SUMMARY

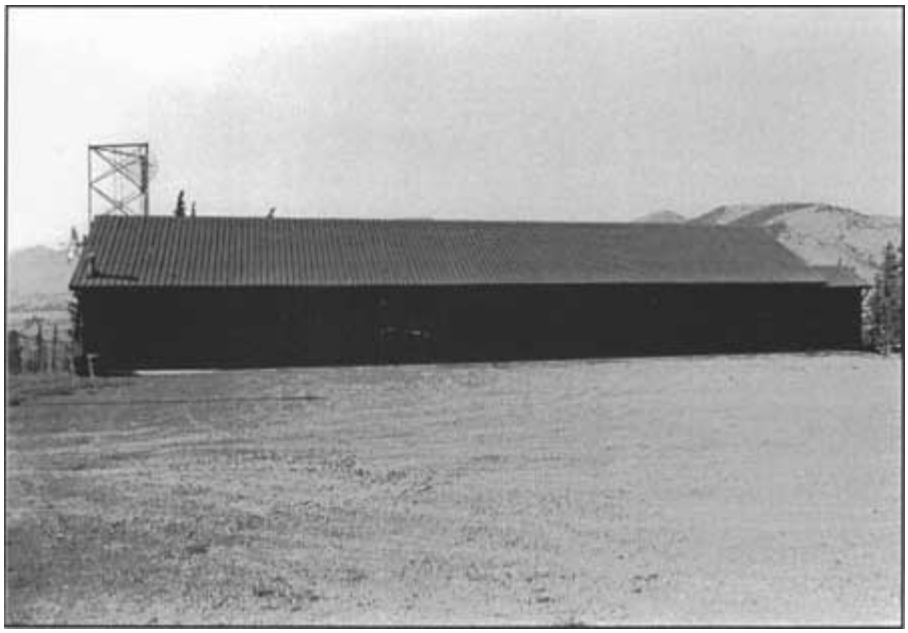


Figure 103 Roll 56, Neg. 34
East Bench Administrative Site July 1994
View to the North and Northeast

5ML285 East Bench Administrative Site
Creede Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	RG 12	1940/1987	CCC F-49-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ML285 is not significant under criteria A or C. The only part of the site currently old enough to be considered for the National Register is the garage, which was moved onto the site in 1982 from the nearby Creede Ranger Station. This garage has been heavily modified and has lost all integrity of style as a three-stall CCC-era USFS garage.

Architectural Plans. East Bench Administrative Site Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 104 Roll 55, Neg. 12
Fitton Guard Station Cabin July 1994
View to the Northwest

5RN314 Fitton Guard Station
Del Norte Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	RG21	1906	D.E. Fitton	Rocky Mtn Cabin
Barn	RG22	1906	D.E. Fitton	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RN314 is significant under criteria A and C. The site overall is representative of a pre-design era Region 2 USFS guard station, and is the oldest administrative site on the Rio Grande National Forest. The cabin exhibits many characteristics of, and is a well preserved example of, the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style.

Architectural Plans. Fitton Guard Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 105 USFS R2 Files
Monte Vista Supervisor's Residence W.O. 406915
View to the Southwest May 1941

5RN516 Monte Vista Supervisor's Residence
Del Norte District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling 1	RG01	1938-40	CCC F-49-C	Pueblo
Dwelling 2	RG02	1938-40	CCC F-49-C	Pueblo
Garage	RG02.5	1938-40	CCC F-49-C	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RN516 is significant under criteria A and C. This site is among the most intact Pueblo Style Forest Service complexes within Colorado, and it is the most representative Supervisor's Residence in the state. Its buildings were built by the CCC and are still highly representative of the Forest Service's interpretation of local architectural tradition. This site is a significant element within the Monte Vista Downtown Historic District.

Architectural Plains, Monte Vista Headquarters Supervisor's residence (F6757), Monte Vista Headquarters Assistant Supervisor's residence (F7 153), Monte Vista Headquarters garage (F6715), Improvement Map (F5816;7153).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 106 Roll 54, Neg. 35
Off Cow Camp July 1994
View to the North Northwest

5RN315 Off Cow Camp
Del Norte Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	RG19	1915	Simon Off	Pioneer
Barn	RG20	1915	Simon Off	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site is significant under criteria A and C. The Off Cow Camp site has several elements common to a high altitude seasonal cow camp. Its buildings are in fair condition and are good examples of pioneer construction, The site was previously recommended as being eligible (Spero 1982).

Architectural Plans. 1982 Field Sketch, Rio Grande National Forest.

SITE SUMMARY

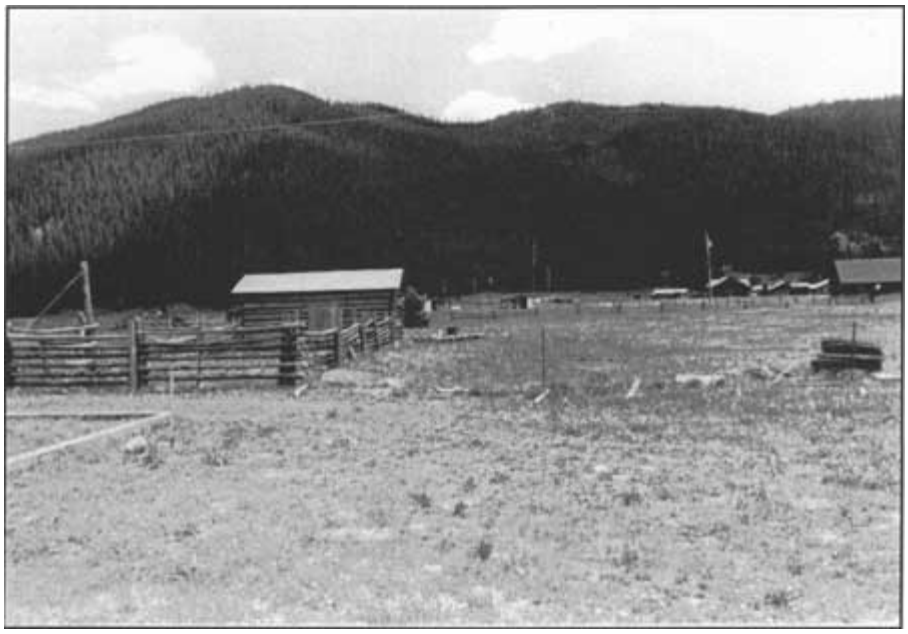


Figure 107 Roll 52, Neg. 11
Platoro Work Center July 1994
View to the South

5CN796 Platoro Work Center
Conejos Peak Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	N/A	1930s	unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CN796 is not significant under criteria A or C. This barn is not uniquely or particularly representative of either pre-design era USFS construction or Pioneer construction in Colorado. It is not typical of a Region 2 administrative site since it contains no other potentially historic buildings or structures.

Architectural Plans. Platoro Guard Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 108 USFS R2 Files
River Springs Ranger Station W.O. 355273
View to the Southwest August 1937

5CN794 River Springs Work Center
Conejos Peak Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	RG05	1936	CCC F-49-C	Rustic
Shop	RG06	1932	unknown	Rustic
Office	RG07	1936	CCC F-49-C	Rustic
Barn	RG08	1932	CCC F-49-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CN794 is significant under criteria A and C. The complex is the best preserved representative of a CCC-era Region 2 USFS rural ranger station in Colorado. It was one of the earliest administrative sites on the Rio Grande. Its buildings represent several era's of Region 2 design and construction, as well as that of the CCC.

Architectural Plains, Hot Sulphur Springs Rangers dwelling (F5296), River Springs Ranger Station dwelling (F5745), Reder Ranger Station Combination Building (P5317), Eagle Ranger Station barn/garage (F5552), Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 109 W.O. 399511
Saguache Ranger Station Photo dated 8/29/1940
View to the Northeast

5SH1468 Saguache Guard Station
Saquache Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	RG23	1939-40	unknown	Pueblo
Office	RG24	1939-40	unknown	Pueblo
Garage	RG25	1939-40	unknown	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5SH1468 is significant under criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the Rio Grande National Forest, and is the best preserved representative of a Pueblo Style complex, as well as one of the best preserved CCC-era Region 2 urban ranger stations in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Saguache Ranger Station dwelling (F6961), Saguache Ranger Station administrative building (F6639), Saguache Ranger Station garage/storage building (F6715).

SITE SUMMARY

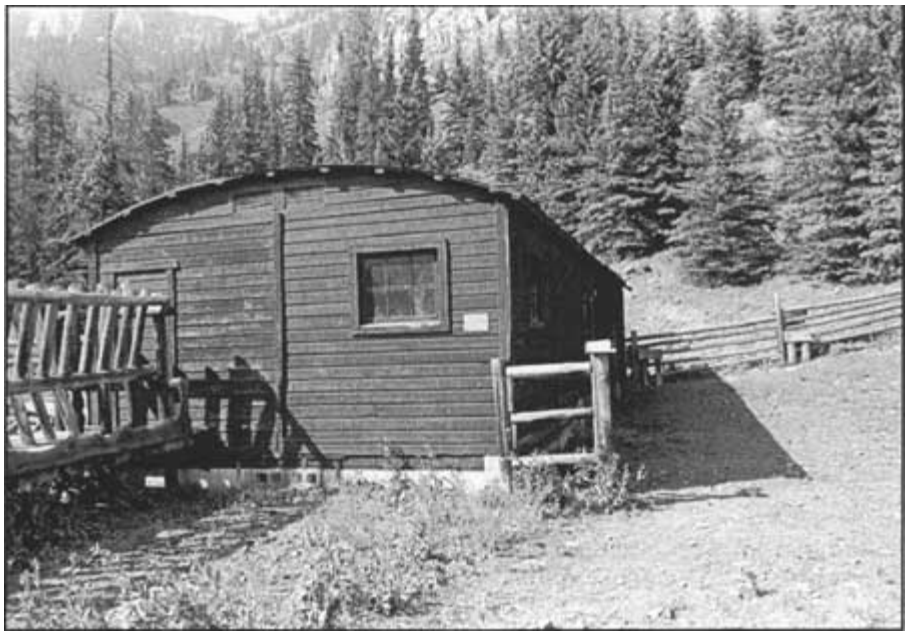


Figure 110 Roll 56, Neg. 26
Seepage Creek Site July 1994
View to the Southwest

5ML286 Seepage Creek Site
Creede Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	N/A	1960s	unknown	CCC temporary

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ML286 is not significant under criteria A or C. The site has few of the characteristics of a Region 2 administrative site, and the barn does not retain integrity of location. materials, design, or association as a CCC temporary building.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 111 Roll 53, Neg. 9
South Fork Guard Station July 1994
View to the South and Southeast

5RN517 South Fork Guard Station
Del Norte Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	RG17	1931	unknown	Bungalow
Barn	RG18	ca. 1932	CCC F-49-C	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RN517 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the administration and development of the Rio Grande National Forest, this site is not typical of pre CCC-era ranger station designs. It has been altered through the removal or addition of several buildings, significantly diminishing the integrity of the site. The two remaining historical buildings do not retain the integrity of design of a CCC-era Region 2 ranger station.

Architectural Plans. South Fork Guard Station combination building (D4444), South Fork Guard Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 112 Roll 52, Neg. 14
Stunner Line Cabin July 1994
View to the Southeast

5CN795 Stunner Line Cabin
Conejos Peak Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	N/A	1911	unknown	Rocky Mtn Cabin

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5CN795 is significant under criteria C. The cabin exhibits many characteristics of the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style. The site is associated with the development of telephone communications in Colorado and may also be significant under criteria A as representative of the socio-cultural development of the state.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 113 Roll 53, Neg. 27
Upper Saguache Guard Station July 1994
View to the North Northwest

5SH1469 Upper Saguache Guard Station
Saguache Ranger District
Rio Grande National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	RG26	1920-27	unknown	Bungalow
Garage	RG27	1920-27	unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5SH1469 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Rio Grande National Forest, this site is not particularly representative of a Ranger Station of any era. Many buildings have been removed. The dwelling has been heavily modified, and no longer retains integrity of design as a pre-CCC-era dwelling. Better examples remain within Colorado.

Architectural Plans, Upper Saguache Guard Station Improvement Map (D-5674).

<<< Previous <<< Contents>>> Next >>>

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

Routt National Forest

The Routt National Forest, initially created by President Theodore Roosevelt as the Park Range Forest Reserve in 1905, was established to manage range lands and for watershed protection for stockmen and farmers using this area. In 1908 the name Routt replaced Park Range, in honor of the first elected governor of the State. Headquarters for the Reserve was in Kremmling until 1907 when it was moved to Steamboat Springs, the same year the Reserve was substantially enlarged. Over 100,000 acres of agricultural lands were eliminated from the Reserve in 1910 by proclamation of President Taft. By 1948 the Forest totaled over a million acres.

Lumbermen were the least supportive of the Reserve. Demand from both local communities and the railroads made illegal timber cutting worth the risk. Cattle were first grazed on the Reserve under permit in 1906. At that time no sheep grazing was permitted south of the Wyoming State line. By 1907 sheep men were being permitted grazing privileges in the high country on the Routt, mostly because cattlemen didn't use that portion of the forest. By the late 1920s fifty percent of the sheep grazing on the Routt were from Colorado. Many of the original homesteads failed during the early 1930s and were bought by sheep grazers.

During the summer of 1906, Paul Reddington from Washington headquarters, spent a summer on the Forest. Among several recommendations made in a report of his observations, he noted that more ranger station construction was needed for adequate administration of the Forest. At least a dozen ranger and guard stations were built between 1906 and 1915, nearly equal to the number of administrative buildings constructed during the CCC period.

Table 16 lists the administrative sites evaluated in the Forest and Figure 114 shows the relative location of these sites.

Table 16. Summary of Site Recommendations for Routt National Forest.

Site Name	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
California Park Guard (Ranger) Station	1932-1954	5RT668	not significant under A or C
Grizzley Creek Guard Station	1920	5JA544	# officially eligible (1983)
Hahn's Peak District Office	1939	5RT619	* not eligible (1989)
Hahn's Peak Fire Lookout	1942	5RT1179	significant under A, C
Hog Park Guard Station	1910-1925	5JA561	officially eligible (1992)
Lynx Pass Guard Station	1934	5RT398	* officially not eligible (1992)

Mad Creek Ranger Station	1907-1979	5RT1177	# significant under A, B and C
Michigan River Guard Station	1938-1940	5JA942	# significant under A, C
Middle Park (Kremmling) Ranger Station	1914-1937	5GA1891	not significant under A or C
North Park Ranger District Office	1935-1936	5JA768	* officially eligible (1991)
North Park Ranger District Ranger's Res.	1936	5JA767	* officially eligible (1991)
Parkview Lookout	1915-1916	5GA1353	significant under A, C
Ptarmigan Ranch	1960s	5GA1892	not significant under A or C
Pyramid Guard Station (Ranger Station)	1934-1936	5RB2882	significant under A, C
Seedhouse Campground Toilet	1935	5RT462	officially eligible (1985)
Seedhouse Guard Station	1934-1936	5RT1178	not significant under A or C
Steamboat Springs Ranger's Residence	1936	5RT778	* officially not eligible
Steamboat Springs Site II	1950s	5RT1180	not significant under A or C
Summit Creek Guard Station	1912	5RT431	not significant under A or C†

* Not examined as part of this project. Status determination by State of Colorado.

Individual building(s) recommended as eligible. Property as a whole is not recommended as eligible.

† 1992 survey recommended eligibility under A and C, State of Colorado concurred; now re-recommended not significant in this study.



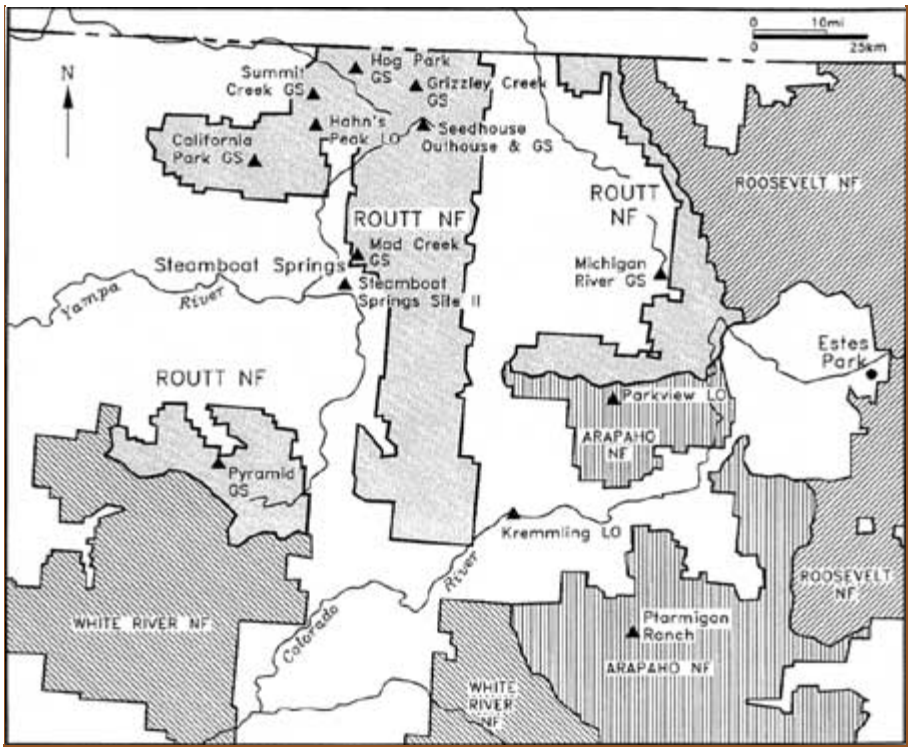


Figure 114. Figure 97. Sites Evaluated in the Routt National Forest. GS=Guard Station; LO=Fire Lookout. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 115
California Park G.S. with Prefab
Sections Under Tarps for Remodeling

Routt National Forest files
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
Photo by J.L. Sundberg, 1954

5RT668 California Park Guard (Ranger) Station
Bears Ears Ranger District

Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Crewhouse	3511	1932-38	Unknown	Bungalow
(Addition)		1954	John Sundberg	CCC Temporary
Barn	3505	1941	Unknown	Vernacular

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RT668 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the Routt and White River National Forests, this site is not particularly distinctive in its association, and is not typical of a pre-CCC-era site layout. Unsympathetic additions have obscured the crewhouse, and the barn is undistinguished in its design and construction.

Architectural Plans. One room frame house (A 3; C4142), California Park Guard Station Improvement Map, (F5368).

SITE SUMMARY

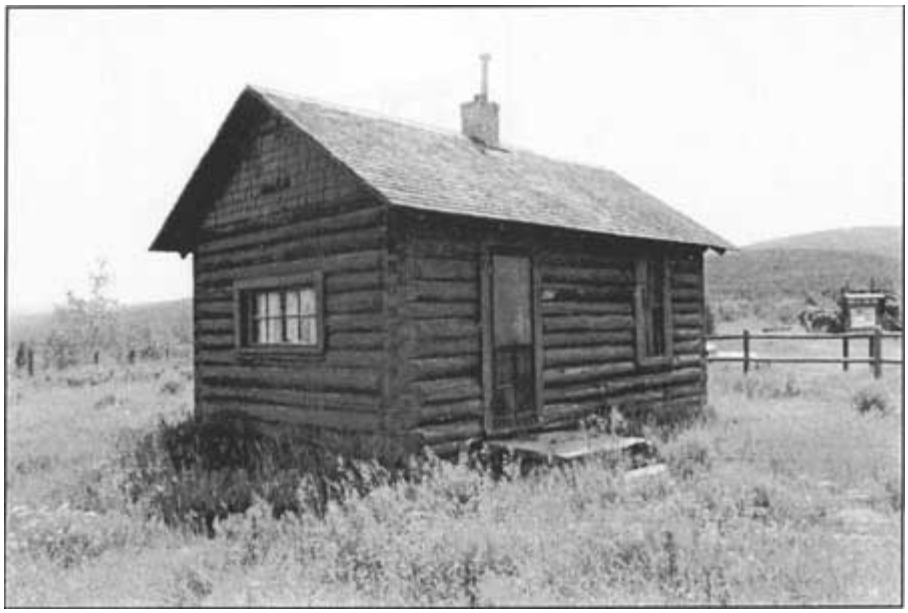


Figure 116 Roll 12, Neg. 4
Grizzley Creek Guard Station July 1993
View to the Southwest

5JA544 Grizzley Creek Guard Station
North Park Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	N/A	1920	George McClanahan	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. Site 5JA544 was officially determined significant under Criterion A in 1983. It is recommended that the dwelling at site 5JA544 is also significant under Criterion C. The building, with rare full dovetail notching, is a well-preserved and highly crafted example of ranger-built, pre-design-era Forest Service architecture, which was highly reflective of the pioneer construction techniques of its builders. The site, however, has lost its log barn, which is essential to a ranger station's integrity. A more

intact pre-design-era site can be seen at Hog Park (5JA561).

Architectural Plans. Grizzley Creek Guard Station Improvement Plan (C5366).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 117 Roll 9 Neg. 17
Hahn's Peak Fire Lookout July 1993
View to the Northwest

5RT1179 Hahn's Peak Fire Lookout
Hahn's Peak Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Lookout	N/A	1942	CCC	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RT1179 is significant under Criteria A and C. The Lookout was utilized by the USFS for fire suppression and is representative of the Forest Service's early mission of protection and conservation. It is architecturally representative of the era when many lookouts like Hahn's Peak were rebuilt by the CCC. It is the best of two known extant cupola/cabin type lookouts remaining in Colorado's National Forests, and the only one on the Routt.

Architectural Plans. Hahn's Peak Lookout Improvement Map (D7452), 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 118 Roll 15, Neg. 36
Hog Park Guard Station July 1993
View to the South

5JA561 Hog Park Guard Station
North Park Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Log House	N/A	1910-12	Unknown	Pioneer
Store House	N/A	1910-12	Unknown	Pioneer
Toilet	N/A	ca. 1925	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5JA561 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is the oldest standing station on the Routt National Forest. The site is intact and highly representative of a pre-design era ranger station. Its buildings are well preserved and reflective of the pioneer construction techniques of its builders.

Architectural Plans. Hog Park Guard Station Plot Plans (D5371), 1991 Field Sketches, Routt National Forest.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 119
South Michigan (River)
Ranger Station

Routt National Forest files
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
Photo # 365825, taken July 1938

5JA942 Michigan River Guard Station
North Park Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	3524	1914	Unknown	Pioneer
(Addition)		1937	ERA	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that the dwelling at site 5JA942 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development of the Routt National Forest. It is also architecturally significant as a well preserved example of both pre-design era Forest Service construction, which was highly reflective of pioneer traditions, and the more refined construction techniques off the CCC era. The site, however, has lost its log barn, toilet and oil shed, which were an integral part of this ranger station's integrity.

Architectural Plans. Michigan Creek Dwelling (F6368). Michigan Creek Guard Station Improvement Plan (C5366).

SITE SUMMARY

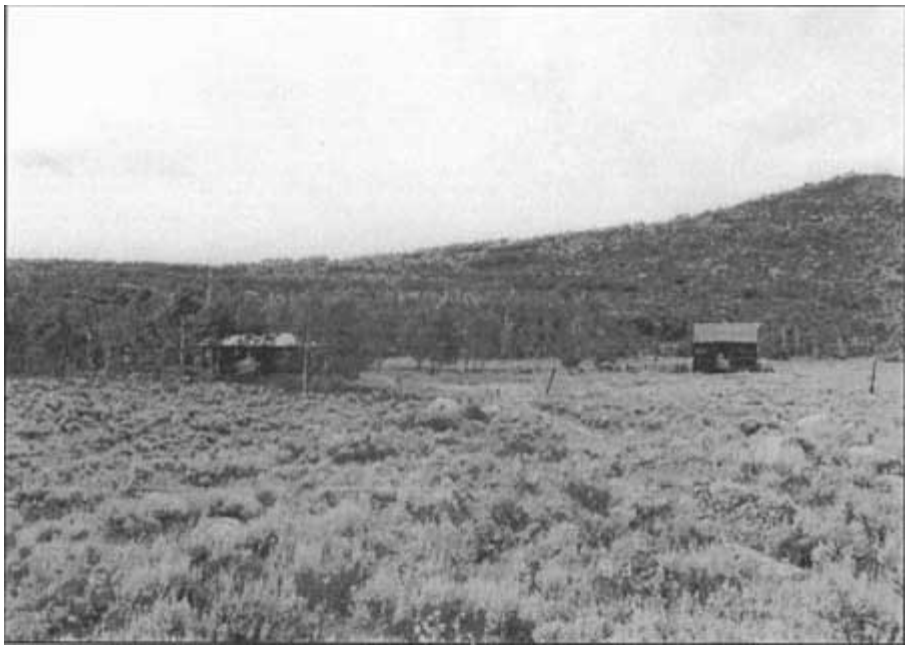


Figure 120 USFS R2 Files
Mad Creek Guard Station Roll 9, Neg. 9
View to the North July 1993

5RT1177 Mad Creek Guard Station
Hahn's Peak Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	3513	ca. 1907	Js. Ratliff	Pioneer
Bunkhouse	3511	1960-79	Unknown	Modern

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that the barn at site 5RT1177 is significant under Criteria A and C. It was probably built and owned by James H. Ratliff, the first Routt Forest Supervisor. It is associated with the development of the Routt National Forest and is a unique example of a two-story pre-design era Forest Service barn that contains both log and frame construction.

Architectural Plans. 1985 Field Sketches, Routt National Forest.

SITE SUMMARY

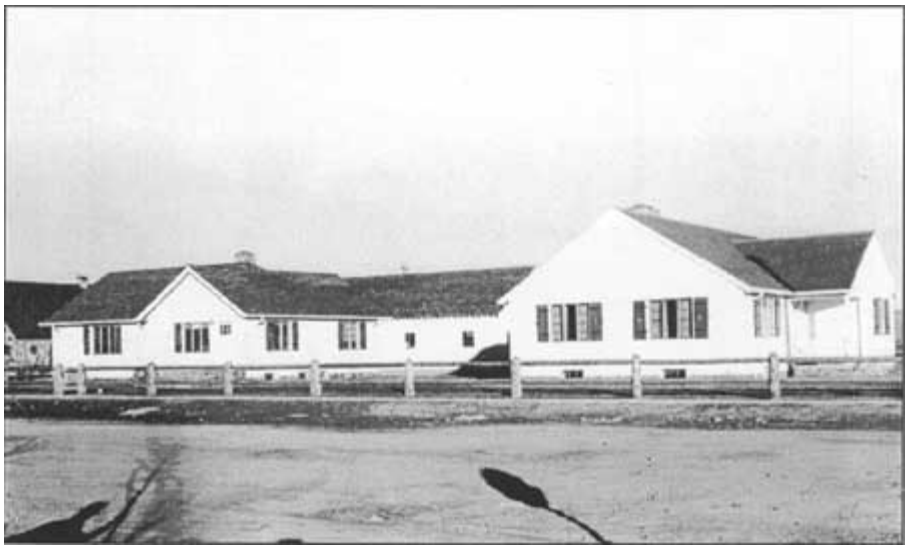


Figure 121 USFS R2 Files
Kremmling Ranger Station Temporary # 1874
From the Southwest Side December 1940

5GA1891 Middle Park (Kremmling) Ranger Station
Middle Park Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	3551	1938-40	Unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GA1891 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development of the Arapaho and Routt National Forests extensive new construction has significantly altered the integrity of design, feeling, and materials of both site and buildings. The site is no longer representative of a CCC-era ranger station. Better examples exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Kremmling Dwelling (F6958), Crested Butte Combination Building (F6604), Tensleep Barn/Garage (F5491), Kremmling Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 122 Roll 13, Neg. 7
Parkview Fire Lookout July 1993
View to the North

5GA1353 Parkview Fire Lookout
North Park Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Lookout	N/A	1915-16	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GA1353 is significant under Criteria A and C. The Lookout was utilized by the USFS for fire suppression and is representative of the Forest Service's early mission of protection and conservation, It is architecturally representative of the era when construction of lookouts was executed primarily by rangers without standardized designs, and built predominantly of materials available on site. It is only known extant observation cabin type lookout remaining in Colorado's National Forests.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 123 Roll 15, Neg. 4
Ptarmigan Ranch Lodge July 1993
View to the Southwest

5GA1892 Ptarmigan Ranch
Middle Park Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Lodge	3547	1960s	Mr. Leonard	Modern Ranch
Cabin	3548	1960s	Cook family?	None
Cabin	3549	1960s	Cook family?	None
Cabin	3550	1960s	Cook family?	None
Garage	N/A	1960s	Anderson?	None
Stable	N/A	1960s	Anderson?	None

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GA1892 is not significant under Criteria A or C. The site was acquired by the Forest Service in 1978. Forest Service use of the site as a crew quarters and animal pasture is not significant to the development and administration of the Routt National Forest. The vernacular buildings are not distinctive in their type, period, or method of construction; they have lost integrity of association.

Architectural Plans. Ptarmigan Ranch Improvements Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY

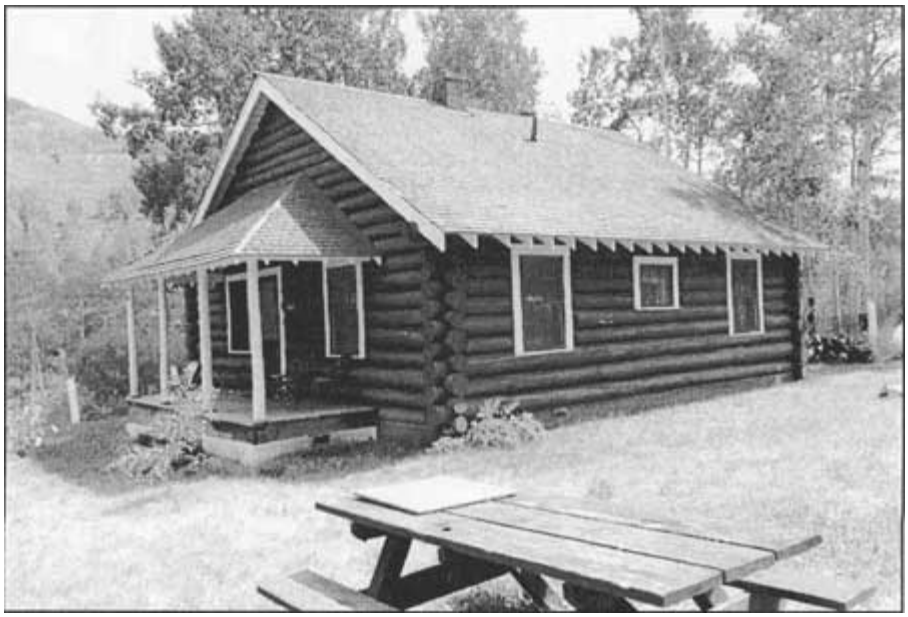


Figure 124 Roll 11, Neg. 3
Pyramid Guard Station Dwelling July 1993
View to the South

5RB2882 Pyramid Guard Station (Ranger Station)
Yampa Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	3528	1934	CCC F-38-C	Rustic
Office	3501	1934-35	CCC F-38-C	Rustic
Barn	3534	1935	CCC F-38-C	Rustic
Blacksmith Shop	3569	1936	CCC F-38-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. Site 5RB2882 was officially determined eligible under Criteria A and C in 1992. The site is associated with the development and administration of the White River and Routt National Forests, and with the CCC. The station's buildings represent the evolution of Forest Service architectural design and evolution from a Bungalow Style to a Rustic Style. The buildings have some of the best CCC construction seen in Colorado's Forest Service administrative design.

Architectural Plans. Pyramid Ranger Station Dwelling Plan, Pyramid Guard Station Site Improvement Plan (E5855).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 125 Roll 12, Neg. 23
Seedhouse Campground Toilet July 1993
View to the Northeast

5RT462 Seedhouse Campground Toilet
Hahn's Peak Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Toilet	3513	ca. 1935	CCC	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RN462 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is the last known four-hole log toilet of its kind of the Routt National Forest, and is representative of the role the CCC played in the recreational development of Colorado's National Forests. It retains its integrity despite replacement of some logs.

Architectural Plans. 1985 Field Sketches, Routt National Forest.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 126 Routt National Forest Files
Seedhouse Ranger Station Steamboat Springs, Colorado

used for summer quarters Photo # 345801, Summer 1936

5RT1178 Seedhouse Guard Station
Hahn's Peak Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn/Garage	3513	1936	Unknown	Bungalow
Dwelling	3520	1934	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RT1178 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though the site contains enough elements to be recognizable as a pre-CCC or early CCC-era administrative site, many better examples exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Seedhouse Garage and Barn (F4817). Dwelling (A-2). Seedhouse Site Survey Plat.

SITE SUMMARY

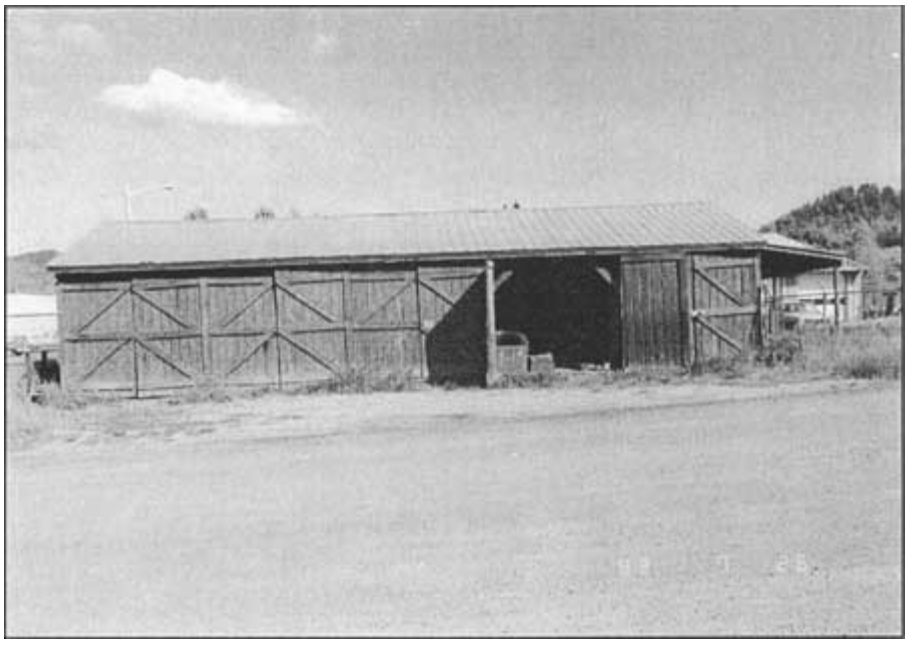


Figure 127 BW Roll 12, Neg. 36
Storage Garage 3509 7/26/1993
View to the Southeast

5RT1180 Steamboat Springs II
Hahn's Peak Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Storage Garage	3509	1950s	Unknown	CCC Temporary

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RT1180 is not significant under Criteria A or C. The site has few of the characteristics of a Region 2 administrative site, and the storage garage does not retain integrity of location, design or association as a CCC temporary building.

Architectural Plans, Routt National Forest Improvement Map Steamboat Springs, Site No, 2.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 128
The Month of Birds and Roses
at Summit Creek Ranger Station

Routt National Forest files
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
Photo taken in about 1915

5RT431 Summit Creek Guard Station
Hahn's Peak Ranger District
Routt National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	3521	ca. 1912	Unknown	Pioneer
Garage	3568	ca. 1921	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. Site 5RT431 was officially determined eligible under Criteria A and C in 1992. It has been re-evaluated as non-significant due to modifications and the documented existence of several more representative examples of pre-design era administrative sites in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Summit Creek Guard Station Improvement Map, 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

<<< **Previous** <<< **Contents**>>> **Next** >>>

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

San Juan National Forest

In 1905 the San Juan and Montezuma Forest Reserves were created by proclamation of President T. Roosevelt primarily to conserve resources of water, timber, and grazing lands. Headquarters for both Reserves were initially in Durango in a small one-room office located above a saloon. The Supervisor of the San Juan was moved to Monte Vista in 1906 and two years later the Rio Grande National Forest was created from a combination of lands from the San Juan east of the Continental Divide and portions of the Cochetopah National Forest. Headquarters of the Montezuma was located in Mancos and that of the San Juan moved back to Durango. In 1911 the Durango National Forest was created by President W. Taft out of what was then a portion of the San Juan called San Juan West. Durango became the headquarters of this forest and that of the San Juan was moved again, this time to Pagosa Springs. However, by 1920 the Durango and San Juan were again consolidated with headquarters returning to Durango. The headquarters of the Montezuma was moved from Mancos to Cortez in 1940. In 1945 the Treasure and Blanco Districts were consolidated and renamed the Pagosa District. In 1947 the Montezuma and San Juan were consolidated, with the exception of the Norwood Ranger District which became a part of the Uncompahgre. The Engineer and Animas Districts were consolidated for one year in 1954, and the Animas and Columbine Districts were consolidated in 1967.

Grazing was an important dimension to Forest administration from its inception. In 1908 sheep outnumbered cattle by only about 19 percent, but by 1950 there were almost 80 percent more sheep grazed on the forest than cattle. Sawmills supplied residents and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in the early days of the Forest. Large amounts of wood were used to make charcoal for the mining industry in the Silverton District. Eighty-five percent of the timber was used locally until about 1915.

Table 17 lists the administrative sites evaluated on this Forest and Figure 129 shows the relative location of these sites.

Table 17. Summary of Site Recommendations for San Juan National Forest.

Site Na me	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
Animas (District Office) Sup.'s warehouse	1936	5LP3867	not significant under A or C
Aspen Ranger (Guard) Station	1920s-1940	5MT12554	significant under A, C
Bayfield Ranger Station	1937-1955	5LP3869	not significant under A or C
Benchmark Fire Lookout	1969	5DL1793	@ not significant under A or

			C
Devil Mountain Fire Lookout	1955	5AA1859	@ significant under G
Dolores District Office (Ranger Station)	1938-1940	5MT12041	significant under A, C
Dunton Guard Station	1938-1939	5DL1790	not significant under A or C
Durango Ranger's Residence - 8th Ave.	1938-1940	5LP3872	not significant under A or C
Durango Sup.'s Residence - 7th Ave.	1938-1939	5LP3871	not significant under A or C
Eight Mile Fire Lookout	1942-1963	5AA1756	@ officially not eligible (1993)
Glade Guard Station	1905-1936	5DL1792	significant under criteria A and C
Granite Peak Guard Station	ca. 1915	5HN508	significant under criteria A and C
Jersey Jim Fire Lookout	1963	5MT12555	@ not significant under A or C
Lower Mancos (Supervisor's) Warehouse	1936-1937	5MT12552	not significant under A or C
Mancos Ranger's Residence	1937-1940	5MT12553	not significant under A or C
McCormick Cabin	1932-1935	5ML287	significant under A and C
Pagosa Ranger's Residence No. 1	1937-1940	5AA1855	significant under criteria A and C
Pagosa Ranger's Residence No. 2	1938	5AA1856	not significant under A or C
Piedra Guard station	1920s-1931	5HN506	not significant under A or C
Rico Guard Station	1939-1941	5DL1791	not significant under A or C
Silver Falls Guard Station	1932-1935	5HN507	significant under criteria A and C
Square Top Guard Station	1935	5AA1857	not significant under A or C
Treasure Guard Station	1935	5AA1858	not significant under A or C
Trimble Work Center	1935-1956	5LP3868	not significant under A or C
Turkey Springs Guard Station	1920s-1929	5AA1755	significant under criteria A and C
Vallecito Guard Station (Work Center)	1940-1941	5LP3870	not significant under A or C

@ Re-evaluate when building(s) meet the 50-year age criterion.

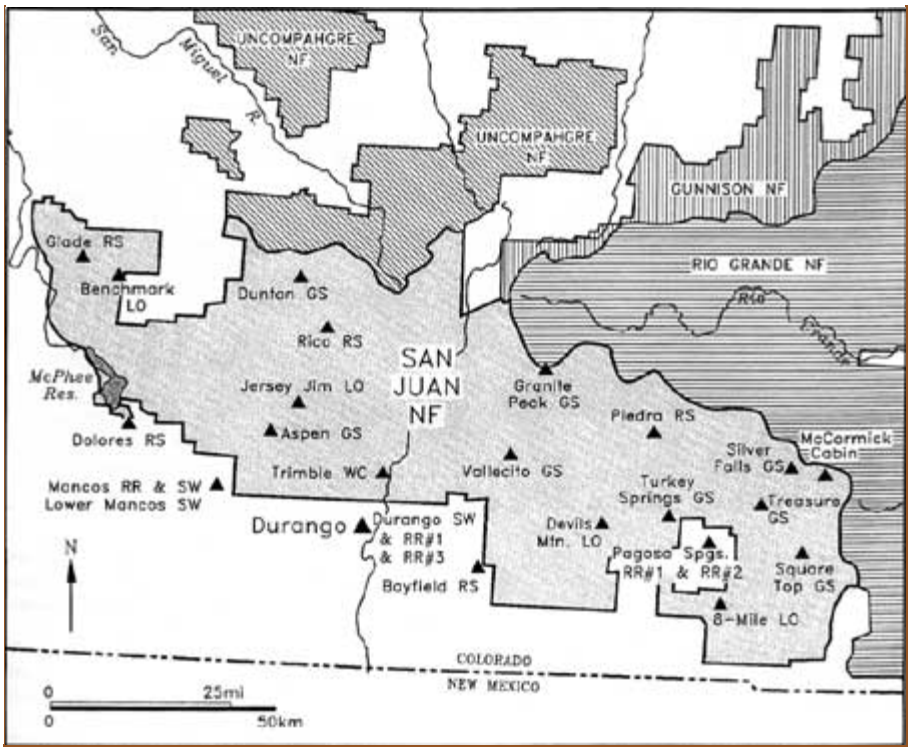


Figure 129. Sites Evaluated in the San Juan National Forest. GS=Guard Station; LO=Fire Lookout; RR=Ranger's Residence; RS=Ranger Station; SW=Superivor's Warehouse; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 130
Animas Supervisor's Warehouse
San Juan National Forest

San Juan National Forest historical files
Durango, Colorado
Date Unknown

5LP3867 Animas (District Office) Supervisor's Warehouse
Animas Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style

Garage	N/A	1936	unknown	Art Deco

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LP3867 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, better examples of USFS art deco design and brick supervisor's warehouse construction remain in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. San Juan National Forest Proposed Warehouse Remodel (R. Michael Bell and Associates) Durango Warehouse Improvement Map (C6509).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 131 USFS R2 files
Aspen Ranger Station Durango, Colorado
View to the Southwest Photo W.O. 423683, taken October 1942

5MT12554 Aspen Ranger (Guard) Station
Mancos Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	N/A	1938-40	CCC	Rustic
Barn	N/A	1920s	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5MT12554 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests. Though not the best preserved guard station in Colorado, it is one of the best on the San Juan, and it retains its integrity as a rural CCC-era USFS guard station. The original fence and gate add to the integrity of setting.

Architectural Plans. Centennial Ranger Station Office Building (F6605), Aspen Ranger Station Improvement Map (F5522).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 132
Bayfield Ranger Station
Site in Bayfield

San Juan National Forest historical files
Durango, Colorado
Photo W.O. 374217, taken September 1938

5LP3869 Bayfield Ranger Station
Pine Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Residence	N/A	1937	CCC	Rustic
Barn conversion		1955	Unknown	
Garage	N/A	1937	CCC	Rustic
Office	N/A	1937	CCC	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LP3869 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, each of its historical buildings have been modified, some heavily. One building has been moved and the site has several intrusive new buildings that have altered the original design. Though still recognizable as a CCC-era ranger station, more intact examples exist on the Forest.

Architectural Plans. Encampment Ranger Station Office Building (F5691), Norwood Garage/Shop (F5607), Tensleep Barn/Garage (F5491), Bayfield dwelling (B300), Station Fire Plan (site plan).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 133 Roll 45, Neg. 10
Benchmark Lookout Tower June 1994
View to the East

5DL1793 Benchmark Fire Lookout
Dolores Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Fire Lookout	N/A	1969	USFS	Prefabricated

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5DL1793 is not significant under Criteria A or C. The tower is not old enough to be considered eligible. Better examples of post-CCC-era lookout design and construction exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. CL-100 Series Plans, Bench Mark Mountain Lookout Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 134 Roll 50, Neg. 19

Devil Mountain Lookout Tower June 1994
View to the Northeast

5AA1859 Devil Mountain Fire Lookout
Pine Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Fire Lookout	N/A	1955	USFS	Prefabricated

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5AA1859 is significant under Criterion G. The Lookout was utilized by the USFS for fire suppression and is representative of the Service's historic mission of protection and conservation, The tower and its site, though not old enough to be considered eligible, is the best of the remaining examples of post-CCC-era lookout design and construction known to exist on the National Forests of Colorado.

Architectural Plans. CL-100 Series Plans, 1994 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY

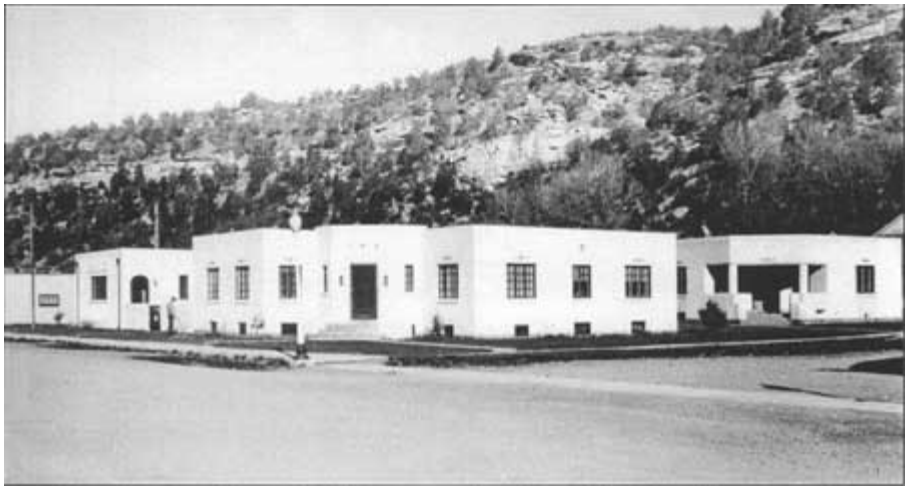


Figure 135 USFS R2 Files
The Forest Service group of W.O. 393440
buildings at Dolores, Colorado Photo by Higgins, April 1940

5MT12041 Dolores District Office (Ranger Station)
Dolores Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling No. 1	N/A	1938	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo
Dwelling No. 2	N/A	1940	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo
Office	N/A	1938	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo
Garage/Shop	N/A	1940	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5MT12041 is significant under Criteria A and C. The complex contains four Pueblo Style administration buildings designed by the Region's first architect, S.A. Axtens, and was built by the CCC. It is one

of the largest and most intact Pueblo Style Ranger Stations in Colorado. Its buildings are associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, contain unique detailing, and represent a mastery of Pueblo Syle design.

Architectural Plans, Dolores Dwelling No. 1 (F6029), Dwelling No. 1 (F5946), Dolores Dwelling No. 2 (F6755). Dolores Administration Building (F5701), Dolores Garage (F5708), Improvement Plan (F6620).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 136 Roll 44, Neg. 10
Dunton Guard Station June 1994
View to the Northwest

5DL1790 Dunton Guard Station
Dolores Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	N/A	1938-39	CCC F-53-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5DL1790 is not significant tinder Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the office building on this typical rural guard station has suffered heavy losses of integrity of design and construction. Several better examples of both rural guard stations and this building plan exist in the Forest and throughout Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Centennial Ranger Station Office Building (F6605), Dunton Guard Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 137 USFS R2 files
Forest Service Residence No. 2 W.O. 412112
located in Durango, Colorado Photo taken September 1941

5LP3872 Durango Ranger's Residence (8th Avenue)
Animas Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling No. 3	N/A	1938-40	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo
Garage No. 3	N/A	1938-40	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LP3872 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the complex is not the most representative nor the most intact example of a USFS Ranger's Residence. The dwelling has suffered heavy losses of integrity of design and construction. Better examples of exist in the Forest and in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Durango Dwelling No, 3 (F6936), Pagosa Springs 2 Car Garage (F6824), Durango Dwelling No. 3 Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 138
Supervisor's Residence provided by the FS in Durango

San Juan National Forest historical files
Durango, Colorado
W.O. 412113 Photo by Higgins
September 1941

5LP3871 Durango Supervisor's Residence (7th Avenue)
Animas Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling No. 1	N/A	1938-39	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo
Garage No. 1	N/A	1938-39	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LP3871 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the complex is not the most representative or most intact example of a USFS Supervisor's Residence. The dwelling has suffered heavy losses of integrity of design and construction. Better examples of exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Huerfano (Durango Dwelling No. 1) Ranger Station dwelling (F6617), Pagosa Springs 2-Car Garage (F6824), Durango Dwelling No. 1 Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 139 Roll 47, Neg. 15
Eight Mile Lookout Tower June 1994
View to the North

5AA1756 Eight Mile Fire Lookout
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Fire Lookout	N/A	1963	Unknown	Prefabricated
Outhouse	N/A	1942	Unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. Site 5AA1756 was determined officially ineligible in 1993. The current fire tower is not old enough to be considered historic, Better examples of post-CCC-era lookout design and construction exist in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Cabin plan (B194), Tower plan (M565), Eight Mile Mesa Lookout Improvement Map (C7751).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 140 San Juan National Forest historical files

5DL1792 Glade Guard Station
Dolores Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	N/A	1916	W.E. Rittenhouse	Bungalow
Garage	N/A	1935	CCC F-28-C	Bungalow
Barn	N/A	1905-15	Unknown	Pioneer
Woodshed	N/A	ca. 1936	Unknown	Pioneer
Toilet	N/A	ca. 1936	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5DL1792 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest. It was one of the oldest administrative sites remaining on the San Juan. Its buildings represent several era's of Region 2 design and construction, as well as the craftsmanship of the CCC.

Architectural Plans. San Juan Dwelling Plan (A-3), Buford Dwelling remodel plan (F5706), Glade Ranger Station Improvement Map (D5454).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 141 Roll 58, Neg. 14
Granite Peak Guard Station July 1994
View to the Southeast

5HN508 Granite Peak Guard Station
Pine Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style

Log Cabin	N/A	ca. 1915	Unknown	Rocky Mtn Cabin

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5HN508 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest. Its cabin exemplifies a method of construction associated with early high country settlement, that of the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style. The cabin is also significant in its representation of the pre-design era of Forest Service administrative development.

Architectural Plans. 1994 NPS Field Sketches.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 142 Roll 42 Neg 23
Jersey Jim Lookout Tower June 1994
View to the Southwest

5MT12555 Jersey Jim Fire Lookout
Mancos Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Fire Lookout	N/A	1963	USFS	None

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5MT12555 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though the site does represent the Forest Service's mission of protection and conservation, the current fire tower and cab have been completely rebuilt, and retain no integrity of materials.

Architectural Plans. Cabin plan (B194), Tower plan (M565), Jersey Jim Lookout Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 143 USFS R2 files
Ranger's Office and Garage Building W.O. 412115
Located in Mancos, Colorado September 1941

5MT12552 Lower Mancos (Supervisor's) Warehouse
Mancos Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Warehouse	N/A	1936-37	Unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5MT12552 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, this site and its warehouse building have lost integrity of design, feeling, materials, and craftsmanship as a Forest Service administrative site, The garage has been gutted and converted for use as a local visitor center. Better examples of supervisors' warehouses exist within the Forest.

Architectural Plans, Mancos Combination Building/Storage Building (M535/B6), Mancos Truck Garage Alteration for a Ranger's Office (F7345). Combination Building Improvement Map (C6618).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 144 USFS R2 files
Mancos Ranger's Residence 5MT12553
Mancos, Colorado undated

5MT12553 Mancos Ranger's Residence
Mancos Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	N/A	1938-40	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo
Garage	N/A	1937-40	CCC F-53-C	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5MT12553 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the buildings on this typical urban rangers residence have suffered moderate losses of integrity of design and materials. Several better examples of both urban ranger stations and this building plan exist in the Forest and throughout Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling (F6617), Pagosa Springs Garage (F6824), Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 145 Roll 50, Neg. 32
McCormick Cabin July 1994
View to the Northwest. Outhouse to the right.

5ML287 McCormick Cabin
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	N/A	1932-35	Unknown	Rocky Mountain
Cabin				
Toilet	N/A	1932-35	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ML287 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, and also with the establishment of the Colorado Telephone Company phone line that ran in the valley. Its very well preserved Rocky Mountain Cabin Style cabin and associated toilet exemplify high altitude pioneer construction methods.

Architectural Plans. 1993 Field Sketches, San Juan National Forest.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 146 USFS R2 Files
East Side of Ranger's Dwelling & W.O. 432695
Garage. Pagosa Springs, Colorado Photo by Higgins, October 1944

5AA1855 Pagosa Ranger's Residence No. 1
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling No. 1	N/A	1937-38	ERA	Spanish Colonial
Garage No. 1	N/A	1939-40	Unknown	Spanish Colonial

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5AA1855 is significant under Criteria A and C. The complex is associated with the development and administration of

the San Juan National Forest. It contains the only Spanish Colonial Style USFS administration buildings known to exist within Colorado. The site's location and layout are typical of CCC-era ranger's residences.

Architectural Plans. Pagosa Springs Dwelling and Garage (F5903), Pagosa Springs Dwelling No. 1 Plot Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 147
Pagosa Springs District
Ranger Residence No. 2

USFS R2 Files
W.O. 393433
Photo by Higgins, April 1940

5AA1856 Pagosa Ranger's Residence No. 2
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling No. 2	N/A	1938	Unknown	Pueblo
Garage No. 2	N/A	1938	Unknown	Pueblo

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5AA1856 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the dwelling on this typical urban rangers residence has suffered moderate losses of integrity of design and materials. Several better examples of both urban ranger stations and this building plan exist in the Forest and throughout Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Huerfano Ranger Station Dwelling (F6617), Pagosa Springs Dwelling No. 2 Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 148 Roll 48, Neg. 25
Piedra Guard Station June 1994
View to the Southwest

5HN506 Piedra Guard Station
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage	N/A	1930-31	John Baird	Rustic
Storage	N/A	ca. 1920s	Unknown	Pioneer
Wood House	N/A	ca. 1920s	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5HN506 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the three remaining utility buildings do not convey the character of a ranger station. Several better examples of rural ranger stations exist in the Forest and throughout Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Piedra Guard Station Plot Plan (C6245).

SITE SUMMARY

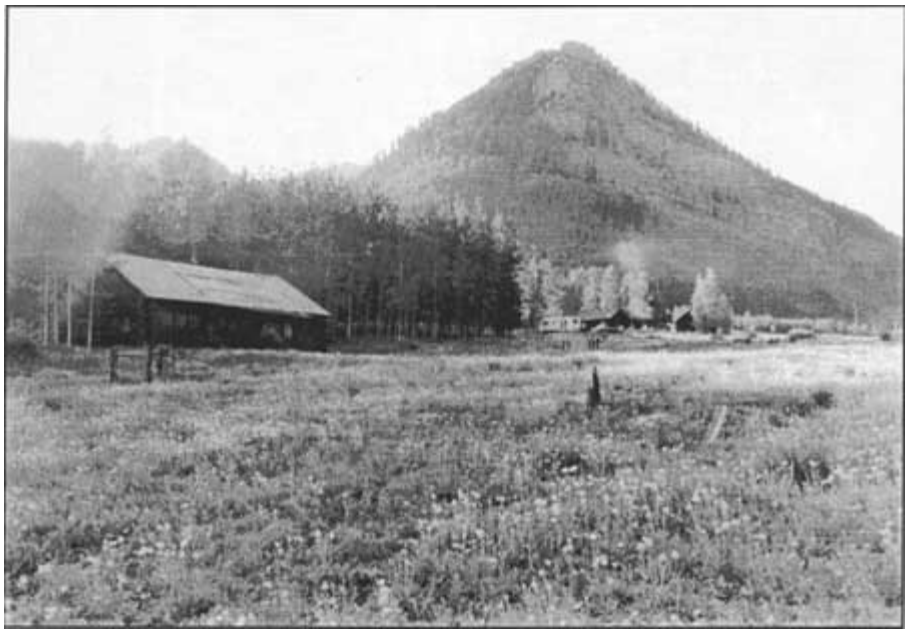


Figure 149 Roll 44 Neg 33
Rico Guard Station June 1994
View to the Northwest

5DL1791 Rico Guard Station
Dolores Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	N/A	1939-41	CCC F-53-C	Rustic
Office	N/A	1939-41	CCC F-53-C	Rustic
Barn	N/A	1939-41	CCC F-53-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5DL1791 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, the three remaining utility buildings do not convey the character of a ranger station. Several better examples of rural ranger stations exist in the Forest and throughout Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Rico Combination Building (F7267), Dwelling (F7269), Barn/Garage (F5802), Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 150
Front View of Silver Falls
Ranger Station

San Juan National Forest Files
Durango, Colorado
W.O. 332896, by S.R. Zeger, August 1936

5HN507 Silver Falls Guard Station
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	N/A	1932-35	John Baird	Rocky Mtn Cabin
Toilet	N/A	John Baird	1932-35	Pioneer
Shed	N/A	1932-35	John Baird	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5HN507 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest. Its very well preserved Rocky Mountain Cabin Style cabin and associated buildings exemplify pioneer construction methods and early USFS administrative design and site layout. It is the only ranger constructed log building of this plan remaining on the Forest.

Architectural Plans. Cabin plan based upon USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A Series design, 1994 NPS Field Sketches.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 151
Square Top Guard Station

USFS R2 Files
W.O. 315592
Photo by A.L. Alley, taken December 1935

5AA1857 Square Top Guard Station
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	N/A	1935	CCC F-29-C	Bungalow
Barn	N/A	1935	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5AA1857 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, this typical pre-CCC design was built at many stations throughout the Region. Several better examples of pre and CCC-era rural guard stations exist on the Forest.

Architectural Plans. Administration Building (A-5), Square Top Ranger Station Plot Plan (C6188).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 152 USFS R2 Files
Treasure Guard Station W.O. 41468
near Pagosa Springs, Colorado taken November 1941

5AA1858 Treasure Guard Station
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	N/A	1935A	CCC F-29-C	Bungalow
Toilet	N/A	ca. 1935A	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5AA1858 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, this typical pre-CCC design was built at many stations throughout the Region. Several better examples of pre-CCC and CCC-era rural guard stations exist on the Forest.

Architectural Plans. Administration Building (A-5), Treasure Guard Station (site plan).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 153 Roll 44, Neg. 9
Trimble Work Center June 1994
View to the Northwest

5LP3868 Trimble Work Center
Animas Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Work Center	N/A	1935	Unknown	Rustic
Storage Bldg	N/A	1956	Unknown	CCC Temporary
Tack Shed	N/A	1935	Unknown	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LP3868 is not significant under Criteria A or C. This utilitarian work center is not significantly associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest, and it is atypical in location, site layout, and function of CCC-era administrative sites. Its buildings are nondescript in their style and construction, and all have lost integrity of original design.

Architectural Plans. Reder Combination Office Building (F5317), Horseshed (F5616), Trimble Work Center Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 154 Roll 50, Neg. 7
Turkey Springs Guard Station July 1994
View to the Northwest

5AA1755 Turkey Springs Guard Station
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	N/A	1929	John Baird	Bungalow
Toilet	N/A	1920s	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5AA1755 is significant under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forest. It has a well preserved example of pre-CCC-era ranger-built guard building. The site retains all the elements associated with guard stations.

Architectural Plans. Cabin based upon USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A-Series design, Turkey Springs Ranger Station Plot Plan (C61 19).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 155 USFS R2 Files
Vallecito Guard Station W.O. 412109
From the Road Passing this Station Photo taken September 1941

5LP3870 Vallecito Guard Station (Work Center)
Pagosa Ranger District
San Juan National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	N/A	1940-41	CCC F-74-C	Rustic
Oil House	N/A	1940-41	CCC F-74-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5LP3870 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the San Juan National Forests, the site is not the best preserved guard station in Colorado. Better examples of rural stations, and the office's design, remain within the state.

Architectural Plans. Centennial Ranger Station Office Building (F6605), Vallecito Warehouse-Shop Site Plan.

INVENTORY AND RESULTS OF EVALUATION

White River National Forest

The White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve, approximately 1.2 million acres, was established by the proclamation of President Benjamin Harrison in 1891, but it wasn't until 1898 that funding for the administration of the Reserve was appropriated by Congress. The area, being highly valued by stockmen, was initially administered from Meeker. But by 1917 the headquarters were moved to Glenwood Springs and housed in the same building that the offices for the Holy Cross Forest were in. For much of the next couple of decades grazing and timber management occupied Forest administration.

By 1939, portions of the Forest had been transferred to Grand Mesa. In 1945 the Holy Cross and White River were consolidated, making it the largest single Forest in the State. After World War II, recreation, especially ski development, became of major importance. Between 1946 and 1957 recreational use tripled. Multiple-use management rapidly became a concept manifested in the Forest through designed areas for winter as well as summer recreation, range analysis and wildlife management. In 1973, the Dillon District of the Arapaho National Forest came under the administration of the White River.

Table 18 lists administrative sites evaluated in the Forest and Figure 156 shows the relative location of these sites.

Table 18. Summary of Site Recommendations for White River National Forest.

Site Na me	Const. Date	Site No.	Field Eligibility Recommendations
Aspen Ranger Station	1939-1945	5PT601	@ not significant under A or C
Bar HL Ranger (Guard) Station	1928-1935	5GF1481	significant under A, C
Basalt Ranger Station	1936-1941	5EA892	significant under A, C
Buford Guard (Ranger) Station	1931-1934	5RB2884	not significant under A or C
Carbondale Ranger Station	1937-1940	5GF1483	not significant under A or C
Cataract Lake cabins	1948-1991	5ST621	not significant under A or C
Cayton Guard Station	1909-1910	5ME6161	# significant under A, B & C
Derby Ranger Station	1913	5EA889	significant under A, C

Eagle Ranger Station	1936-1988	5EA902	not significant under A or C
(Glenwood) White River Supervisor's Warehouse	1936-1951	5GF2129	not significant under A or C
Lily Lake Guard Station	1930-1936	5GN2551	significant under A, C
Lost Creek Ranger Station	1907-1936	5RB2883	not significant under A or C
Lost Man Guard Station	1913	5PT547	significant under A, C
Meadow Mountain Line Shack	1930s	5EA1092	not significant under A or C
Meadow Mountain Complex (Work Center)	1900-1920s	5EA915	not significant under A or C
Minturn Ranger Station (Work Center)	1941-1942	5EA903	officially not eligible (1990)
Meeker Ranger's Residence	1932-1950	5RB3723	not significant under A or C
Miller Creek Ranger Station	ca. 1900	5RB987	not significant under A or C
Norrie Guard (Ranger) Station	1935-1944	5PT2	not significant under A or C
Notch Mountain Shelter	1933-1934	5EA906	significant under A, C
Piney Guard Station	1935	5EA905	significant under A, C
Slate Creek Ranger Station	1917-1930	5ST622	not significant under A or C
Soda Creek Homestead	1870-1924	5ST366	officially eligible (1990)
Sweetwater Guard Station	1937-1938	5GF1484	not significant under A or C
Thompson Creek Ranger Station	1930-1935	5PT554	not significant under A or C
Tigiwon Community Building	1933-1934	5EA795	significant under A, C
West Elk Creek Barn (Ranger station)	1909	5GF1486	not significant under A or C
Wheeler Guard Station	1928	5ST152	* not eligible (1981)

* Not examined as part of this project. Status determination by State of Colorado.

Individual building(s) recommended as eligible. Property as a whole is not recommended as eligible.

@ Re-evaluate when building(s) meet the 50-year age criterion.

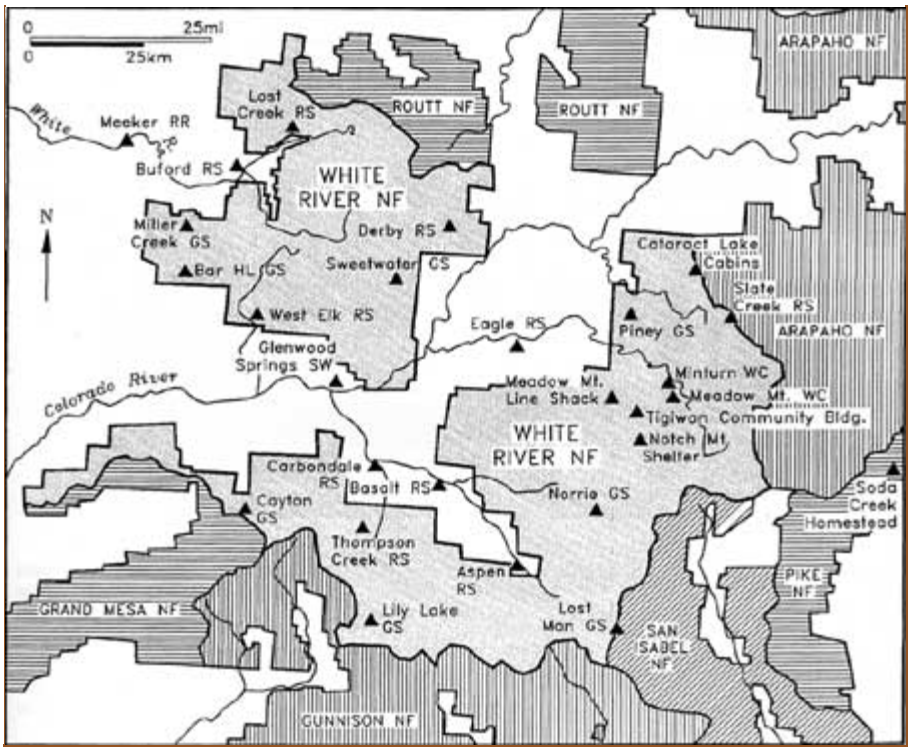


Figure 156. Sites Evaluatd in the White River National Forest. GS=Guard Station; RR=Ranger's Residence; RS=Ranger Station; SW=Supervisor's Warehouse; WC=Work Center. *(click on image for a PDF version)*

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 157
Aspen Ranger Station
Dwelling

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
May 1958

5PT601 Aspen Ranger Station
Aspen Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Sign Storage	WR103	1945	CCC F-65-C	Rustic
Dwelling	WR104	1939	CCC F-65-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PT601 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forests and the work of the CCC, the two dwellings evaluated are not distinctive in their role in Forest history or in their architecture. The site is not typical of CCC-era ranger station layout, and several architecturally unsympathetic buildings have been constructed since 1949.

Architectural Plans. Aspen Ranger Station Dwelling (F8039), Aspen Ranger Station Site Development Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 158 USFS R2 files
Bar HL Ranger Station W.O. 325290
Dwelling, White River Photo by D.W. Shaw, July 1936

5GF1481 Bar HL Ranger (Guard) Station
Blanco Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR231	1928-35	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GF1481 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest, the dwelling at this site is one of several of this type constructed during the pre-CCC era. Better examples exist on the Forest. The dwelling, which adjoins

other improvements associated with a cow camp, may have some significance for its association with early high country ranching.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling Plan from USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A Series, Bar HL Ranger Station Plot Plan (C5853).

SITE SUMMARY

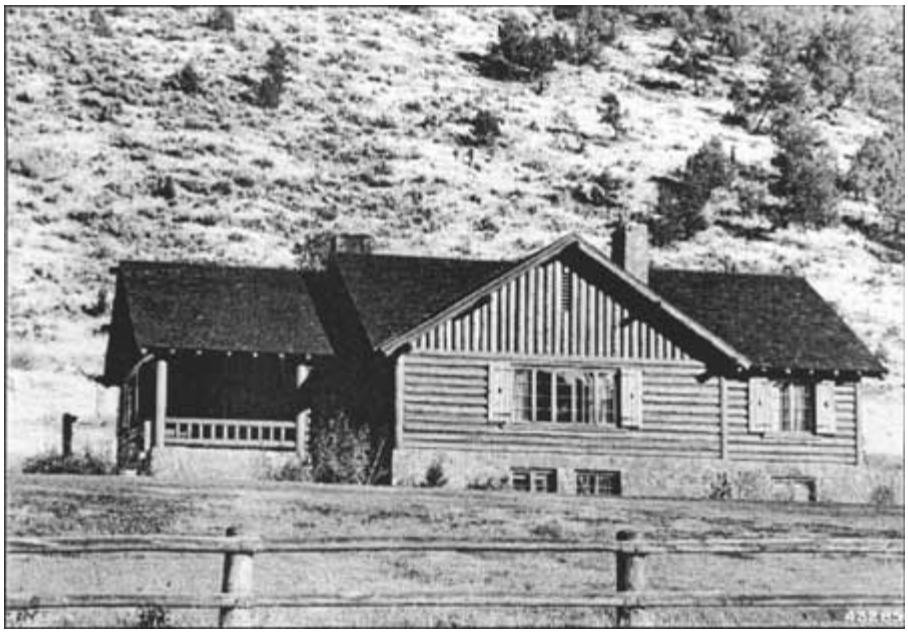


Figure 159
Basalt Ranger
Station Residence

USFS R2 Files
W.O. 432850
Photo by Jay Higgins, taken November 1944

5EA892 Basalt Ranger Station
Sopris Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR311	1936-41	CCC F-65,68,51-C	Rustic
Barracks	WR312	1936-41	CCC F-65,68,51-C	Rustic
Garage/Shop	WR313	1936-41	CCC F-65,68,51-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA892 is significant under Criteria A and C. The site is associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. It is a very well preserved and masterful example of CCC construction. The site is laid out in classic USFS form and has several of the best examples of CCC-era Rustic ranger station design and construction in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Basalt Ranger Station dwelling (F6728), Basalt Combination Building (F6729), Basalt Barn/Garage (F6845), Basalt Forest Service Station Improvement Map.



Figure 160
General View of
Buford Ranger Station

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Photo # W.O. 330047, taken August 1936
Photo by D.W. Shaw

5RB2884 Buford Guard (Ranger) Station
Blanco Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR211	1933	Unknown	Bungalow
Barn	WR212	1931	Hoffner	Bungalow
Root Cellar	WR213	1934	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RB2883 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Holy Cross and White River National Forests, this site is atypical in its layout and its buildings have lost much of their integrity of design and craftsmanship. Better examples of all these building types remain within Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling Plan (D-7), Lost Creek Combination Building Plan A-5 (F4316), Lost Creek Ranger Station Improvement Map.



Figure 161 Roll 18, Neg. 2
Carbondale Ranger Station Dwelling August 1993
View to the South

5GF1483 Carbondale Ranger Station
Sopris Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
District Office	WR301	1940	CCC F-65-C	Rustic
Zone Office	WR302	1937	CCC F-65-C	Rustic
Garage	WR303	1938	CCC F-65-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GF1483 is not significant under Criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest and the work of the CCC, this site and its buildings have lost much of their integrity of design, setting, and craftsmanship. Better examples of turban CCC-era ranger stations remain within Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Fairplay Dwelling (F6373), Fairplay Combination Building (F5902), Eagle Barn-Garage (F5552), Colorado Ranger Station Improvement Map (F6876).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 162 Roll 19, Neg. 27
Cataract Lake Cabins August 1993
View to the North

5ST621 Cataract Lake Cabins
Dillon Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Brown House	WR1021	1948	Unknown	Modern Ranch
Green House	WR1022	1948	Unknown	Modern Ranch
Well House	WR1023	1948	Unknown	None

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ST621 us not significant under criteria A or C. This complex was privately built. Its acquisition and use by the Forest Service as crew housing is not significant to the development and administration of the White River National Forest. The modern buildings are not distinctive in their type, period, or method of construction.

Architectural Plans. Cataract Lake System Site Plan.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 163
Cayton Guard Station
Dwelling in background

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Photo # EHM2671

5ME6161 Cayton Guard Station
Rifle Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR811	1909-10	James Cayton	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that the dwelling at site 5ME6161 is significant under criteria A, B, and C. The site is associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. It was built and occupied by James Cayton, a well known local ranger who went on to have a local campground named after him. The site, however, has lost two of its three original buildings and is no longer representative of a pre-CCC-era working ranger station.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 164
General View of Improvements at
Derby Mesa Ranger Station

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
W.O. 309831
Photo by D.W. Shaw, taken October 1935

5EA889 Derby Ranger Station
Eagle Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR421	1913	Unknown	Vernacular
Barn	WR422	1913	Unknown	Vernacular

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA889 is significant under criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. Its formally designed but pioneer constructed buildings are well preserved and are architecturally significant as representative of the evolution of Forest Service Rustic design and construction. The dwelling is among the earliest USFS designed log cabins in Colorado. The site exhibits classic early ranger station layout characteristics.

Architectural Plans. Plan of Ranger House-Derby Ranger Station, Derby Forest Service Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 165 USFS R2 files
Eagle Ranger Station W.O. 385815
Holy Cross National Forest

5EA902 Eagle Ranger Station
Eagle Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office/Garage	WR401	1936	CCC F-65 & 68-C	Rustic
Link addition		1988		
Dwelling	WR402	1936	CCC F-65 & 68-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA902 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Holy Cross and White River National Forests and the work of the CCC, this site has lost much of the integrity of design, setting, and craftsmanship of its buildings. Better examples of urban CCC-era ranger stations remain within the forest.

Architectural Plans. Hot Sulphur Springs Supervisor's Dwelling (F5296), Reder Ranger Station Combination Building (F5317), Eagle Ranger Station Garage (F5552), Site Plan (pre-1988).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 166 USFS R2 Files
White River and Holy Cross Garage W.O. 355387
at Glenwood Springs, Colorado Photo by Shaffer, August 1937

5GF2129 White River Supervisor's Warehouse (Work Center)
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Garage/Shop	WR611	1936	CCC	Rustic
5 Stall Garage	WR612	1948-51	CCC	CCC Temporary

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GF2129 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest, several similar garages on other forests are more intact and are better representative of CCC-era Rustic design and construction.

Architectural Plans. Glenwood Springs Garage (F5634), Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 167
Lily Lake Ranger Station
Dwelling, Side View

White River National Forest Files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
W.O. 309948
Photo by E.R. Lepley, taken October 1935

5GN2551 Lily Lake Guard Station
Sopris Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR351	1930-36	Unknown	Bungalow
Garage	WR352	1930-36	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GN2551 is significant under criteria A and C. The site is associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. Though neglected, the site retains all of the characteristic elements of typical pre-CCC-era administrative design. The site is typical in its layout and contains several examples of standard 1920s USFS designed buildings. It is the best remaining guard complex of its era in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling Plan from USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A Series, Lily Lake Ranger Station Plot Plan (C5399).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 168
Lost Creek Ranger Station
Near Buford, Colorado

USFS R2 files
W.O. 427557
Photo by Jay Higgins, August 1943

5RB2883 Lost Creek Guard Station
Blanco Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR221	1933	Unknown	Bungalow
Bunkhouse	WR222	1931	Hoffner	Bungalow
Root Cellar	WR223	1934	Unknown	Pioneer
Shop	WR225	1936	Unknown	Bungalow
Barn	WR226	1907	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RB2883 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Holy Cross and White River National Forests, this site is atypical in its layout and its buildings have lost much of their integrity of design and craftsmanship. Better examples of all these building types remain within Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling Plan (D-7), Lost Creek Combination Building Plan A-5 (F4316), Lost Creek Ranger Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 169
Lost Man Ranger Station Used
Only as a Temporary Stopping Place

USFS R2 Files
Photo# 1623
Photo by Higgins, taken May 1940

5PT547 Lost Man Guard Station
Aspen Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	WR111	1913	USFS and Mtn. States Phone Co.	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PT547 is significant under Criteria A and C. The site, built by the USFS and the Mountain States Telephone Company, is associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest and with the technological and cultural development of the state. It is a well kept example of a line cabin/guard station and pioneer construction.

Architectural Plans. Lost Man Guard Station Improvement Map (C5406).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 170 Roll 21, Neg. 26
Iron City Cabin August 1993
View to the Northwest

5EA1092 Meadow Mountain Line Shack
Holy Cross Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Line Shack	WR729	1930s	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA1092 is not significant under criteria A and C. This complex was privately built. Its acquisition by the Forest Service is not significant to the development and administration of the White River National Forest. The single-room log building is not distinctive in its type, period, or method of construction.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 171 Roll 20, Neg. 19
Meadow Mountain Line Cabin August 1993
View to the Northwest

5EA915 Meadow Mountain Complex (Work Center) (Nelson Ranch)
Holy Cross Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR721	1920s	Peter Nelson	Bungalow
Workshop	WR722	1920s	Peter Nelson	Bungalow
Tackhouse	WR723	1920s	Peter Nelson	Bungalow
Storage Shed	WR724	1920s	Peter Nelson	Bungalow
Chemical Storage	WR727	1920s	Peter Nelson	Vernacular
Frame Storage	WR728	ca. 1900	Peter Nelson	Vernacular

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA915 is not significant under criteria A or C. Its recent acquisition by the Forest Service is not significant to Forest history. The cabin is not distinctive in its design, setting, materials or method of construction. Better examples of log construction exist in the Forest.

Architectural Plans. 1989 Site Field Sketch, Colorado State Historical Society. Revised 1993 by NPS.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 172
Minturn Ranger Station
Holy Cross National Forest

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Temp. #2510, taken June 1944

5EA903 Minturn Ranger Station (Work Center)
Holy Cross Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	WR700	1941-42	CCC F-15 & 65-C	Rustic
Dwelling	WR701	1941-42	CCC F-15 & 65-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA903 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Holy Cross and White River National Forests and the work of the CCC, this site has lost much of the integrity of design, setting, and craftsmanship of its buildings. Better examples of urban CCC-era ranger stations remain within the forest.

Architectural Plans. Minturn Ranger Station Dwelling (F7509), Cedaredge Ranger Station Combination Building (F7457), Minturn Barn/garage (F7396). Minturn Ranger Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 173 Roll 28, Neg. 19
Meeker Rangers Residence August 1993
View of Dwelling # 1

5RB3723 Meeker Rangers Residence
Blanco Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling # 1	WR201	1950	Unknown	Rustic
Dwelling # 2	WR202	1933	Unknown	Bungalow
Relocated		1953		
Shop/Garage	WR203	1932-42	CCC	CCC Temporary
Relocated		1950		

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RB3723 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. this site contains a mismatch of relocated and recently (1950) constructed buildings. The site is not typical of CCC-era ranger station layout or construction. The only original building has been remodeled and has lost integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

Architectural Plans. Meeker Ranger Station Dwelling (F8083), Buford (revised) Dwelling Plan (F5706), Meeker Ranger Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 174
Miller Creek Ranger Station
and Cow Camp

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Photo SO-P2360-142
Photo by B. Kight, taken Summer 1988

5RB987 Miller Creek Ranger Station
Blanco Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR241	ca. 1900	Unknown	Pioneer
Barn	WR242	ca. 1900	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5RB987 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. Its buildings are heavily deteriorated. A more intact and better preserved example of pre-design-era Forest Service design on the White River National Forest is the Derby Guard Station (5EA889).

Architectural Plans. Miller Creek Ranger Station (Site Plan).

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 175 USFS R2 files
Norrie Ranger Station Temporary photo # 2509
Holy Cross National Forest June 1944

5PT02 Norrie Guard (Ranger) Station
Sopris Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Office	WR321	1940-44	CCC F-51-C	Rustic
Garage/Storage	WR332	1935	Unknown	Bungalow
Cabin	WR333	1935	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PT02 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest, this site and its buildings are indistinct in their design, layout, and construction. More intact examples of each building type remain on the Forest. The site itself has changed significantly from its original configuration and is not representative of typical guard station design.

Architectural Plans. Centennial Ranger Station Office Building (F6605), USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A-Series design (A-2). Norrie Guard Station Improvement Map

---

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 176 Roll 23, Neg. 24
Notch Mountain Shelter August 1993
View to the Northeast

5EA906 Notch Mountain Shelter
Holy Cross Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Shelterhouse	WR761	1933-34	CCC F-15-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA906 is significant under criteria A and C. It is representative of the role the CCC played in the recreational development of Colorado's National Forests. It is closely associated with the development of the Holy Cross National Monument. It exhibits a high degree of hand craftsmanship, retains a great deal of its integrity, and is a well established landmark within the region.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketches.

SITE SUMMARY

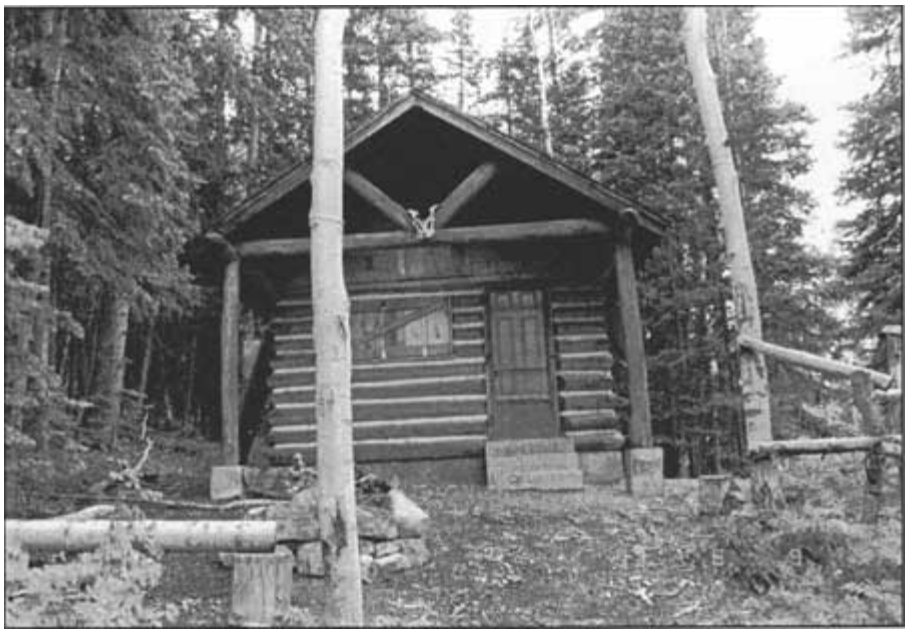


Figure 177 Roll 24, Neg. 20
Piney Guard Station August 1993
View to the Southwest

5EA905 Piney Guard Station
Holy Cross Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Cabin	WR741	1935	Unknown	Rocky Mtn Cabin

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA905 is significant under criteria A and C. It is associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest. Its cabin is a well preserved and uniquely constructed example of a pre-CCC-era standardized design. The highly finished log walls and distinct notching are representative of the evolution of Forest Service Rustic design and construction.

Architectural Plans. USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A-Series design (A-4), Piney Ranger Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 178
Slate Creek Ranger Station
Barn and shed in background

White River National Forest files
Glenwood Springs, Colorado
W.O. 311559

5ST622 Slate Creek Ranger Station
Dillon Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	WR1031	1917-30	Unknown	Pioneer
Garage	WR1032	1917-30	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ST622 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the Arapaho and White River National Forests, this site's two remaining buildings are not distinctive within Forest history, are not architecturally distinctive, and do not retain enough integrity to convey the feel and character of a ranger station. Better examples of ranger stations remain within the forest.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 179 Roll 22, Neg. 16
Soda Creek Homestead August 1993
View of Reynolds Cabin

5ST366 Soda Creek Homestead
Dillon Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Smith Cabin	WR-A	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer
Cook's Cabin	WR-B	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer
Shower House	WR-C	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer
Foreman's Cabin	WR-D	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer
Smokehouse	WR-E	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer
Reynolds Cabin	WR-F	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer
Barn	WR-G	ca. 1870	Unknown	Pioneer
Generator Shack	WR-H	ca. 1924	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5ST366 is not significant under criteria A or C. Its recent acquisition and use by the Forest Service is not significant to Forest history. The buildings are not distinctive in their design, materials, or method of construction. The site has been determined eligible for its association with ranching and recreation in Colorado.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketch.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 180 Roll 16, Neg. 3
Sweetwater Guard Station July 1993
View to the North

5GF1484 Sweetwater Guard Station
Eagle Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR431	1937-38	ERA labor	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GF1484 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest, this site is not distinctive or particularly representative of a CCC-era Guard Station. The dwelling has been modified and has lost integrity of design and function. Better examples of Guard Stations and Rustic architecture remain within Colorado.

Architectural Plans. Pactola Combination Building (F5462), Sweetwater Forest Station Improvement Map.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 181 Roll 26, Neg. 9
Thompson Creek Ranger Station August 1993
View to the Northwest

5PT554 Thompson Creek Ranger Station
Sopris Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Dwelling	WR341	1930-35	Unknown	Bungalow
Garage	WR342	1930-35	Unknown	Bungalow

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5PT554 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest, this sites buildings are indistinct as USFS pre-CCC-era design and construction. The site is deteriorated and not typical of administrative site layout of its era. Better examples of stations from this era exist on the Forest.

Architectural Plans. Dwelling Plan from USFS Construction and Maintenance Handbook A Series, Thompson Creek Ranger Station Plot Plan (C2408)

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 182 Roll 24, Neg. 12
Tigiwon Community Building August 1993
View to the South

5EA795 Tigiwon Community Building
Holy Cross Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Community Building	WR751	1933-34	CCC F-15 & 35-C	Rustic

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5EA795 is significant under criteria A and C. It is representative of the role the CCC played in the recreational development of Colorado's National Forests. It is closely associated with the development of the Holy Cross National Monument. It exhibits a high degree of hand craftsmanship, retains a great deal of its integrity, and is a well established landmark within the region.

Architectural Plans. 1993 NPS Field Sketches.

SITE SUMMARY



Figure 183 Roll 16, Neg. 35
West Elk Creek Barn July 1993
View to the Northeast

5GF1486 West Elk Creek Barn (Ranger Station)
Rifle Ranger District
White River National Forest

Building Name	Bldg. No.	Date	Builder	Style
Barn	WR821	1909	Unknown	Pioneer

Statement of Significance. It is recommended that site 5GF1486 is not significant under criteria A or C. Though associated with the development and administration of the White River National Forest, this site has only one remaining building that is not distinct within Forest history, is not architecturally distinct, and does not retain enough integrity to convey the feel and character of a ranger station. Better examples of ranger stations remain within the forest.

Architectural Plans. West Elk Ranger Station Plot Plans.

<<< Previous <<< Contents>>> Next >>>

REFERENCES CITED

Adjutant Generals Office, War Department 1937 Directive to State CCC Directors, dated August 28, 1937. Colorado State Archives, No.91-108, Box 30252, Denver, Colorado.

Affolter, G.K. 1940 Forest Service CCC Camps in Colorado. Colorado State Archives, No.91-108, Box 30255, file 28. Denver, Colorado.

Agee, F.B. 1924 Early Forest Officers. In History of Cochetopa National Forest. Compiled by F.B. Agee and J.M. Cuenin. Salida, Colorado.

Anonymous 1939 Denverites Nominate Outstanding Buildings. Architectural Record 86:11-12.

Arno, S.F. 1980 Forest Fire History in the Northern Rockies. Reprinted from the Journal of Forestry 78(8). Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Arrington, L. 1969 The New Deal in the West: A Preliminary Statistical Inquiry. Pacific Historical Review 38:311-316.

Athearn, F.J. 1990 A View to the Past - A Window to the Future - A Guide to Photodocumenting Historic Places. Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resource Series No. 30. Denver, Colorado.

Baird, J. 1994 In-person interview with Ralph Hartley and Jim Schneck, June 26 and July 8. Former Ranger, San Juan National Forest; retired in Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

Baumgart, F.E. 1970 A History of Architectural Styles. Praeger Publishers, New York.

Black, R.C., III, 1969 Island in the Rockies—The History of Grand County, Colorado to 1930. Pruett Publishing Company, Boulder, Colorado.

Blacker, R. 1947 Memorandum to Forest Supervisor, San Juan. From District Ranger, Pagosa Springs, dated February 3, 1947. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Blair, J.A. 1916 Letter from White River Forest Supervisor, dated 3/20/1916. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742606, Box 8 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Blanchard, N., and E.J. Maher 1939 United States Forest Service Building Program. Architect and Engineer 137:45.

Brownlee, J.L. 1930 Improvement Memorandum. Dated July 1, 1930. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc 742604, Denver, Colorado.

Bumey, M.S., and S. Mehls 1986 Historical Archaeological Record for the Deer Creek

Timber Sale. Western Archaeological Consultants, Boulder, Colorado. Ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Carhart, A.H. 1948 Forest in the Rockies. American Forests 54:296-299, 335-336.

Carothers, J.E. 1951 Estes Park, Past and Present. University of Denver Press, Denver, Colorado.

Cayton, J.G. 1925 Letter to Forest Supervisor, Montezuma National Forest, dated March 28, 1925. On file, Supervisor's Office, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison National Forests, Delta, Colorado.

Cayton, J.G. 1940 A History of Occupation of Johnson Springs Ranger Station by Forest Ranger James G. Cayton. Dated June, 1940. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742600, Box 2, Denver, Colorado.

Caywood, J. 1991 Evaluation of Region 1 Forest Service Owned Buildings for Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1, Missoula, Montana.

Chapin, F.H. 1987 Mountaineering in Colorado: The Peaks about Estes Park. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Civilian Conservation Center (US) 1988 Orientation Handbook. Collbran Job Corps, Civilian Conservation Center, Collbran, Colorado. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D.C.

Clark, C.D. 1935 CCC History on the Gunnison. The Bulletin, Rocky Mountain Region, Gunnison National Forest. Special Number 18(3):11-12.

Cochran, H.D. 1941 Circular to Forest Supervisors from Assistant Regional Forester, dated June 12, 1941. Colorado State Archives, CCC Records 91-108. Denver, Colorado.

Dalbey, J.T. 1937 Memorandum to Earl M. Koms, Director, Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, from Enrollment Officer, HQ, 8th Corps Area, dated August 9, 1937. Colorado State Archives No. 91-108, Box 30252, Denver, Colorado.

Dana, S.T. 1956 Forest and Range Policy: Its Development in the United States. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Dillard, J.D. 1912 Letter to J.B. Killian, President of the Delta County Live Stock Association, Delta, Colorado, dated May 31, 1912. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG 95, Box 16, Acc. 78-8NCN-04, Denver, Colorado.

Doran, W. 1920 Improvement Memorandum from Forest Ranger, dated November 4, 1920. Alpine Guard Station historical file. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Etter, D.D. 1977 Denver Going Modern. Denver Graphic Impressions, Denver, Colorado.

Faulk, D. 1994 In-person interview with Ralph Hartley and Jim Schneck, August 5. Head of Rocky Mountain Region Engineering, United States Forest Service, Denver, Colorado.

Fay, W.B. 1936 Letter from Routt Forest Supervisor, dated 11/27/1936. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Fay, W.B. 1937 Improvement, Michigan Ranger Station. Letter from Forest Supervisor, dated November 27, 1936. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Fitton, D.E. 1939 Letter to San Juan National Forest Supervisor, dated July 3, 1939. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Forest History Volume I San Juan and Montezuma National Forests 1905-1971. n.d. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

French, H.E. 1933 Improvement Memorandum from Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, dated 8/17/1933. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Gallacher, W. 1983 The White River National Forest 1891 - 1981. Ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gleyre, L.A., and C.N. Alleger 1936 History of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado Littleton District-Grand Junction District. Press of the Western Newspaper Union, Denver, Colorado.

Granger, G.M. 1934 Memorandum for Mr. Robert Fechner, Director, Emergency Conservation Work, from Acting Regional Forester, dated March 10, 1934. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG 95, Operations Records for CCC Projects 1934-42, Box 15. Denver, Colorado.

Granger, G.M. 1948 Memorandum to W.A. Jump, Director of Finance, dated 11/15/1948. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742605, Box 7 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Graves, H.S. 1912 Report of the Forester for 1911. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Graves, H.S. 1918 Memorandum to Smith Riley, District 2 Forester, dated October 2, 1918. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Groben, W.E. 1937 Memorandum, Monument Nursery. From Consulting Architect, dated January 26, 1937. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742602, Box 4 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Groben, W.E. 1938 Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Division of Engineering, Washington, D.C.

Groben, W.E. 1940 Architectural Trends of Future Forest Service Buildings. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Division of Engineering, Washington, D.C. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Helphand, K.I. 1991 Colorado: Visions of an American Landscape. Roberts Rinehart, Niwot, Colorado.

Hinton, W. 1988 History of the Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region. Draft ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Horgen, I.S. 1923 History of Pike National Forest. Ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Husband, M.B. 1984 Colorado Plateau Country Historic Context. State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Hutton, A. 1935 Improvement, San Juan. Letter to Regional Forester from Forest Supervisor, dated September 24, 1935. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Hutton, A. 1936a Improvement Memorandum to Regional Forester, dated 12/23/1936. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Hutton, A. 1936b Memorandum to Forest Supervisor, Rio Grande from Acting Assistant Regional Forester, dated March 16, 1936. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG 95, Box 10, Denver, Colorado.

Hutton, A. 1936c Ranger District Headquarters. Rocky Mountain Region Bulletin, San Juan National Forest, Special Number, Vol. 19, No. 11, pp. 4-5. U.S. Forest Service, Denver, Colorado.

Jackson, W.E. 1936 Letter from Assistant Architectural Engineer, dated 8/14/1937. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742602, Box 4 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Johnson, F.R. 1935 Improvement Memorandum. Memorandum from Regional Forest Inspector, dated October 23, 1935. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Joslin, L. 1994 Letter to Jim Schneck, Architectural Historian, National Park Service, dated September 27, 1994. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Kay, J.A. 1988 Letter from member of Hahns Peak Historical Society to National Register of Historic Places, dated 12/6/1988. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Kerr, B. 1981 Gunnison National Forest: A Brief History. Ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Kouns, E.M. 1937 Letter to M.W. Thompson, Assistant Regional Forester from Director, Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, dated March 24, 1937. Colorado State Archives No. 91-108. Denver, Colorado.

Kreutzer, W.R. 1936 Memorandum dated February 18, 1936. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742603, Box 5 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Kreutzer, W.R. 1938 Improvement letter from Forest Supervisor, dated June 27, 1938. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742603, Box 5, Denver, Colorado.

Leavitt, C. 1908 Letter to H.K. Porter, Uncompahgre National Forest, dated April 28, 1908. On file, Supervisor's Office, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, Delta, Colorado.

Loring (Ranger) 1921 Excerpts from Ranger Meeting 2/6/21 at Pueblo. In Forest History, Vol I, 1905-1971, San Juan and Montezuma National Forests, Colorado, pp. 232. Ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mack, C.B. 1940 Letter to Gifford Pinchot, Milford, Pennsylvania, dated July 15, 1940. On

file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Mason, E.H. 1946 Memorandum for Files, re: Long Branch Ranger Station, dated October 28, 1946. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742601, Denver, Colorado.

McCarthy, G. Michael 1976 Colorado under Cleveland and McKinley. Journal of Forest History 20:80-90.

McCarthy, M. 1981 History of the CCC in Colorado. In 1930 Employment 1980: Humanistic Perspectives on the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado, edited by T. Lyons, pp. 1-46. Colorado Humanities Program, Boulder, Colorado.

McCord, P.P. 1939 Memorandum for files, Monument dwelling, from Assistant Forest Supervisor, dated 5/27/1939. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742602, Denver, Colorado.

Mehls, S.F. 1982 The Valley of Opportunity - A History of West-Central Colorado. Bureau of Land Management, Colorado. Cultural Resource Series, No. 12. Denver, Colorado.

Mehls, S.F. 1984a Colorado Mountains Historic Context. State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Mehls, S.F. 1984b Colorado Plains Historic Context. State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Mehls, S.F., and C.J. Carter 1984 Colorado Southern Frontier Historic Context. State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Merrill, P.H. 1981 Roosevelt's Forest Army—A History of the CCC. Privately published, Montpelier, Vermont.

Michaelson, F. 1993 Telephone conversation with Jim Schneck, September 9. Descendent of Rosco Bloss, retired Forest Service employee, Collbran, Colorado.

Mikesell, S. 1986 Historic Preservation that Counts: Quantitative Methods for Evaluating Historic Resources. Public Historian 8(4):61-74.

Morrell, F. 1938 Letter to Regional Forester, Region 2, Denver, Colorado, from Assistant Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., dated September 24, 1938. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG 95, Operations Records for CCC Projects 1934-42, Box 12, Denver, Colorado.

Myers, P. 1984 Park Service as Client. AIA Journal of Architecture 23(12):42-47.

Noel, T.J. 1987 Denver, The City Beautiful and its Architects, 1893-1941. Historic Denver, Inc., Denver, Colorado.

Norris, H.L. 1945 Forest History Report - Engineer District 1944. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Otis, A.T., W.D. Honey, T.C. Hogg, and K.K. Laken 1986 The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-42. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

Parham, R.B. 1981 The Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado, 1933-1942. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Patterson, J.T. 1969 The New Deal in the West. Pacific Historical Review 38(3):3 17-327.

Pearce, S.J. 1983 A Guide to Colorado Architecture. State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Peck, A.S. 1933a Memorandum to the Chief Forester, Washington, D.C., dated August 4, 1933. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG 95, Box 15, Denver, Colorado.

Peck, A.S. 1933b National Forest ECW Corps - Colorado - Winter Work. Memorandum to Major Perry, ECW Supervisor from Allen S. Peck, Regional Forester, dated August 25, 1933. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG95, Box 15, Denver, Colorado.

Peck, A.S. 1937 Improvement, Collbran Ranger Station. Letter from Forest Supervisor, dated June 15, 1937. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742600, Box 2 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Peck, A.S. 1940 Improvements, Mesa Lakes Barn & Garage. Letter from Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester dated November 15, 1940. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742600, Box 2 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Persons, W.F. 1935 Letter to All State Directors of Selection of Men to be Enrolled for Emergency Conservation Work. Letter of Instruction No. 9, from Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. Colorado State Archives No. 91-108, Box 30252, Denver, Colorado.

Philips, R. 1909 Working Plan-Montezuma National Forest. Dated March 1, 1909. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Philips, R. 1910 Working Plan-Montezuma National Forest. Dated March 1, 1910. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Philips, R. 1913 Preliminary Plan-Montezuma National Forest. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Pinchot, Gifford 1907 The Use of the National Forests. U.S. department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

Pinchot, Gifford. 1908 The Use Book. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Pinto, L. 1981 The CCC in Colorado: The Enrichment of Social Life: The Gift of a People to Themselves. In 1930 Employment 1980: Humanistic Perspectives on the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado, edited by T. Lyons, pp.98-133. Colorado Humanities Program, Boulder, Colorado.

Pomeroy, J. S. 1946 Summary of Accomplishments on the Piedra District in 1945. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Porter, H.K. 1908 Letter to Chief Forester, Washington, D.C., dated April 20, 1908. On file, Supervisor's Office, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, Delta, Colorado.

Preliminary Improvement Plan 1916 Montezuma National Forest. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

Price, M. 1991 An Assessment of Patterns of Use and Management of Mountain Forests in Colorado, USA: Implications for Future Policies. Mountain Research and Development 11:57-64.

Ratliff, H. 1948 Letter to Mr. Pickford, Forest Supervisor, Routt National Forest, dated March 8, 1948. In History of National Forest 1905-1972. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Reini, G.H. 1931 A History of the National Forests in Colorado. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History and Political Science, Colorado State Teachers College.

Riley, S. 1915 Letter to M.B. Tomblin, dated December 8, 1915. National Archives, Denver, Colorado.

Rist, L. 1933 Project Table and Supplies. Finance-White River-Unemployment Relief, dated April 6, 1933, Glenwood Springs, Co. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region RG 95, Box 15, Denver, Colorado.

Rittenhouse, W.H. 1916 Report of Board of Appraisal, Glade Ranger Station House. On file, San Juan National Forest Supervisor's Office, Glade Ranger Station historical file, Durango, Colorado.

Ruch, T.O. 1935 Some Values in CCC Operations. The Bulletin, Rocky Mountain Region, Grand Mesa National Forest. Special Number 18(5):30-31. U.S. Forest Service, Denver, Colorado.

Salmond, J.A. 1967 The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-42: A New Deal Case Study. Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina.

Scott, S.S. 1988 The National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Administrative Structures on the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming. Unpublished ms. on file, Black Hills National Forest, RR 2 Box 200, Custer South Dakota, 57730.

Shank, H.M. 1959 Improvements - Rio Grande Buildings. Memorandum dated February 10, 1959. Federal Records Center, Acc. 62-A-487, Loc. 574631-574632, Box 14 of 15. Denver, Colorado.

Shoemaker, L. 1944 National Forests. Colorado Magazine 21(5):182-184.

Shoemaker, T., Jr. 1911 Fire Look-Out Stations on the National Forests. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG95, Box 42, Acc. 8KRA-95-84-063. Denver, Colorado.

Shoemaker, T., Jr. 1917 Improvement for the Public. Minutes of Supervisor's Meeting, District 2, January 29 - February 3, 1917, Denver, Colorado. On file, Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Box 844, Denver, Colorado.

Sims, R.C. 1970 Colorado and the Great Depression: Business Thought in a Time of Crisis. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Spencer, J.W. 1941 Plans, Gunnison. Letter from Assistant Regional Forester to Gunnison Forest Supervisor, dated January 11, 1941. Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, & Gunnison National Forests Supervisor's Headquarters, Delta, Colorado.

Stahl, C.J. 1930a Letter from Assistant District Forester, dated April 25, 1930. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Denver, Colorado.

Stahl, C.J. 1930b Letter from Assistant District Forester, dated April 18, 1930. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Denver, Colorado.

Stahl, C.J. 1934 Letter from Assistant Regional Forester, dated July 27, 1934. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Stanko, J., S. Towler, and J. Seligson 1979 The Historical Guide to Routt County. The Tread of the Pioneers Museum, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Steen, H.K. 1976 The U.S. Forest Service: A History. University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington.

Steer, P.L., and K.B. Miller, 1989 Lookouts in the Southwest Region. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwest Region. Cultural Resources Management Series, No. 8, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Sullivan R. 1994 Telephone conversation with Jim Schneck, October 6. Former Forest Service employee; retired in Fort Collins, Colorado.

Sundberg, J. 1993 Telephone conversations with Jim Schneck, December 9. United States Forest Service, Routt National Forest Range Technician, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Supernowicz, D. 1989 A Thematic Study of Administrative Buildings in the Pacific Southwest Region. Draft ms. on file, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 5, San Francisco, California.

Tatman, S.L, and R.W. Moss, 1985 Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects: 1700-1930. G.K. Hall & Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Taylor, A.D., and R.D. Bonnet, 1936 Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests—Report to the Chief, Forest Service on Trip of Inspection Through Some of the National Forests in Regions 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, and 9. Unpublished ms. on file, Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia.

Thompson, M.W. 1936 Improvement letter from Assistant Regional Forester to Forest Supervisor, dated 10/16/1936. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Thompson, M.W. 1939a Improvement Memorandum from Assistant Regional Forester to Forest Supervisor, dated 5/25/1939. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742603, Box 5 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Thompson, M.W. 1939b Memorandum from Assistant Regional Forester, dated 9/25/1939. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Thompson, M.W. 1940 Letter from Assistant Regional Forester, dated 10/8/1940. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742600, Box 2 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Throop, G.E. 1979 Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression —An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, Portland State University.

Throop, G.E. 1993 Northern Region Historic Administrative Buildings. Unpublished ms. on file, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula,

Montana.

Torgny, B. 1934 Improvement, Stub Creek Ranger Station. Letter to Forest Supervisor from Forest Ranger, dated July 22, 1934. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742603, Box 5, Denver, Colorado.

Torgny, B. 1936 Improvement, Redfeather Ranger Station. Letter to Forest Supervisor from Forest Ranger, dated December 19, 1936. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742603, Box 5, Denver, Colorado.

Truman, R. 1934 Improvement Memorandum, Alvarado Ranger Station, from Forest Ranger to Forest Supervisor, dated 11/19/1934. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742604, Box 6 of 19, Denver, Colorado.

Tweed, W.C., L.E. Soulliere, and H.G. Law, 1977 National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, San Francisco, California.

U.S. Department of Agriculture 1928 The National Forest Manual of Regulations and Instructions. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Agriculture 1936 Directory Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington D.C. National Archives, Rocky Mountain Region, RG 95, Records of the Forest Service, Historical Files 1900 (1900-1965) Directories, Acc'n 78-8NCN-04, Denver, Colorado.

U.S. Department of Agriculture 1938 Principles of Architectural Planning for Forest Service Administrative Improvements. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Agriculture 1990 The History of Engineering in the Forest Service (A Compilation of History and Memoirs, 1905-1989). Forest Service, Engineering Staff, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service 1911 Permanent Improvement Estimate and Working Plan, Montezuma National Forest, dated February 11, 1911. On file, Supervisor's Office, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

U. S. Forest Service 1919 Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service 1928 National Forests of Colorado. U.S. Department of Agriculture Misc. Pub. No. 18. U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service 1931 The National Forest Manual - Regulations and Instructions. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U. S. Forest Service 1935 Region One Handbook Construction and Maintenance of Forest Improvements. U.S. Department of Agriculture, compiled by C.P. Fickes. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U. S. Forest Service 1937 Improvement Handbook. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Engineering. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service 1938 Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administrative Buildings. Foreword by W. Ellis Groben. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service 1960 Administrative Improvements Maintenance Handbook. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.

U.S. Forest Service 1983 Guide to Forest Service Office Design, Identification and Location, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service 1991 Land Acquisition Handbook FSH 5409.13. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Forest Service n.d. Improvement Inventory, Region 2 Engineering Record. Region 2 Division of Engineering. On file, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, Colorado.

Vaughn, W.T. 1937 Norwood Ranger Station Buildings Going Up. Dated April 12, 1937. On file, Norwood Ranger Station, Uncompahgre National Forest, Norwood, Colorado.

Wahn, A.C. 1927 Inspection, District Two. Memorandum dated September, 1927. On file, Denver Public Library, Western History Department, Box 844, Denver, Colorado.

Waldman, M. 1981 1930 Employment 1980. In 1930 Employment 1980, edited by T. Lyons, pp.47-97. Colorado Humanities Program, Boulder, Colorado.

Watkins, T.J. 1937 Experiences of the First Ranger on Ouray District. The Bulletin, Rocky Mountain Region, Uncompahgre National Forest. Uncompahgre National Forest. Special Number 20(5):21-22. U.S. Forest Service, Denver, Colorado.

Webber, M.J. 1941 Improvement letter for Crested Butte Ranger Station, from Forest Supervisor, dated February 18, 1941. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742601, Box 3, Denver, Colorado.

Webber, M.J. 1940 Request for the Establishment of a CCC Camp, from Representative, Department of Agriculture, CCC, dated July 2, 1940. On file, Supervisor's Office, Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, Delta, Colorado.

Wengert, N., A.A. Dyer, and H.A. Deutsch 1979 The "Purposes" of the National Forests - A Historical Re-Interpretation of Policy Development. On file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Whiffen, M. 1992 American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to the Styles. MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Wickens, J.F. 1969 The New Deal in Colorado. Pacific Historical Review 38:275-291.

Williams, G.W. 1991 Significant USDA Forest Service Events by Time Period. Unpublished ms. on file, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Umpqua National Forest, Portland, Oregon.

Williams, G.W. 1994 The National Forests: A Short History. Draft ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Williams, R.L. 1946 Improvement Memorandum from Forest Supervisor to Regional Forester, dated 10/7/1946. Federal Records Center, Acc. 54-A-210, Loc. 742600, Denver, Colorado.

Wilson, M. 1984 Log Cabin Studies. Forest Service Cultural Resource Series No. 9, United States Department of Agriculture, Ogden, Utah.

Winter, N.V., J.S. Kane, E. Beasley, K. London, and L.E. Leyendecker n.d. Level I Historic Cultural Resource Survey of the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and the Pawnee National Grasslands. Ms. on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Year Book of Colorado 1918 through 1955 The State of Colorado published its Year Book under the auspices of the State Board of Immigration and, beginning in 1935, the Colorado State Planning Commission.

Zimmerman, E. 1969 Forest Fire Protection. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

<<< Previous <<< Contents>>> Next >>>

Appendix A

Development of Colorado National Forests to 1950

Dates below refer to the establishment of Forests or major changes that affected Forest boundaries and/or administration. Minor land additions, transfers, and eliminations are not noted. Data are taken from *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries - A Chronologic Record 1891-1973;* compiled by the Division of Engineering, Washington D.C., October 1973. USDA, Forest Service.

ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST	
Established from portions of Medicine Bow, Pikes Peak, and Leadville Forests	7/1/08
COCHETOPA NATIONAL FOREST	
Cochetopah Forest Reserve	6/13/05
Cochetopah National Forest	3/4/07
Cochetopa National Forest	7/1/08
Leadville Forest Reserve	5/12/05
Leadville National Forest	3/4/07
Combined with Arapaho, Cochetopa, and others	5/26/30
Cochetopa - Distributed entire Forest among Gunnison, Rio Grande and San Isabel	7/1/44
GRAND MESA NATIONAL FOREST	
Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve	12/24/92
Battlement Mesa National Forest	3/4/07
Battlement National Forest	7/1/08
Grand Mesa National Forest	3/11/24
Fruita Forest Reserve	2/24/06
Fruita National Forest	3/4/07
Combined with Uncompahgre	7/1/08
Combined with Grand Mesa	4/13/21
GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST	
Gunnison Forest Reserve	5/12/05
Gunnison National Forest	3/4/07
HOLY CROSS NATIONAL FOREST	
Holy Cross Forest Reserve	8/25/05
Holy Cross National Forest	3/4/07

Sopris National Forest	4/26/09
Combined with Holy Cross	8/7/20
Holy Cross, transferred entire Forest to White River	1/1/45

MONTEZUMA NATIONAL FOREST

Montezuma Forest Reserve	6/13/05
Montezuma National Forest	3/4/07
Divided entire Forest between San Juan and Uncompahgre	7/1/47

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve	2/11/92
Pikes Peak Forest Reserve	5/12/05
Pikes Peak National Forest	3/04/07
Pike National Forest	7/1/08
Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve	6/23/92
South Platte Forest Reserve	12/9/92
Combined with Pikes Peak	5/12/05

RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST

Established from parts of San Juan and Cochetopah	7/1/08

ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FOREST

Medicine Bow Forest Reserve (Wyo.)	5/22/02
Medicine Bow Forest Reserve (Wyo. & Colo.)	5/17/05
Medicine Bow National Forest	3/4/07
Medicine Bow National Forest (Colo.)	7/1/08
Colorado National Forest	7/1/10
Roosevelt National Forest	3/28/32

ROUTT NATIONAL FOREST

Park Range Forest Reserve	6/12/05
Park Range National Forest	3/4/07
Routt National Forest	7/1/08
Sierra Madre Forest Reserve	11/5/06
Sierra Madre National Forest	3/4/07
Hayden National Forest (Colo. & Wyo.)	7/1/08
Combined with Routt and Medicine Bow	8/2/29

SAN ISABEL NATIONAL FOREST

San Isabel Forest Reserve	4/11/02
San Isabel National Forest	3/4/07
Wet Mountains Forest Reserve	6/12/05
Wet Mountains National Forest	3/4/07
Combined with San Isabel	7/2/08
Las Animas Forest Reserve (Colo. & N.M.)	3/1/07

Las Animas National Forest (Colo. & N.M.)	3/4/07
Combined with San Isabel	5/27/10

SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST

San Juan Forest Reserve	6/5/05
San Juan National Forest	3/4/07
Durango National Forest	6/29/11
Combined with San Juan	11/21/20

UNCOMPAHGRE NATIONAL FOREST

Uncompahgre Forest Reserve	6/14/05
Uncompahgre National Forest	3/4/07
Fruita Forest Reserve	2/24/06
Fruita National Forest	3/4/07
Ouray Forest Reserve	2/2/07
Ouray National Forest	3/4/07
Combined with Uncompahgre	7/1/08

WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve	10/16/91
White River Forest Reserve	6/28/02
White River National Forest	3/4/07
La Sal Forest Reserve (Colo. and Utah)	1/25/06
La Sal National Forest (Colo. and Utah)	3/4/07
La Salle National Forest	7/2/08
La Sal National Forest	3/16/09
White River, added entire Holy Cross	1/1/45
La Sal, transferred entire forest to Manti	7/1/49
Manti, changed name to Manti-La Sal	8/28/50

Appendix B

Quantitative Analysis and Scoring

Introduction

The National Register of Historic Places has established four criteria for cultural properties. The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Sites, buildings, and structures that have association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history are significant under Criterion A. Those that have association with the lives of persons significant in our past are significant under Criterion B. Buildings and structures that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction are significant under Criterion C. Sites, buildings, structures and objects that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history are significant under Criterion D.

Forest Service administrative sites represent the expansion of the Service's mission from basic custodianship, which it practiced at its inception, to extensive resource management. Some sites and buildings constructed or modified by the CCC or other New Deal agencies are representative of the shift in thinking regarding the responsibilities of the government to its people which occurred during the Depression (Criterion A).

USFS design policy dictated that administrative building design be reflective of such values as practicality, efficiency, and sensitivity to nature and the surroundings. Early Forest Rangers, and later, Regional designers, combined these values with national stylistic trends and vernacular influences to create a distinct body of architecture that represents the architectural and administrative development of the National Forest system in Colorado. Those buildings constructed or maintained by the CCC or other New Deal agencies were evaluated for their unique expression of the Rustic-style architecture exclusive to Forest construction of the Depression era. This expression is manifest in the design and construction of these simple buildings that were built by hand out of native materials (Criterion C).

Even though the survey focused upon sites' significance under Criteria A and C, association with regionally or locally prominent persons was also taken into consideration. Archeological investigations, however, were not undertaken.

The significance of properties is highly subjective. Strict objectivity in the evaluation of architectural and cultural significance is improbable. Evaluation using quantified criteria is a method which attempts to rate the relative integrity of a building or site by assigning numeric values to its various attributes. While there is some subjectivity involved in assigning values to the criteria, the great advantage of this type of analysis is that all sites are consistently

evaluated. Additional sites can be evaluated within the same methodology and interpreted relative to those sites previously evaluated.

The architecture of the Forest Service in Colorado from 1891 to 1942 varied widely in style and method of construction. That which remains has associative value as representations of the development of the Forest Service as a land management agency. The physical and psychological landscape of Colorado is commonly identified by the interaction of its rocks, water, vegetation, and sky (Helphand 1991:29). Perhaps no other body of architecture seeks to exist in harmony with this landscape more than that of the Forest Service. The buildings are tangible representatives of the standards and philosophy by which the Forest Service conducted its work and of the image that they wished to convey to the public. The architecture of the Forest Service also has value for the role it has played in the overall architectural history of Colorado, as well as being physically representative of the Service's attempts to integrate itself and its philosophies into the local cultural environment, yet stay separate from it (Throop 1993 :Introduction). The buildings remain examples of the way in which Forest Service personnel and their families lived and worked while developing and administering more than 17 percent of the land in Colorado (Year Book of Colorado 1943-44:494). They also represent the Forest Service's changing mission from one of custodianship to that of extensive resource management. CCC-era buildings have additional architectural significance as representations of a unique period in American architectural history.

Finally, buildings from this group are culturally significant as representations of the Depression era and its political and social ideals. Of the hundreds of ranger stations that once administered the Colorado National Forests, these few remain. Despite continuous use within a constantly changing agency, several stations remain virtually intact in their appearance and function.

The majority of buildings evaluated here are administrative buildings built by the Forest Service between 1891 and 1945. They were constructed by rangers, local contractors, and by a variety of New Deal work-relief programs, predominantly the CCC. Sites have been grouped chronologically into three phases, each with distinct architectural characteristics, and each representative of the evolution of Forest Service administrative policy of protection, administration, and development.

Identification of characteristic architectural elements of each era was done to evaluate the character and integrity of the sites and buildings. Mehls (1984a, 1984b) defines these as originality of location, function, dimensions, materials, and method of construction. Significant sites retain these characteristic elements and are still representative of the way in which rangers administered their forests in that they depict the working conditions of forest rangers, the utilitarian philosophy of the USFS, and the craftsmanship and construction techniques of their builders.

According to Forest Service definition (U.S. Forest Service 1991):

> An administrative site is an area of land acquired, withdrawn, or leased, and dedicated specifically for forest headquarters, ranger stations, dwellings, warehouses, scaling stations, fire-retardant mixing stations, guard stations, and similar administrative installations for conducting Forest service activities. Site may consist of one or more semi-contiguous parcels and vary in size. Administrative sites are usually restricted to the area occupied by support buildings and grounds, and may be located within, adjacent to, or a considerable distance from a National Forest System unit.

"Ranger station," "guard station," and "work center" are unofficial terms. Often, sites that

were first known as ranger stations became guard stations when the site changed from year-round occupancy to seasonal use, and then became work centers when even seasonal occupancy ceased. This analysis identifies sites by their current common name, which may not reflect their past or present official function.

Characteristics of Phase I

Phase I, the pre-design era, includes buildings predominantly, reflective of the pioneer building traditions of their builders. Though the number of Phase I buildings surveyed was small, several Phase II sites were built in classic Phase I manner. Historic records, site plans, and photographs helped to provide an adequate sampling from which to identify characteristic site and construction elements of Phase I administrative sites.

Sites were often located on flat areas near springs or streams. All evaluated Phase I sites were in rural areas. Sites could include a log dwelling (e.g., Derby Ranger Station, Figure 13), bunkhouse, a wood frame (e.g., West Elk Creek Barn, Figure 183, White River National Forest) or log barn (e.g., Platoro Work Center (Guard Station), Figure 107, Rio Grande National Forest), and a wood frame or log toilet. Associated features included spring developments, hitching posts, flag poles, corrals, pasture fences and an identifying sign, sometimes posted on the building or on a nearby tree.

Construction methods varied widely. Foundations were stone, log, or slab concrete. Buildings were constructed of axe-cut or hand-sawn logs, or rough-milled lumber. Log buildings displayed a variety of notching systems. Finishes included both peeled and unpeeled surfaces, and hewn faces on one, two, or four sides. Joints included the square, saddle, "V," 1/2 dovetail, and full dovetail notches (Figure 37). Roofing systems were gabled, with log or milled wood rafters and ridge beams. Gables on log buildings were sometimes log also, though they were usually framed. Sheathing was usually milled lumber. Roofing material, though rarely in original condition, included split and sawn shake shingles, flat metal, and corrugated metal sheets. Fenestration ranged from single-pane windows with rough milled frames to commercially available sliding and double-hung windows. Operable plank shutters were occasionally present. Buildings of this phase were influenced by the Rocky Mountain Cabin typology (e.g., Fitton Guard Station, Figure 104, Rio Grande National Forest) and pioneer vernacular traditions. Variations in this typology included the method of construction of the gable ends (some are framed, some are formed with logs), the method of corner notching and log finish, the type of bracing in the porch gable end (some are cantilevered, some are supported by log trusses and columns), the depth of the porch, the steepness of the roof pitch, and placement of entry and fenestration. Utility, time, and the availability of time and materials were significant forces behind the design and appearance of Phase I buildings.

Characteristics of Phase II

Phase II, the pre-CCC era, includes primarily buildings constructed from architectural plans, but still highly reflective of the pioneer traditions of their builders and the availability of materials. Some sites from this era were constructed in the manner of Phase I sites and are more accurately defined under Phase I. The remaining sites lay on relatively flat areas in both rural and urban areas. All evaluated Phase II sites were rural, often located near a spring or stream. They included ranger stations and temporary stopping places or guard stations.

Temporary stopping places were typically more remote than permanent ranger stations, and could include a dwelling, office, garage or barn (sometimes combined), and storage shed. Permanent ranger stations could include a dwelling, office, bunkhouse, garage or barn (sometimes combined), toilet, and root cellar. Associated features common to both site types could include portable fire caches, a spring development, flag pole, corral, fenced pasture,

and Forest Service sign.

Construction was based upon standardized or "Series" plans produced by the Forests, Region, or National Office of Engineering. Formally designed building plans were rectangular and single storied. Guard buildings (e.g., Brewery Creek Guard Station, Figure 99, Rio Grande National Forest) had two or three principal rooms, and a single-stall garage/barn. Dwellings included one or two bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom, and living room (e.g., Lost Creek Ranger Station, Figure 168, White River National Forest). Some had basements or cellars, often used for the furnace or storage. Single-stall garages (e.g., Thompson Creek Ranger Station, Figure 181, White River National Forest) were never attached to dwellings. Barns (e.g., River Springs Work Center Barn, Figure 108, Rio Grande National Forest) were rectangular, sometimes with lofts.

Foundations were of slab or 6" poured concrete from between 22" and 12" below grade to between 4" and 6" above grade. Moderate-pitch roofs were almost exclusively gable and overhung, with fully exposed rafters. There were occasional instances of fascia and gutters above the entries. Roofs were gable or pyramidal. Roofs had sawn shake wood shingles, metal seam roofing, tin ridge caps and flashing, and finials. Dwellings often had knee braces supporting the gable overhang. Heat was supplied by a stove, vented through an interior brick chimney.

Frame construction had Douglas fir studs, rafters and joists, pine clapboard or 6" simple drop siding, and overlapped or inlaid vertical molding at the corners. Log construction was varied as in Phase I, but examples built to design specifications had deeper overhangs and logs of more consistent diameter. Logs were daubed with concrete, sometimes mixed with sawdust or lime, over saplings or metal lath. Saddle notching became the predominant means of joining logs.

Fenestration consisted of singly arranged double-hung or sliding wood frame windows with craftsman-style multi-paned upper sashes and single-paned bottom sashes. Sometimes the windows had four panes on each sash. Windows were symmetrically arranged on each elevation. Some buildings had windows with operable shutters. Andersen windows and door frames were called for in specifications, though some windows indicate homemade construction.

Two entries were usually off center on the eave sides, the front entry flanked by at least one window, but more often by two windows. Occasionally protected by a canopy or extended gable roof, entries usually had only a wooden stoop, with no railings. Wood panel doors were usually half glazed, with craftsman-style vertical glass panes. Windows and doors were cased with simple 1"-x-4" milled lumber, and a 2"-thick sill. Buildings contained little or no exterior decoration. Interiors were finished with boards or commercially produced processed wood products like Beaver Board, Nu-Wood, and C-X. Formal stylistic influences include the Bungalow and Craftsman styles.

Characteristics of Phase III

The CCC era constitutes Phase III, and contains buildings representative of several regional and national architectural trends, especially the Rustic Style. Construction of this era, predominantly executed by New Deal labor, is typified by its standardized design, rustic appearance and hand-built construction.

Massive administrative expansion occurred during this era. The Regional Architectural Division produced the majority of designs. The Division designed in several styles, including Rustic, Pueblo, Spanish Colonial, Art Deco, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival. The styles were largely independent of the interior layouts, which remained fairly consistent

throughout the region. Site types consisted of supervisors' warehouses, rangers' residences, supervisors' residences, ranger stations, and guard stations. Rural sites often sat on flat or gently sloping sites near a spring or stream. Urban sites sat on principal routes through town, often in the transition zone between commercial and residential areas. Urban supervisors' warehouses (e.g., White River Supervisor's Warehouse, Figure 166, White River National Forest) included a garage/shop/storage building, and sometimes additional storage buildings or garages. Supervisor's residence (e.g., Monte Vista Supervisor's Residence, Figure 105, Rio Grande National Forest) and ranger's residence (e.g., Pagosa Springs Ranger's Residence No. 2, Figure 147, San Juan National Forest) sites were always in urban areas. Both had one or two dwellings, usually with a separate one- or two-stall garage. Ranger stations (e.g., Bailey Ranger Station, Figure 80, Pike National Forest) had similar, though larger, buildings as Phase II sites, but could include a shop. Guard stations (e.g., Dunton Guard Station, Figure 136, San Juan National Forest) typically had a combination office/storage/bedroom building, but could include a dwelling, bunkhouse, garage, or barn (sometimes combined). All could have portable fire caches. Dwellings were larger than pre-CCC-era dwellings, incorporating an average of three bedrooms in around 1,600 square feet of living space. Dwellings were rarely designed with entrances on axis with their approach.

Administrative buildings became larger, incorporating restrooms, furnace rooms, and visiting officers' bedrooms. Basements became standard on most offices and dwellings, containing the furnace, storage, and additional living spaces. Barns from the early part of Phase III held up to five horses. Though these occasionally included a vehicular stall, barns from the later part of Phase III were more likely to accommodate a vehicle, while holding fewer horses. Regional designs had low profiles and strong horizontal lines. Buildings were stained, varnished, or painted light cream or dark brown. Interiors incorporated materials like Nu-Wood, Plywood, Masonite, Log Cabin Siding, Beaver Board, and others.

Rustic designs during this era had frame (e.g., Carbondale Ranger Station, Figure 161, White River National Forest) or log (e.g., Basalt Ranger Station, Figure 159, White River National Forest) construction. Log Rustic design used both native and imported stone and timber. Building footprints were simple, though often irregular. Foundations for all CCC-era design were constructed of 6"- to 12"-thick non-reinforced poured concrete on footings. Rustic designs were usually veneered with between 12" and 24" of locally cut stone. Wall logs were sometimes just peeled, but were typically shaved to a uniform diameter and saddle notched. Overhung crowns were usually about 12" long at the foundation line but several inches shorter at the eave line. Some designs varied the length of each crown, creating an irregular vertical edge. Log ends were sometimes cut flat, but most often came to a sawn or axe-cut blunt point. Logs were hewn on their bottom side, and oakum was laid between courses. Joints were sometimes caulked and reinforced with metal anchor bolts.

Overhung roofs were gable, with exposed log rafters and purlins finished similarly to the wall logs. Roofing was 1"-by-8" milled lumber, covered with sawn wood shingles. Gable ends were often either vertical or horizontal log, but could also be framed in and covered with milled siding. Gutters were rarely seen on log buildings. Chimneys occurred both inside and outside the walls, typically veneered with stone similar to the foundation. Interior walls and ceiling were plastered, or sided with knotty pine siding or stained exposed logs. Floors were wood or linoleum.

Windows were typically wood frame Andersen casement or hopper windows, with three, four, six, or eight panes. Casement windows occurred in groupings of one, two, or three. Hopper windows were used exclusively for basement windows. Operable and fixed shutters were sometimes incorporated on both log and frame Rustic buildings. These were constructed of V grooved boards, held open by S-shaped metal tie backs, and almost invariably had a Forest Service pine tree logo cut out of the center.

Doors were usually wood batten, with V grooves and a single pane of glass. These were purchased Andersen frames or constructed by the builder. Entries were usually off center on the gable or eave wall. Front entries were approached from a substantial stone or concrete stoop, which often had massive stone piers and log railings. Doors and windows were cased with either split logs or milled log cabin siding. Hardware was purchased Yale or fabricated by Forest Service or CCC shops. Individuality between similar designs was accomplished by varying the foundation widths, crown lengths, approaches from the building, and attic vents in the gables.

Frame Rustic had similar foundations, doors, and windows as Log Rustic buildings, but the exteriors consisted of wood lapped siding. Milled exposed rafters supported 1"-by-8" sheathing covered by sawn wood shingles. The siding was joined at the corners with metal corner caps. Gables were sometimes sided similar to the walls, but were often sided with vertical V-grooved battens. The butt ends of these battens were either filleted with small 45-degree corners or rounded. Battens were sometimes of irregular width and lengths for a variegated appearance. Roof vents near the peak were sometimes full vents with frames and wood louvers, but were often simply a series of vent holes drilled in the wall in a vertical or triangular pattern.

Windows and doors were cased with simple 1"-by-4" milled lumber. Porches on smaller frame buildings were typically simple canopies over the door or small stone stoops with wood railings. Larger dwellings and offices had more substantial porches usually set under the principal mass of the gable roof, which was supported by massive 8"-by-8" wood pillars cut from a single piece of lumber, or by a more delicate Colonial Style pillars with bases and capitals of bed molding.

Individuality between similar designs was accomplished by varying the approach to the building, and through variations in the detailing of elements such as porch columns, railings, purlins, gable siding and attic vents. Buildings of both types were finished with stain, varnish, or paint.

Forest Service designers were heavily influenced by regional styles. The Pueblo Style (e.g., Dolores Ranger Station, Figure 135, San Juan National Forest) emulated the Native American architecture of southwest Colorado. Most designs had stucco-covered brick walls, though at least two were constructed with stuccoed adobe blocks. The Portland concrete stucco was hand troweled and painted to achieve the look of adobe. Some rectilinear Rustic layouts were constructed with Pueblo-style facades. True Pueblo-style layouts were single-story with irregular footprints, battered walls, and flat roofs. Foundation lines were sometimes accentuated by a small ledge or a change in materials, but were often stuccoed over for a seamless finish. The low-slung appearance of the buildings was reinforced by heavy wood window and door lintels constructed of both surfaced and unsurfaced lumber. The roofs drained through interior gutters, canals, or metal scuppers with drain pipes.

Windows were set deeply into the walls. They were typically wood frame casement Andersen windows, set singly, in pairs, or combinations of these. Some designs contained only horizontal panes, but most used the conventional three, four, six, or eight panes per casement.

Entries were usually off center, and typically approached from a large porch with thick knee walls, log or massive stucco columns, surfaced or unsurfaced wood beams and varnished wood ceilings. Doors could be similar to Rustic designs, but sometimes had a window overlain with a large wooden cross. Hardware was more elaborate than that on Rustic buildings. Hinges were often strap iron with diamond head bolts. Windows and doors had no casings, and the stuccoed openings were gently rounded.

Individuality between similar designs was accomplished through the use of decorative elements. Exposed log rafters, or vigas, were the predominant exterior element on many Pueblo designs, but were not a universal feature. The vigas were sometimes sawn flat and of uniform length, sometimes hand-sharpened to a blunt point, and sometimes of varying lengths. Other variations included the presence and configuration of roof vents, which were either tile or simple punched squares. Tiles were sometimes set into the stucco at the roof line and above the windows and doorways. The light fixtures were metal Spanish Style.

The Region also produced examples of other styles. The Spanish Colonial Style, another revival popular at the same time as the Pueblo Style, was similar to the Pueblo Style but incorporated more decoration. It was characteristically used on single-story buildings. Its most distinguishing elements were its red Spanish tile low-pitched roofs, and enclosed patios. The only known built example of a Spanish Colonial-style building was constructed in Pagosa Springs (see Figure 146, San Juan National Forest). This ranger's dwelling had gabled roofs with Spanish tiles, buttresses at the corners of its stuccoed walls, deeply inset windows with massive lintels, and an entryway accentuated with inset painted tiles and windows covered with metal grillwork.

The influence of the Art Deco Style is seen in many 1930s and 1940s commercial buildings throughout Colorado. This style of ornament was characterized by fluting and reeding adjacent to the fenestration, and horizontal banding in low relief. The presence of Art Deco-style detailing on several urban Forest Service buildings signals a distinct departure from Regional design philosophy, as it was defined by its superfluous ornamentation, which was not a part of the usual functionalist philosophy. The Art Deco Style is seen only during Phase III. Used exclusively for district or forest garages or office buildings, the few known examples (Animas District Office, Buena Vista Office, and garages at Steamboat Springs, Fort Collins, and Deadwood, South Dakota) utilized the characteristic geometric massing, stepped fronts and bold vertical and horizontal elements in their designs.

Several administrative buildings were converted from surplused temporary CCC buildings. These modular buildings were designed for quick assembly and disassembly, to ease portability. Their characteristic construction includes concrete slab, concrete pier and post foundations, simple drop-sided frame walls, sectioned into modular units of 4', 5', 6', or 8' sections, gable and bow roofs, also sectioned. Roofing material varied, but could include roll or tab asphalt shingles, tar paper, and wood shingles. Original windows were hopper type or fixed. The Service regularly modified their original design by adding additional doors and interior walls.

Several sites and buildings were converted to administrative use from other functions. These include tree nurseries, work camps, cow camps, resorts, ranches and complexes built by other Federal agencies. Many sites were not Forest Service related. Among those buildings that were not of Forest construction were some constructed by permittees, acquired from other Federal agencies, or included in private land acquisitions. These include nursery buildings, cowboy cabins, lodges, recreational cabins, phone line maintenance cabins, and former CCC camp buildings.

Several fire lookouts and recreational buildings and sites were evaluated in the report sample. Though administrative in function, lookouts represent a different aspect of Forest Service history, and their significance is best evaluated under different cultural criteria. Similarly, recreational design embodies different cultural and architectural characteristics, and is best evaluated separately. Both subjects are worthy of independent study. A large body of lookouts and related structures once existed throughout the Region. Table 5 lists some extant and demolished lookouts within Region 2. The few lookouts and recreational buildings evaluated here do not provide an adequate coverage of either typology. Architecturally,

recreational buildings are some of the best examples of Rustic design and CCC construction found in Colorado's National Forests. Similarly, fire lookouts represent some of the most purely functional and utilitarian examples of design and construction ever produced by the Forest Service.

The individualized nature of these sites requires that they be evaluated independently of their resemblance to traditional administrative sites. The general historical information of each site is incorporated into the site evaluations on file with the State Historic Preservation Office, and is summarized in the Site Summary, Inventory, and Results of Evaluation section.

Much of the significance of the evaluated sites and their buildings is embodied in their character and appearance. Location, feeling, and association are important to a property's capacity to convey its past, but setting, integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are the most important elements in defining the architectural and cultural significance of these sites. To meet the criteria for significance under the established themes of this survey, a property must have retained most of the physical features that characterize the respective period expressions. A preponderance of historic materials of the original design and site configuration should have been clearly discernible, and workmanship in construction and finish evident. Each building was evaluated for its individual significance, as well as for its contribution to the site as a whole. Buildings relocated to compatible environments, and those whose relocation occurred more than 50 years ago, were also considered. Buildings that have been covered in siding have an unknown degree of integrity of materials, and were negatively evaluated only for their apparent loss of design and feeling.

Conclusions

The following eight valuative criteria are based upon the NRHP's guidelines for significance and were developed to objectively evaluate each site's significance primarily under Criteria A and C.

Although a total score did not necessarily determine recommendations for eligibility to the NRHP, it does reflect a base of information by which each site may be compared to and contrasted with similar sites. Only a small percentage of administrative sites built or used by the Forest Service in Colorado remain in existence. Pages 315-318 at the end of this appendix list some administrative sites referenced in research that were not evaluated. Many, if not all of these sites, have been destroyed or are no longer in Forest Service possession. An even smaller percentage remain in the possession of the Forest Service and were available for evaluation. Nevertheless, the project sample was believed to be an excellent representative sample of Forest Service construction in the state. The criteria and associated scoring used in this study are listed below. Site listings by architectural phase and by Forest follow. Sites containing buildings from more than one era were considered to be of the era of the largest or most representative building. Dwellings and office buildings took precedence over garages, barns, toilets, and sheds. The listings by phase include known plan numbers and recommendations for significance.

Evaluative Criteria

1: Method of Construction. Forest Service architecture represented a wide range of styles, methods of construction, and craftsmanship. Sites were evaluated based upon the number of remaining examples from their buildings' class and the characteristics of these remaining examples. Non-standardized buildings were evaluated based on the number and characteristics of similar remaining buildings within the survey. Outstanding examples of sites of each style and method of construction (including Pioneer log-notching techniques) received an excellent rating. The remaining examples of the relatively few Rocky Mountain

Cabin, Spanish Colonial, Art Deco, Bungalow, and CCC temporary style buildings received a very good rating, as did those examples of the relatively numerous Rustic, Pueblo and Pioneer buildings that were still clearly identifiable, but less representative of their class due less masterful design or losses of integrity of design or construction. Rustic, Pueblo and Pioneer buildings that, though still identifiable, poorly reflected their style or method of construction received a good rating. Those buildings without any identifiable sense of style or organized method of construction retained no architectural significance, and received a 0 rating. Sites with multiple styles or methods of construction were evaluated based upon that of its most prominent building(s). Buildings not constructed by the Forest Service were evaluated separately.

Significance as an example of a particular style, material or method of construction, or level of craftsmanship:

(15) Excellent: Outstanding example of its class.

(10) Very Good: Very good example if many survive; good example if few survive.

(5) Good example: Identifiable as a particular style or method of construction, but not distinctive or especially representative.

(0) Of no architectural significance.

2: Age. The buildings have been grouped into three eras. Phase I began with the creation of the Forest Reserves in 1891 and ended with the start of the protection/custodial era in 1910. Phase II ran from 1911 until the start of the New Deal. Phase III encompassed the entire New Deal era, ending in 1942. Intact examples of older sites were rarer than younger ones and could be said to have had more significance.

Of eras defined by the major periods of development in the National Forests:

(10) Phase I: (pre-design era) 1891-1910.

(6) Phase II: (pre-CCC era) 1911-1932.

(3) Phase III: (CCC era) 1933-1942.

(0) Phase IV: (post-CCC era) 1943 to the present.

3: Association. Sites and/or buildings may have had a primary or secondary association with the community, forest, state, or nation, or with a prominent person or persons within or outside of its association with the Forest Service. Sites constructed entirely by New Deal agencies had a primary association with those agencies, and received an excellent rating. Sites maintained (painting buildings or cleaning) by New Deal agencies had a secondary association with them, and received a very good rating. Sites with association only with Forest Service administration received a good rating, and sites with no Forest Service or other significant associations received a fair/poor rating. Fire lookouts, because of their primary role in the protection of the forests, received an excellent rating.

(15) Excellent: Of primary association with the development, protection, and administration of the Forests or New Deal agency(s).

(10) Very good: Of secondary association with the development, protection, and administration of the Forests or New Deal agency(s).

(5) Good: Of secondary association loosely connected with the development, protection, and administration of the Forests.

(0) Fair/Poor: No significant association with the development, protection, and administration of the Forests or other known events or persons.

4: Landmark. Sites and buildings used for public administration were more identifiable and have more local and statewide association with the Forest Service than those more remote sites not generally seen by the public. Sites whose primary purpose was public use received an excellent rating. Buildings that received heavy public use (urban ranger stations) received a very good rating. Sites that received light public use (rural ranger stations, supervisor warehouses, ranger residences, and work centers) received a good rating. Acquired sites with little or no association with the development or administration of the Forests received a fair/poor rating.

(15) Excellent: A site or building which may be taken as or is perceived to be a symbol for the community, forest, or region as a whole.

(10) Very Good: A conspicuous and familiar site or building within the context or consciousness of the community, forest, or region.

(5) Good: A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context or consciousness of the immediate area.

(0) Fair/Poor: Not particularly conspicuous or familiar.

5: Architectural Philosophy. The architecture of the Region exhibited a wide variability in its representation of Forest Service values and philosophy. The Rustic Style of Phase III was acknowledged to be the Service's best expression of harmony with nature and regionally responsive design. Phase I and II buildings and Phase III non-Rustic styles were less expressive of Forest Service values, and received a very good rating. Acquired sites and buildings and those unidentifiable as Forest Service design or construction receive a fair/poor rating.

(15) Excellent: Perfectly reflective of Forest Service architectural philosophy of harmony with nature and regional design.

(10) Very Good: Moderately reflective of Forest Service architectural philosophy.

(5) Fair/Poor: Poorly or not at all reflective of Forest Service architectural philosophy.

6: Building Integrity. Buildings with major alterations, such as exterior renovations or additions to the primary elements of a design that have irreversibly altered the essential overall character of the design, received a fair/poor rating. Buildings with moderate alterations like new siding inconsistent with the original appearance or materials, or replaced windows, doors, porch railings or other secondary structural components received a good rating. Buildings with minor alterations like non-original doors, window screens, or roofing received a very good rating. Buildings perfectly reflective of their original materials and design features received an excellent rating. The state of deterioration was evaluated for its impact on the physical integrity and appearance of the building. Simpler buildings have fewer character-defining elements and can tolerate less physical change before a significant loss of integrity occurs.

(0) Excellent: No changes or very minor alterations.

(-10) Good: Minor changes which do not destroy character; replaced doors, aluminum screens, new roofing, etc.

(-5) Very Good: Overall character recognizable but undermined, because of replaced windows, modern siding, removed doors, etc.

(-15) Fair/Poor: Altered beyond recognition; major renovations, additions, etc.

7: Site Integrity. Sites that retain all buildings essential to the character of the site received a 0 rating. Sites recognizable as an administrative site but that have lost significant buildings or structures or have had non-sympathetic additions of new buildings received a good rating. Sites that had lost some buildings but retained enough to identify their original function, or had new buildings or structures which did not negatively impact the integrity of the older ones received a very good rating. Sites perfectly reflective of their respective site typology (ranger station, guard station, work center, etc.) and that retained their original contextual relationship to the site, each other, and associated features received an excellent rating. Associated buildings and structures like toilets, spring developments, hitching posts, etc., were considered to contribute to the value of the site as built representations of the way officers lived and administered the National Forests.

(0) Excellent: No changes or very minor alterations.

(-5) Very Good: Minor changes which do not destroy the character of the site; loss or addition of unsympathetic landscaping, sidewalks, etc.

(-10) Good: Original character still evident, but site altered by loss of or addition of unsympathetic buildings, fences, etc.

(-15) Fair/Poor: Altered beyond recognition; major building or feature loss or addition.

8: Some sites exhibit unusual elements of setting, design, construction, or detailing, or have characteristics not represented by the other criteria. Those sites that represent the first use of a style, type, or method of construction received five additional points.

(5) One or more

(0) None

Errata

The recommendations of eligibility for the following sites were incorrectly valued in Appendix B tables. Please note that these recommendations are not final determinations of eligibility. Consult the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado, for final determinations.

Under the Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era, Pre-CCC Era (1911 - 1932):

Page	Correction
297	Bar HL GS Cabin's score should be 26.
298	Summit Creek RS's Recommended Significance should be NS (Not significant).

Under the Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era, CCC Era (1933-1942):

Page	Correction
300	Treasure GS's score should be 38.

300 Cold Springs RS's score should be 43.

301 Vallecito WC's Recommended Significance should be NS (Not Significant).

301 Rollinsville WC's score should be 3.

301 San Juan (Animas) Supervisor's Warehouse's Recommended Significance should be NS (Not Significant).

301 Seedhouse GS's Recommended Significance should be NS (Not Significant).

302 Gunnison Supervisor's Warehouse's Recommended Significance should be NS (Not Significant).

302 Buena Vista Office's score should be 43.

303 Cochetopa (Salida) Supervisor's Warehouse's Recommended Significance should be NS (Not Significant).

Under the Quantitative Analysis and Scoring by Forest:

Page Correction

305 Roosevelt National Forest's Rollinsville Work Center score under Evaluative Criteria 7 should be -15, for a total score of 3

306 Grand Mesa National Forest's Cold Springs Ranger Station's score under Evaluative Criteria 1 should be 15, for a total score of 43.

308 San Isabel National Forest's Buena Vista Town Site's scores under Evaluative Criteria 7 and 8 should be 0 and 5, respectively, for a total score of 43.

312 San Juan National Forest's Treasure Guard Station score under Evaluative Criteria 7 should be -5, for a total score of 38.

313 White River National Forest's Bar HL Guard Station score under Evaluative Criteria 1 and 8 should be 5 and 0, respectively, for a total score of 26.

Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era
Pre-Design Era (Pre-1911)

Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era
Pre-Design Era (Pre-1911)

Site (Current Names) Trinomial Number	Forest	Plan No.	Year	Score	Sig
Hog Park GS	Routt			55	S
Log Cabin			1910		
Storage Shed			1910		
Privy			c1925		
Fairview Peak Lookout	Gunnison		1907	50	S
Mad Creek RS	Routt			45	S
Barn			1907		
Bunkhouse			1960		
Ward Lake GS	Grand Mesa			41	S
Admin. Building			1941		
Dwelling		B254	1926		
Storage		D4	c1903		
Glade GS	San Juan			41	S
Dwelling		B33	1916		
Garage			1935		
Barn			1905		
Woodshed			c1936		
Toilet			c1936		
Fitton GS	Rio Grande			40	S
Dwelling			1906		
Barn			1906		
Cayton GS Cabin	White River		1909	35	S
Alpine RS	Gunnison			21	S
Dwelling			1920		
Storage Barn			1907		
Barn			1937		
Miller Creek GS	White River			21	NS
Dwelling			1900		
Barn			1900		
West Elk RS Barn	White River		1909	15	NS
Lost Creek RS	White River			11	NS
Dwelling		D7	1933		
Bunkhouse		A5	1931		
Root Cellar			1934		
Shop			1936		
Barn			1907		

(click on image for a PDF version)

Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era
Pre-CCC Era (1911-1932)

Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era
Pre-CCC Era (1911-1932)

Site (Current Names) Trinomial Number	Forest	Plan No.	Year	Score	Sig
Beaver Creek CG Toilet	Rio Grande		1930	53	S
Monument Nursery/WC	Pike			50	S
Residence			1939		
Seed Extractory			1936		
Tree Packing Shed			1937		
Refrigeration Bldg.			1940		
Seed Storage Bldg.			1937		
Fire Bldg.			1930		
Equipment Shed			1937		
Carpenter Shop			1937		
Blacksmith Shop			1937		
Oil House			1930		
Pump House			1930		
Leon Peak Lookout	Grand Mesa		1911	46	S
Parkview Lookout	Routt		1915	46	S
River Springs WC	Rio Grande			46	S
Dwelling			1926		

Dwelling Shop Office Barn			1936 1932 1936 1932		
Buckhorn WC Large Bunkhouse Asst Dwelling Small Bunkhouse Office Garage/Shop	Roosevelt	 B145 B6	 1929 1933 1934 1939 1938	43	S
Lily Lake GS Dwelling Garage	White River		 1930 1930	41	S
Lost Man GS Cabin	White River		1913	41	S
Dorchester RS Cabin	Gunnison		1920	36	S
Turkey Springs GS Cabin Toilet	San Juan		 1929 1920	36	S
Grizzley Creek GS Cabin	Routt		1920	36	S
Derby RS Dwelling Barn	White River		 1913 1913	36	S
Bar HL GS Cabin	White River		1928	36	NS
Granite Peak GS Cabin	San Juan		c1915	31	S
Silver Falls GS Cabin Toilet Shed	San Juan		 1932 1932 1932	31	S
Bassam GS Cabin Barn	San Isabel		 1911 1917	31	S
Michigan River GS Dwelling	Routt	B121	 1914	26	S
South Fork GS Office Barn	Rio Grande	A6	 1931 c1932	26	NS
Platoro GS barn	Rio Grande		1930	25	NS
Aspen GS Dwelling Barn	White River	B150	 1938 c1920	23	S
Slate Creek RS Barn Garage	White River		 1917 1917	23	NS
Buford RS Dwelling Barn Root Cellar	White River	 A5	 1933 1931 1934	21	NS
McCormick Cabin	San Juan		1932	20	S
Long Branch RS Admin. Building Garage	Gunnison		 1924 1935	16	NS
Sapinero RS Dwelling Barn	Gunnison		 1912 1919	16	NS
Piedra GS Garage Storage Bldg. Wood House	San Juan		 1930 c1920 c1920	16	NS
Summit Creek GS Dwelling Garage	Routt		 1912 1921	16	S

Thompson Creek RS Dwelling Garage	White River		 c1930 c1930	16	NS
Stunner Phone Line Cabin	Rio Grande		1911	16	S
Cement Creek RS Wood Cabin Storage Shed Log Barn	Gunnison		 1920 c1940 c1940	13	NS
Meeker Ranger Residence Dwelling # 1 Dwelling # 2 Shop/Garage	White River	 B283	 1950 1933 1932	13	NS
Upper Saguache GS Dwelling Garage	Rio Grande		 1920 1920	11	NS
Hightower RS Shed	Grand Mesa	M1A	1929	3	NS
California Park RS Crewhouse Barn	Routt	 A3	 1932 1941	3	NS
San Carlos (LaVeta) WC	San Isabel		1930	0	NS
Bristol View WC Storage	Rio Grande		1930	-7	NS

(click on image for a PDF version)

Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era
CCC Era (1933-1942)

Quantitative Analysis and Ranking by Era
CCC Era (1933-1942)

Site (Current Names) Trinomial Number	Forest	Plan No.	Year	Score	Sig
Notch Mountain Shelter	White River		1933	68	S
Mesa Lakes RS Admin. Bldg. Dwelling Garage	Grand Mesa	 B168 B89 B58	 1940 1940 1941	63	S
Hahn's Peak Lookout	Routt		1942	63	S
Tigiwon Community Building	White River		1933	63	S
Lands End Observatory Shelter House Latrine	Grand Mesa	 B13	 1937 1937	58	S
Basalt RS Dwelling Barracks Garage/Shop	White River	 B164 B166 B171	 1936 1936 1936	58	S
Collbran RS Admin. Bldg. Dwelling Garage	Grand Mesa	 B52 B82 B189	 1937 1937 1937	53	S
Redfeather WC Admin. Bldg. Dwelling Assistant Dwelling Garage	Roosevelt	 B85 B53 B246 B6	 1937 1937 1941 1937	53	S
Taylor/Cebolla RD Office	Gunnison		1963	50	S
Idaho Springs Sup's Res. Dwelling Warehouse	Arapaho	 B118	 1939 1938	48	S
Stub Creek WC	Roosevelt			48	S

Dwelling Garage		B5 B229	1936 1939		
Dolores RS Dwelling No. 1 Dwelling No. 2 Office Garage	San Juan	 B2 B162 B3 B4	 1938 1940 1938 1940	48	S
Seedhouse Toilet	Routt		c1935	48	S
Crested Butte RS Admin. Bldg. Dwelling Shop/Barn	Gunnison	 B156 B97 B228	 1940 1940 1941	43	S
Treasure GS Office Toilet	San Juan	 A5	 1935 c1935	43	NS
Pyramid GS Dwelling Office Barn Blacksmith Shop	Routt	 A5	1934	43	S
Piney GS Cabin	White River	A4	1935	43	S
Saguache RS Dwelling Office Garage	Rio Grande	 B173 B137 B95	1939	43	S
Monte Vista Sup's Office Dwelling # 1 Dwelling # 2 Garage	Rio Grande	 B151 B218 B159	 1938 1938 1938	43	S
Cold Springs RS Dwelling Bunkhouse Shop/Barn	Grand Mesa	 B13 B304	 1937 1937 1935	38	S
Dunton GS Office Bldg.	San Juan	B150	1938	38	NS
Bailey WC Admin.istration Bldg. Dwelling Garage	Pike	 M87 M131	 1937 1937 1937	38	NS
Glenwood Sup's Warehouse Garage/Shop 5 Stall Garage	White River	 B178	 1936 1948	38	NS
Vallecito WC Office Oil House	San Juan	 B150	 1940 1940	36	S
Devil Mountain Lookout	San Juan	CL-100	1955	35	S
Rollinsville WC Shop/Storage Building Garage	Roosevelt		 c1933 1934	33	NS
Durango Sup's Resid. (7th Ave.) Dwelling Garage	San Juan	 B134 B176	 1938 1938	33	NS
Square Top Guard Station Office Barn	San Juan	 A6 B27	 1935 1935	33	NS
Pagosa Rangers Resid. #1 Dwelling Garage	San Juan	 B71 B207	 1937 1939	33	S
Rico Guard Station Dwelling	San Juan	 B233	 1939	33	NS

Office Barn		B234 B58	1939 1939		
San Juan (Animas) Sup's Warehouse	San Juan	B12	1936	33	S
Fairplay WC Dwelling Office Garage	Pike	 B123 B87 M267	 1937 1938 1937	33	NS
LaVeta Office	Pike		1936	33	S
Seedhouse GS Dwelling Barn/Garage	Routt	 A2	 1934 1936	33	S
Carbondale RS District Office (dwg) Zone Office Garage	White River	 B123 B87 B89	 1940 1937 1938	33	NS
Aspen RS Dwelling Sign Storage	White River	 B282	 1949 1945	33	NS
Brewery Creek GS	Rio Grande	M20	c1935	33	S
Eight Mile Lookout Tower Toilet	San Juan	CL- 100	 1963 1942	30	NS
Jersey Jim Lookout	San Juan		1963	30	NS
Benchmark Lookout	San Juan	CL- 100	1969	30	NS
Lone Cone GS Bunkhouse (Office) Garage	Uncompahgre	 B150	 1940 1940	28	NS
Gunnison Sup's Warehouse	Gunnison	B77	1936	28	S
Bayfield RS Dwelling (Former Barn) Office Garage	San Juan	 B30 B45 B26	 1937 1937 1937	28	NS
Mancos Rangers Resid. Dwelling Garage	San Juan	 B134 B176	 1938 1937	28	NS
Buffalo Creek WC Dwelling Office (Admin. Bldg.) Garage	Pike	 B454 M589	 c1937 c1937 c1937	28	NS
Buena Vista Office	San Isabel		1936	28	S
Minturn WC Office Dwelling	White River	 B252 B257	 1941 1941	28	NS
Sweetwater GS Bunkhouse	White River	B72	1937	28	NS
Norrie RS Office (Admin. Bldg.) Garage/Storage Bldg. Cabin	White River	 B150	 1940 1935 1935	28	NS
Norwood RS Office (Admin. Bldg.) Dwelling Garage	Uncompahgre	 B52	 1937 1937 1936	23	NS
Durango Rangers Resid. (8th Ave.) Dwelling Garage	San Juan	 B174 B176	 1938 1938	23	NS
San Isabel (Pueblo) Sup's Warehouse	San Isabel	B83	1937	23	NS

Cochetopa (Salida) Sup's Warehouse	San Isabel	95	c1938	23	S
Colorado Springs Sup's Warehouse	Pike	B77	1937	23	NS
Middle Park (Kremmling) RS Office Garage	Routt		 1938 1938	23	NS
Eagle RS Dwelling Office/Garage	White River	 B34 B71	 1938 1938	23	NS
Del Norte RS Garage Shop	Rio Grande	 B250 B237	 1941 1941	23	NS
Creede RS Dwelling Office	Rio Grande	 B190 B101	 1939 1939	23	NS
Lower Mancos Sup's Warehouse	San Juan	B6	1936	18	NS
Alvarado GS Barn	San Isabel		1934	18	NS
Seepage Creek Barn Site	Rio Grande		c1960	15	NS
Pagosa Ranger Resid. #2 Dwelling Garage	San Juan	 B134 B176	 1938 1938	13	NS
Trimble WC Office Storage Bldg. Tack Shed	San Juan	 B27	 1935 1956 1935	13	NS
East Bench Admin. Site Garage	Rio Grande		1940/ 1987	13	NS
Steamboat Springs Site II Garage	Routt		1936	11	NS
Idaho Springs WC Multipurpose Building	Arapaho		1938	-2	NS
Lake Isabel WC Office	San Isabel		1937	-15	NS

(click on image for a PDF version)

Quantitative Analysis and Scoring by Forest

Quantitative Analysis and Scoring by Forest

Arapaho National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Idaho Springs Sup.'s Office	15	3	15	10	10	-10	0	5	48
Idaho Springs Work Center	0	3	5	5	5	-10	-10	0	-2

Roosevelt National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Buckhorn Ranger Station	15	3	15	10	10	-5	-5	0	43
Redfeather Ranger Station	15	3	15	15	15	-10	-5	5	53

Rollinsville Work Center	10	3	5	5	5	-10	15	0	33
Stub Creek Work Center	10	3	15	10	15	0	-10	5	48

Grand Mesa National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Cold Springs Ranger Station	10	3	15	5	15	-5	-5	0	38
Collbran Ranger Station	15	3	15	10	15	-5	0	0	53
Hightower Ranger Station	5	3	5	5	5	-10	-10	0	3
Lands End Observatory	15	3	15	15	15	-5	-5	5	58
Leon Peak Lookout	15	6	15	10	15	-10	-5	0	46
Mesa Lakes Ranger Station	15	3	15	15	15	0	-5	5	63
Ward Lake Guard Station	10	6	15	15	10	-5	-10	0	41

Uncompahgre National Forest

Site (current name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Lone Cone Guard Station	15	3	15	5	10	-10	-10	0	28
Norwood Ranger Station	5	3	15	10	15	-15	-10	0	23

Gunnison National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Alpine Ranger Station	15	6	5	5	10	-10	-10	0	21
Cement Creek Ranger Station	10	3	10	5	5	-10	-10	0	13
Crested Butte Ranger Station	10	3	15	10	15	-10	0	0	43
Dorchester Ranger Station	10	6	15	10	5	-5	-10	5	36
Fairview Peak Lookout	10	10	15	10	15	-10	0	0	50
Gunnison Sup.'s Warehouse	10	3	5	5	15	-5	-5	0	28
Taylor/Cebolla Office	15	0	5	10	15	0	0	5	50
Long Branch Work Center	5	6	5	5	5	0	-10	0	16
Sapinero Ranger Station	10	6	10	5	10	-15	-10	0	16

Pike National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Bailey Work Center	10	3	5	10	15	-5	0	0	38
Buffalo Creek	10	3	5	50	10	-5	0	0	28

Work Center									
Fairplay Work Center	10	3	15	10	15	-10	-10	0	33
La Veta Office	15	3	15	10	10	-15	-10	5	33
Monument Nursery/Work Center	15	10	15	15	10	-10	-5	0	50
Pike Sup.'s Warehouse	10	3	15	5	10	-10	-10	0	23
San Carlos/ Spanish Peaks Work Center	0	0	5	5	5	-5	-10	0	0

San Isabel National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Alvarado Guard Station	10	3	5	5	10	-5	-10	0	18
Bassam Guard Station	10	6	5	5	10	-5	0	0	31
Buena Vista Town Site	15	3	5	10	10	-5	-10	0	28
Lake Isabel Work Center	0	0	5	5	5	-15	-15	0	-15
Salida Sup.'s Warehouse	15	3	5	5	10	-10	-5	0	23
San Isabel Sup.'s Warehouse	10	3	5	5	10	-5	-5	0	23

Rio Grande National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Beaver Creek Campground Toilet	10	3	15	10	15	0	0	0	53
Brewery Guard Station	15	3	5	5	10	-5	-5	5	33
Bristol View Work Center	0	3	5	5	5	-10	-15	0	-7
Creede Ranger Station	5	3	15	10	15	-15	-10	0	23
Del Norte Ranger Station	10	3	5	5	15	-5	-10	0	23
East Bench Administrative Site	5	3	15	0	5	-15	0	0	13
Fitton Guard Station	10	10	5	5	10	0	0	0	40
Monte Vista Sup.'s Residence	10	3	15	10	10	-5	0	0	43
Platoro Guard Station	5	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	25
River Springs Work Center	15	6	10	5	15	-5	-5	5	46
Saguache Ranger Station	15	3	5	10	10	-5	0	5	43
Seepage Creek Barn Site	10	0	5	5	5	-10	0	0	15
South Fork Guard Station	10	6	10	5	10	-10	-10	5	26
Stunner Line Cabin	10	6	5	5	5	-10	-5	0	16
(Upper) Saguache Guard Station	5	6	5	5	5	-10	-5	0	11

Routt National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
California Park Guard Station	5	3	5	5	10	-15	-10	0	3
Grizzley Creek Guard Station	15	6	5	5	10	0	-10	5	36
Hahn's Peak Lookout	15	3	15	15	15	-5	0	5	63
Hog Park Guard Station	15	10	5	5	10	-5	10	5	55
Kremmling Ranger Station	5	3	15	10	15	-15	-10	0	23
Mad Creek Ranger Station	15	10	10	5	10	0	-10	5	45
Michigan River Guard Station	10	6	10	5	10	-10	-10	5	26
Parkview Lookout	15	6	15	10	15	-10	-10	5	46
Pyramid Guard Station	10	3	5	5	15	0	0	5	43
Seedhouse Guard Station	10	3	5	5	15	-5	0	0	33
Seedhouse Outhouse	10	3	15	10	15	-5	0	0	48
Steamboat Site II	10	6	5	0	5	-5	-10	0	11
Summit Creek Guard Station	10	6	5	5	10	-10	-10	0	16

San Juan National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Aspen Guard Station	10	3	10	5	15	-10	-10	0	23
Bayfield Ranger Station	5	3	15	10	15	-10	-10	0	28
Benchmark Lookout	0	0	15	10	10	0	-5	0	30
Devil Mountain Lookout	5	0	15	10	10	0	-5	0	35
Dolores Ranger Station	10	3	15	10	10	0	0	0	48
Dunton Guard Station	10	3	15	5	15	-10	0	0	38
Durango Rangers Residence-8th Ave.	5	3	15	5	10	-15	0	0	23
Durango Sup.'s Residence-7th Ave.	10	3	15	5	15	-15	0	0	33
Eight Mile Lookout	0	0	15	10	10	0	-5	0	30
Glade Guard Station	15	6	10	5	10	-5	0	0	41
Granite Peak Guard Station	10	6	5	5	5	0	0	0	31
Jersey Jim Lookout	0	0	15	10	10	0	-5	0	30
Lower Mancos	10	3	10	10	10	-10	-15	0	18

Warehouse									
Mancos Rangers Residence	10	3	15	5	10	-15	0	0	28
Pagosa Springs Rangers Residence #1	15	3	15	10	10	-10	-10	0	33
Pagosa Springs Rangers Residence #2	5	3	5	5	10	-15	0	0	13
Piedra Guard Station	5	6	10	5	5	-5	-10	0	16
Rico Guard Station	10	3	15	5	15	-5	-10	0	33
San Juan Sup's Garage/Animas District Office	10	3	10	10	10	-10	-5	5	33
Silver Falls Guard Station	15	6	5	5	10	-5	-5	0	31
Square Top Guard Station	10	3	10	5	10	0	-5	0	33
Treasure Guard Station	10	3	15	5	10	0	0	0	43
Trimble Work Center	10	3	5	5	5	-5	-10	0	13
Turkey Springs Guard Station	10	6	5	5	10	0	0	0	36
Vallecito Work Center	10	6	15	5	15	-5	-10	0	36

White River National Forest

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Aspen Ranger Station	5	3	15	10	15	-10	-10	5	33
Bar HL Guard Station	10	6	5	5	10	-5	0	5	36
Basalt Ranger Station	15	3	15	10	15	-5	0	5	58
Buford Ranger Station	10	6	10	5	10	-10	-10	0	21
Carbondale Ranger Station	10	3	15	10	15	-10	-10	0	33
Cayton Guard Station	10	10	15	5	10	-5	-10	0	35
Derby Ranger Station	15	6	5	5	10	-5	0	0	36
Eagle Ranger Station	5	3	10	10	15	-10	-10	0	23
White River Sup.'s Warehouse	15	3	5	5	15	-5	0	0	38
Lily Lake Guard Station	15	6	5	5	10	0	0	0	41
Lost Creek Ranger Station	5	6	5	5	10	-10	-10	0	11
Lost Man Guard Station	15	6	10	5	10	-5	0	0	41
Meadow Mountain Line Cabin	10	3	10	5	5	-10	-5	0	18
Meeker Ranger's Residence	5	3	5	10	10	-10	-10	0	13
Miller Creek Guard Station	10	6	5	5	10	-10	-5	0	21
Minturn Work Center	5	3	15	10	15	-10	-10	0	28
Norrie Ranger Station	5	3	15	5	15	-10	-10	5	28

Notch Mountain Shelter	15	3	15	15	15	0	0	5	68
Piney Guard Station	10	3	5	5	15	0	0	5	43
Slate Creek Ranger Station	5	3	10	5	10	0	-10	0	23
Sweetwater Guard Station	10	3	5	5	15	-10	0	0	28
Thompson Creek Ranger Station	10	6	5	5	10	-10	-10	0	16
Tigiwon Community Building	15	3	15	15	15	-5	0	5	63
West Elk Ranger Station	5	10	5	5	5	-5	-10	0	15

Non-Forest Service Sites

Site (Current Name)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
AG Ranch	n/a	6	10	0	5	-5	-10	5	11
Briggsdale Work Center	n/a	6	5	15	5	-10	-10	0	11
Buena Vista Barn Site	n/a	3	5	0	5	-10	-10	0	-7
Carrizo Work Center	n/a	3	10	15	5	-10	-10	0	13
Cataract Lake Cabins	n/a	3	5	0	5	-5	0	0	8
Crystal Lakes Work Center	n/a	6	5	0	5	-10	-5	0	1
Estes Park Ranger Station	5	3	5	10	15	-10	-5	5	28
Iron City Cabin	n/a	10	10	10	5	-5	-5	0	25
McCormick Cabin	n/a	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	20
Meadow Mountain Ranch	n/a	6	5	0	5	-10	-10	0	-4
Off Cow Camp	n/a	6	5	0	5	0	0	0	16
Ptarmigan Ranch	n/a	3	0	0	5	-10	-10	0	-12
Shadow Mountain Village	n/a	3	10	10	5	-10	-10	5	13
Soda Creek Homestead	n/a	3	0	10	5	-5	0	0	13

(click on image for a PDF version)

Former Administrative Sites, Not Evaluated

Arapaho National Forest

Ranger Station, Dickey
Ranger Station, Empire
Ranger Station, Hot Sulphur Springs
Ranger Station, Idlewild

Roosevelt National Forest

Ranger Station, Old Man

Arapaho/Roosevelt

Residence, Steamboat Springs dwelling and garage
Guard Station, Cattle Creek
Guard Station, Capitol Creek
Guard Station, Gore Creek

Grand Mesa

Ranger Station, Coon Creek Ranger Station - demolished by CCC F-16-C between 1934 and 1942
Supervisor's Residence, Delta
Ranger Station, Silesca
Ranger Station, Cedaredge
SW, Grand Junction Warehouse/Garage
Ranger Station, West Muddy

Uncompahgre

Unknown, Beaver Dams (No.32)
Unknown, Dallas
Unknown, Horsefly
Unknown, Jackson
Unknown, Monitor
Unknown, Nate Creek
Unknown, Nellie Creek
Unknown, Pelham
Unknown, Taberquache
Unknown, Transfer Well
Ranger Station, Columbine
Ranger Station, Cortez

Gunnison

Ranger Station, Pitkin Ranger Station Built by F-71-C in 1941
Office, Paonia

Grand Mesa/Uncompahgre/Gunnison

Ranger Station, Ohio Creek
Guard Station, Big Meadows
Ranger Station, Big Creek
Ranger Station, Soap Creek
Ranger Station, Black Mesa
Residence, Gunnison dwelling and garage
Ranger Station, Paonia
Guard Station, Fruita
Ranger Station, Pelham
Ranger Station, Clay Creek
Ranger Station, Willow Creek

Ranger Station, Old Agency
Guard Station, Anthracite
Ranger Station, Minnesota
Ranger Station, Muddy District
Ranger Station, Parkview
Guard Station, Willow Creek
Ranger Station, Taylor Park
Ranger Station, Taylor River
Ranger Station, Upper Cement Creek
Ranger Station, Niagrara
Ranger Station, Mosca
Ranger Station, Spring Creek
Ranger Station, Brush Creek
Ranger Station, Gothic
Ranger Station, Washington Gulch
Ranger Station, Pittsburgh
Ranger Station, Englehart Ranger Station - demolished by CCC F-16-C between 1934 and 1942
Ranger Station, Surface Creek Ranger Station - maintained by CCC F-16-C between 1934 and 1942

Pike/San Isabel

Ranger Station, Indian Creek
Ranger Station, Woodland Park
Ranger Station, Hardscrabble
Ranger Station, Cottonwood
Ranger Station, Malachite

San Isabel

Unknown, Black Bear (S21, T 31 S, R 69 W)
Unknown, Camp Cuchara (S6 and 7, T 30 S, R 68 W)
Unknown, Camp Dean (S 26, T 31 S, R 69 W)
Unknown, Little Santa Clara (S 22, T 30 S, R 67 W)
Unknown, North Fork (S 16, T 32 S, R 69 W)
Ranger Station, Beulah
Ranger Station, Huerfano
Ranger's Residence, La Veta Ranger's Residence
Ranger Station, Westcliffe

Rio Grande

Guard Station, Carnero Guard Station torn down in 1990
Guard Station, Alamosa
Guard Station, Alder
Guard Station, Rock Creek
Guard Station, Upper Crossing

Routt

Ranger Station, Counting
Ranger Station, Buffalo Pass 1909
Ranger Station, Camp Creek 1909
Ranger Station, Big Red Park 1910
Ranger Station, Whiskey Park 1910
Ranger Station, Rabbit ears (5 Spruce) 1913
Ranger Station, Summit Creek
Ranger Station, Bears Ears (Elkhead) 1915
Ranger Station, Eagle Rocks 1912
Ranger Station, Walden
Ranger Station, Bears Ears (Hayden)
Ranger Station, Steamboat
Ranger Station, Lost Park
Ranger Station, Hayden
Ranger Station, Lynx Pass
SW, Steamboat Springs Warehouse/Garage
Ranger Station, Walden

San Juan

Residence, Westcliffe
Residence, Battlement
Residence, Reder
Ranger Station, 25 Mesa
Ranger Station, Columbine
Ranger Station, Cottonwood
Ranger Station, Stoner
Unknown, Trimble Springs Station
Ranger Station, Yellow Jacket
Ranger Station, Cimaron

White River

Guard Station, Wheeler
Guard Station, Bear River
Guard Station, Gore Pass
Guard Station, Oak Creek
Guard Station, Woody
Guard Station, Yeoman Park
Ranger's Residence, Glenwood Springs Ranger's Residence
Guard Station, Sweetwater

Montezuma

Unknown, Willow Springs
Unknown, Disappointment
Unknown, Priest Gulch
Unknown, Moqui
Unknown, Trout Lake
Unknown, Cornet
Unknown, Bilk Creek

Unknown, Wilson
Unknown, Flat Top

Appendic C: Rocky Mountain Region Building Plan Inventory

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
ARAPAHO	EMPIRE R.S. dwelling			C1979	1936
ARAPAHO	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	1936
BIGHORN	GREYBULL R.S. repair shop			F6909 SR	
BIGHORN	HUNTER R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	
BIGHORN	TYRELL R.S. dwelling				
BIGHORN	TYRELL R.S. dwelling				
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER R.S. dwelling		C.C.C. BUILDING		
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER R.S. garage-storage		C.C.C. BUILDING		
BLACK HILLS	ROCHFORD R.S. dwelling			F8745 SR	
BLACK HILLS	ROCHFORD R.S. garage		OLD	C6018	
BLACK HILLS	SUNDANCE R.S. garage		R7		1936
G.M./UNC.	DELTA SUPERVISOR dwelling			F5947 SR	
G.M./UNC.	LONE CONE G.S. garage		OLD MAN		
G.M./UNC.	NORWOOD R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	1936
GUNNISON	GUNNISON GARAGE			F5871 SR	
GUNNISON	GUNNISON GARAGE			F5634 SR	
GUNNISON	SAPINERO R.S. dwelling		PLAN Y		1912
MANITOU PARK	comb. building		RESETTLEMENT ADM.	F8508 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	LARAMIE fence plan			F5614 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	POLE MOUNTAIN R.S. bunkhouse		R2	C3965	
MEDICINE BOW	POLE MOUNTAIN R.S. equipment shed		R2	D4357	
MEDICINE BOW	POLE MOUNTAIN R.S. shop			F3972 fl	
NEBRASKA	BESSEY R.S. dwelling			F3970 SR	
NEBRASKA	NIOBRARA R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	
PIKE	BUFFALO CREEK R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	
PIKE	DEVILS HEAD LOOKOUT cabin		REGION 6		1950
PIKE	DEVILS HEAD LOOKOUT dwelling		REGION 4		1950
PIKE	MONUMENT NURSERY		IMP. PLAN	F7044 LR	
RIO GRANDE	ALAMOSA G.S. dwelling		OLD		
RIO GRANDE	PLATORO G.S. comb. building		CENTENNIAL		
RIO GRANDE	RIVER SPRINGS R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	
ROUTT	SEEDHOUSE R.S. garage and barn		SEEDHOUSE	F4817 SR	1936
ROUTT	WALDEN R.S. dwelling #1			F5745 SR	
SAN ISABEL	HUERFANO R.S. admin. building			F6646 SR	
SAN JUAN	DOLORES R.S. dwelling #1			F5946 SR	
SAN JUAN	GLADE R.S. tool shed			C4442	
WHITE RIVER	EAGLE R.S. dwelling			F5745 SR	
WHITE RIVER	PYRAMID R.S. dwelling		PYRAMID	4742 SR	1934
WHITE RIVER	TIGIWON COMMUNITY HOUSE			F5563 SR	
WHITE RIVER	TIGIWON COMMUNITY HOUSE		TIGIWON	F4665 SR	
WHITE RIVER	WEST ELK R.S.			C6600	1937
ROUTT	MICHIGAN CREEK T.S. admin. building	1		F5316 SR	1937
ROUTT	MICHIGAN CREEK T.S. garage	1		5316 SR	1937
WHITE RIVER	SWEETWATER G.S. admin. building	1-A			
ROOSEVELT	FORT COLLINS HDQRTRS. garage-shop	108		F5714 SR	
BLACK HILLS	ROCHFORD R.S. admin. bldg.	115	HOT SULPHUR	F5557 SR	1936
SAN ISABEL	BUENA VISTA R.S. comb. building	117	BUENA VISTA	F5546 SR	1936

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
G.M./UNC.	CEDAREDGE barn-garage	132		F5491 SR	
PIKE	FAIRPLAY R.S. garage-barn	132	TENSLEEP	F5491 SR	
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. warehouse and barn	132	WAPITI	F5491 SR	
ROOSEVELT	STUB CREEK G.S. barn-garage	132A		F5491 SR	
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. warehouse and barn	132A	WAPITI	F5491 SR	
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. barn-garage	136	STANDARD	F5533 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. pump house	137	TEPEE	F5519 SR	
BIGHORN	GREYBULL R.S. garage	144	BAILEY	F5558 SR	1938
BIGHORN	HUNTER R.S. garage	144	BAILEY	F5558 SR	1937
BIGHORN	LOVELL R.S. garage-office	144	BAILEY	F5558 SR	1939
MEDICINE BOW	SARATOGA R.S. garage	144	BAILEY	F5558 SR	
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. garage-storage	144	BAILEY	F5558 SR	
PIKE	BUFFALO CREEK R.S. garage-storage	144	BAILEY	F5558 SR	
RIO GRANDE	CREEDE R.S. garage-storage	144			
G.M./UNC.	25-MESA R.S. dwelling	149		F5611 SR	
NEBRASKA	NIOBRARA R.S. admin. building	156A		F6604 SR	
SAN ISABEL	LA VETA R.S. comb. building	29			
ARAPAHO	ECHO LAKE PICNIC GROUNDS stone toilet	30		F5290 SR	
ARAPAHO	ARAPAHO SPRGS. PICNIC GRDS. spring house	33		F5234 SR	
ARAPAHO	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	1936
BIGHORN	HUNTER R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	ROCHFORD R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	
NEBRASKA	NIOBRARA R.S. dwelling	34		F5296 SR	
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	
PIKE	BUFFALO CREEK R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	
RIO GRANDE	RIVER SPRINGS R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	
ROUTT	WALDEN R.S. dwelling #1	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	1937
WHITE RIVER	EAGLE R.S. dwelling	34	HOT SULPHUR	F5296 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	SUNDANCE R.S. dwelling	36		F5745 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. dwelling	36	BEULAH	F5295 SR	
G.M./UNC.	NORWOOD R.S. dwelling	36	BUELAH	F5295 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	ENCAMPMENT R.S. dwelling	36	BEULAH	F5295 SR	
SHOSHONE	DUBOIS R.S. dwelling	36	WAPITI	F5295	1937
WHITE RIVER	EAGLE R.S. dwelling	36		F5295 SR	
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. dwelling	37	CRANDALL	F5217 SR	
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. dwelling	37	CRANDALL	F5217 SR	1936
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. comb. building No. 1	38	STANDARD	F5201 SR	1936
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. comb. building No. 2	39	CRANDALL	F5204 SR	1936
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. comb. building	39	PACTOLA	F5204 SR	
BIGHORN	HUNTER R.S. barn	41	BIGHORN	F5250 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	JUNCTION R.S. barn	41	HUNTER	F5250 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	ENCAMPMENT R.S. barn	41	HUNTER	F5250 SR	
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. barn	41	BIGHORN	F5250 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	SUNLIGHT R.S. barn	41	BIGHORN	F5250 SR	1938
SHOSHONE	DUBOIS R.S. barn	41A	HUNTER	F5250 SR	1936
SHOSHONE	LOUIS LAKE G.S. guard house	45	STANDARD	F5464 SR	1936
SAN ISABEL	LA VETA R.S. comb. building	48	LA VETA	F5132 SR	
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. dwelling	54			
BLACK HILLS	HARNEY R.S. dwelling	60		D3439	
ROOSEVELT	OLD MAN R.S. dwelling	60		F5564 SR	
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. dwelling	60		F5564 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
RIO GRANDE	BRISTOL VIEW R.S. barn	64		F5284 SR	
RIO GRANDE	BRISTOL VIEW R.S. hay shed	65		F5282 SR	
ROOSEVELT	MT. THORODIN LOOKOUT tower	65059			
G.M./UNC.	DELTA garage	68	SHERIDAN	F5353	1936
G.M./UNC.	NORWOOD R.S. garage	69	FOX PARK	F5315 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	FOX PARK R.S. garage & equip. building	69		F5315 SR	1934
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. garage-storage	69	FOX PARK	F5315 SR	1936
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. warehouse	69a	FOX PARK	F5315 SR	1938
BIGHORN	SABAN R.S. comb. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	1937
BIGHORN	HUNTER R.S. comb. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	REDER R.S. garage-office	71	REDER	F5317 SR	1936
G.M./UNC.	25-MESA R.S. admin. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	1936
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. comb. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	
RIO GRANDE	RIVER SPRINGS R.S. comb. bldg.	71	REDER (REVERSED)	F5317 SR	
ROUTT	WALDEN R.S. comb. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	1936
SAN JUAN	TRIMBLE SPRINGS STATION comb. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	
SHOSHONE	DUBOIS R.S. comb. building	71	REDER	F5317 SR	1936
WHITE RIVER	EAGLE R.S. comb. building	71A	REDER	F5317 SR	1936
BLACK HILLS	PACTOLA R.S. comb. building	72	PACTOLA	F5462 SR	VOID
SHOSHONE	WAPITI comb. building	72	PACTOLA	F5462 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. comb. building	72	PACTOLA	F5462 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	SUNLIGHT R.S. comb. building	72	PACTOLA	F6204 SR	
WHITE RIVER	SWEETWATER G.S. comb. building	72	PACTOLA	F5462 SR	1937
BLACK HILLS	HARNEY R.S. garage-barn	73	SPEARFISH	F5319 SR	
BLACK HILLS	REDER R.S. barn	73	SPEARFISH	F5319 SR	
BLACK HILLS	SPEARFISH R.S. barn-storage	73	SPEARFISH	F5319 SR	
BLACK HILLS	PACTOLA R.S. barn-garage	74	PACTOLA	F5463 SR	
G.M./UNC.	COLD SPRINGS R.S. admin. bldg.	75	BEULAH	F5288 SR	1937
SAN ISABEL	BEULAH R.S. comb. building	75	BEULAH	F5288 SR	
SAN JUAN	COTTONWOOD R.S. comb. building	75	BUELAH	F5288 SR	
BLACK HILLS	HARNEY R.S. dwelling	77	DISTRICT	F5525	
BLACK HILLS	SPEARFISH R.S. admin. building	78	SPEARFISH	F5556 SR	
G.M./UNC.	GRAND JUNCTION garage	82		F5561 SR	
SHOSHONE	CODY warehouse	83	LANDER	F5456 SR	1936
SHOSHONE	LANDER warehouse	83	LANDER	F5456 SR	1936
RIO GRANDE	RIVER SPRINGS R.S. barn-garage	89	EAGLE	F5552 SR	
SHOSHONE	MIDDLE FORK R.S barn	89	EAGLE	F5552 SR	1937
WHITE RIVER	EAGLE R.S. garage	89	EAGLE	F5552 SR	1936
WHITE RIVER	CARBONDALE R.S. barn-garage	89	EAGLE	F5552 SR	1938
BIGHORN	SOUTH TONGUE comb. building	9	SOUTH TONGUE	F5099 SR	1938
MEDICINE BOW	LARAMIE garage-warehouse	95		F5450 SR	1936
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA HDQRTRS. garage-shop	95		F5450 SR	
ROUTT	SEEDHOUSE R.S. dwelling	A-2		C4465	1934
WHITE RIVER	NORRIE G.S. comb. building	A-2		C4465	
G.M./UNC.	LONE CONE G.S. dwelling	A-3			
ROUTT	CALIFORNIA PARK R.S. dwelling	A-3	ONE RM. FRAME HOUSE	C4142	1932
SAN JUAN	ASPEN R.S. dwelling	A-3			
WHITE RIVER	THOMPSON CREEK R.S. dwelling	A-3		C-2408	
MEDICINE BOW	JACK CREEK R.S. cabin	A-4		C4442	
SAN JUAN	SILVER FALLS cabin	A-4			
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. bunkhouse	A-4	STANDARD	C4442	1942
WHITE RIVER	PINEY R.S. cabin	A-4			1939
ARAPAHO	WHEELER G.S. comb. building	A-5		D4289	
MEDICINE BOW	SANDSTONE R.S. comb. building	A-5	PYRAMID	F4774 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
SAN JUAN	TREASURE G.S. comb. building	A-5		F4316 SR	
SAN JUAN	YELLOW JACKET G.S. comb. bldg.	A-5		F4316 SR	
SAN JUAN	SQUARE TOP G.S. comb. building	A-5		C4142	
SHOSHONE	ISHAWOOA comb. building	A-5	STANDARD R-2	F4316 SR	1935
WHITE RIVER	BUFORD R.S. comb. building	A-5	STANDARD R-2	F4316 SR	1933
WHITE RIVER	PYRAMID R.S. comb. building	A-5	PYRAMID	F4774 SR	1934
WHITE RIVER	LOST CREEK comb. building	A-5	STANDARD R-2	F4316 SR	1931
BLACK HILLS	JUNCTION R.S. admin. building	A-6		D4444	
RIO GRANDE	SOUTH FORK G.S. comb. building	A-6		D4444	
WHITE RIVER	GLENWOOD SPRINGS garage	B-1			
WHITE RIVER	THOMPSON CREEK R.S. garage	B-2		C-2408	
WHITE RIVER	SWEETWATER G.S. six horse barn	B-2			
WHITE RIVER	MEEKER R.S. dwelling No. 1	B-283			
ROOSEVELT	REDFEATHER R.S. garage-shop	B-6	MANCOS	F5829 SR	
WHITE RIVER	GLENWOOD GARAGE	B1	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	F5634 SR	1936
RIO GRANDE	CREEDE R.S. admin. building	B101	HAYDEN	F6168 SR	
ROUTT	HAYDEN R.S. admin. building	B101	HAYDEN	F6168 SR	1938
HARNEY	HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT lookout building	B102			
BLACK HILLS	DEADWOOD HDQRTRS garage	B107	DEADWOOD	F6374 SR	
WHITE RIVER	YAMPA R.S. comb. building	B108	YAMPA	F6164 SR	1938
ARAPAHO	CUB CREEK PICNIC GROUNDS latrine	B115		F6134 SR	
ARAPAHO	WEST CHICAGO CR. PICNIC GROUNDS latrine	B115		F6134 SR	
ARAPAHO	ISLAND PARK PICNIC GROUNDS	B115			
ARAPAHO	LAKEVIEW CAMPGROUND	B115			
SHOSHONE	WAPITI guard station	B117	WAPITI	F6165 SR	1938
ARAPAHO	IDAHO SPRINGS SUP. HDQRTRS garage-stor.	B118	IDAHO SPRINGS	F6159 SR	
ARAPAHO	BERTHOUD PASS WATER SPTS AREA concession	B119		F6166 SR	
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. garage-shop	B12		F5616 SR	
ROUTT	MICHIGAN CREEK R.S. dwelling	B121	MICHIGAN CREEK	F6368 SR	1937
PIKE	FAIRPLAY R.S. dwelling	B123	FAIRPLAY	F6373 SR	
WHITE RIVER	CARBONDALE R.S. dwelling	B123	FAIRPLAY	F6373 SR	1940
G.M./UNC.	COLD SPRINGS R.S. dwelling	B13	COLD SPRINGS	F5687 SR	1937
WHITE RIVER	FRENCH CREEK POWDWER CACHE powder magazine	B130		F6359 SR	
G.M./UNC.	DELTA SUPERVISOR garage	B131	DELTA 4-CAR GARAGE	F6590 SR	1938
NEBRASKA	NIOBRARA R.S. equip. building and barn	B133		F6588 SR	
RIO GRANDE	SAGUACHE R.S. dwelling	B134			
SAN ISABEL	HUERFANO R.S. dwelling	B134	HUERFANO	F6617 SR	
SAN ISABEL	LA VETA R.S. dwelling	B134	HUERFANO	F6617 SR	
SAN JUAN	MANCOS R.S. dwelling	B134	HUERFANO	F6617 SR	
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. dwelling No. 1	B134	HUERFANO	F6617 SR	
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. dwelling No. 2	B134	HUERFANO	F6617 SR	
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. asst. dwelling	B135	IDLEWILD	A6859	
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER SUP. DWELLINGS dwell. No.1	B136	CUSTER #1	F7091 SR	
RIO GRANDE	SAGUACHE R.S. admin. building	B137	HUERFANO	F6639 SR	
SAN ISABEL	HUERFANO R.S. admin. building	B137	HUERFANO	F6639 SR	
MANITOU PARK	superintendents residence	B138	RESETTLEMENT ADM.	F6350 SR	
HARNEY	HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT latrine	B139			
ARAPAHO	SLATE CREEK G.S. dwelling	B14		F5609 SR	
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. comb. bldg.	B145	BUCKHORN	F5925 SR	
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. comb. building	B145	BUCKHORN	F6848 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
SAN ISABEL	HUERFANO R.S. garage-shop	B149	HUERFANO	F6646 SR	
SHOSHONE	HORSE CREEK R.S. barn-garage	B15	STANDARD	F5617	
BIGHORN	MEDICINE WHEEL R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	6605 SR	1942
BIGHORN	SHELL R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	1941
BIGHORN	BIG GOOSE R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	1940
BIGHORN	BURGESS R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	1940
BLACK HILLS	HARDY R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
G.M./UNC.	LONE CONE G.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL		
G.M./UNC.	SILESCA R.S. admin. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	1937
MEDICINE BOW	CENTENNIAL R.S. admin. bldg.	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
PIKE	LAKE GEORGE R.S. comb. bldg.	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
SAN JUAN	VALLECITO G.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
SAN JUAN	ASPEN R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
SAN JUAN	DUNTON G.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
SHOSHONE	TANNER PÁRK G.S dwelling	B150	TANNER PARK	F6605 SR	
WHITE RIVER	NORRIE G.S. guard station	B150	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	
WHITE RIVER	BASALT R.S. comb. building	B150	CENTENNIAL (modified)	F6605SR	
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA HDQRTRS. dwelling No. 1	B151	MONTE VISTA	F6757 SR	
ARAPAHO	DICKEY R.S. comb. build.	B156	KREMMLING	F6604 SR	
ARAPAHO	KREMMLING R.S. comb. bldg.	B156	CRESTED BUTTE	F6604 SR	
GUNNISON	CRESTED BUTTE R.S. comb. building	B156	CENTENNIAL	F6605 SR	1938
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER R.S. dwelling	B158	CUSTER	F6712 SR	
WHITE RIVER	BASALT R.S. dwelling	B158	CUSTER	F6712 SR	
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA HDQRTRS. garage	B159	MONTE VISTA	F6715 SR	
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. dwelling	B16	PORCH ALTERATION	F5217 SR	
BLACK HILLS	DEADWOOD garage-storage	B160	DEADWOOD	F6758 SR	
SAN JUAN	DOLORES R.S. dwelling No. 2	B162	DOLORES	F6755 SR	1938
WHITE RIVER	BASALT R.S. dwelling	B164	BASALT	F6728 SR	1941
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. dwelling No. 1	B165	DURANGO	F6717 SR	
WHITE RIVER	BASALT R.S. comb. building	B166	BASALT	F6729 SR	1941
G.M./UNC.	MESA LAKES admin. building	B168	BRUSH CREEK	F6798 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	BRUSH CREEK R.S. comb. bldg.	B168	BRUSH CREEK	F6798 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	LAPRELE R.S. comb. building	B168	BRUSH CREEK	F6798 SR	1941
WHITE RIVER	BASALT R.S. barn-garage	B171	BASALT	F6845 SR	1941
ARAPAHO	IDAHO SPRINGS SUP. HDQUARTERS dwelling	B172	IDAHO SPRINGS	F6855 SR	
RIO GRANDE	SAGUACHE R.S. dwelling	B173	DURANGO No. 2	F6961 SR	
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. dwelling No. 3	B174	DURANGO	F6936 SR	
PIKE	LAKE GEORGE R.S. garage	B175	LAKE GEORGE		
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. garage	B176	PAGOSA	F6824 SR	
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. garage	B176	PAGOSA	F6824 SR	
SAN JUAN	MANCOS R.S. garage	B176	PAGOSA	F6824 SR	
MANITOU PARK	fire house	B177	MANITOU	F6797 SR	
BIGHORN	SHERIDAN HDQRTRS dwelling	B178	SHERIDAN	F6990 SR	1940
ROUTT*	STEAMBOAT SUPERVISOR'S dwelling	B178	SHERIDAN	F6990 SR	1940
SHOSHONE	CODY supervisors dwelling	B178	SHERIDAN	F6990 SR	1940
WHITE RIVER	GLENWOOD SPRINGS dwelling	B178	SHERIDAN	F6990 SR	1940
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SUPERVISOR'S dwelling	B178A		F6990 SR	
WHITE RIVER	YAMPA R.S. garage-shop	B179	MANCOS	F6822 SR	1939
ROOSEVELT	DEADMAN LOOKOUT garage-latrine	B18			
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. admin. building	B18	PAGOSA	F5610 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. barn-garage	B18	(ROOF DETAIL)		
HARNEY	BEAR MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT garage-latrine	B180			
WHITE RIVER	YAMPA R.S. barn	B181	YAMPA	F6873 SR	1939
BLACK HILLS	HILL CITY SHOP repair shop	B183			
G.M./UNC.	GRAND JUNCTION SHOP service building	B183		F6898 SR	
G.M./UNC.	GRAND JUNCTION SHOP shop bldg.	B184		F6909 SR	
G.M./UNC.	COLLBRAN R.S. equipment shed	B189	COLLBRAN	F6951 SR	1939
ARAPAHO	KREMMLING R.S. dwelling	B190	KREMMLING	F6958 SR	
ARAPAHO	DICKEY R.S. dwelling	B190	KREMMLING	F6958 SR	
RIO GRANDE	CREEDE R.S. dwelling	B190	KREMMLING	F6958 SR	
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER R.S. garage	B192	CUSTER R.S.	G6967	
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER SUP. DWELLINGS garage	B193		F6966 SR	
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SUPERVISOR'S garage	B193	STANDARD	F6966 SR	1940
SHOSHONE	CODY garage	B193	STANDARD	F6966 SR	1940
WHITE RIVER	GLENWOOD SPRINGS garage	B193	STANDARD	F6966 SR	1941
ARAPAHO	SQUAW MT. LOOKOUT cabin	B194		F7034 SR	
BIGHORN	HUNTER MESA LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
BIGHORN	BLACK MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
BIGHORN	HIGH PARK LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
BLACK HILLS	SETH BULLOCK LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
HARNEY	CICERO PARK LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
HARNEY	MOUNT PISGAH LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
HARNEY	PARKER PEAK LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
HARNEY	BOULDER HILL LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
HARNEY	BEAR MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
MEDICINE BOW	SPRUCE MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
MEDICINE BOW	BLACK HALL MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
MEDICINE BOW	KENNADAY PEAK LOOKOUT building	B194			
MEDICINE BOW	ESTERBROOK LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
MONTEZUMA	JERSEY JIM LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
MONTEZUMA	GLADE MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
ROOSEVELT	MT. THORODIN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
ROOSEVELT	DEADMAN LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
SAN JUAN	EIGHT MILE LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
SHOSHONE	CLAYTON MT. LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
SHOSHONE	WINDY MT. LOOKOUT cabin	B194			
HARNEY	ELK MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT latrine	B196			
BIGHORN	MUDDY G.S. guard station	B197	STANDARD	F7031 SR	1937
HARNEY	SUMMIT RIDGE LOOKOUT comb. building	B197			
HARNEY	ELK MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT comb. building	B197			
BLACK HILLS	BOXELDER ORG. CAMP infirmary	B198	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOB MARSHALL ORG. CAMP infirmary	B198	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOB MARSHALL ORG. CAMP mess hall	B199	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOXELDER ORG. CAMP mess hall	B199	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
SAN JUAN	DOLORES R.S. dwelling No. 1	B2	DOLORES	F6029 SR	1937
WHITE RIVER	THOMPSON CREEK cabin	B2			
BLACK HILLS	HARDY R.S. barn	B20	BIG GOOSE	F5710 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOB MARSHALL ORG. CAMP recreation hall	B200	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOXELDER ORG. CAMP rec. bldg.	B200	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOB MARSHALL ORG. CAMP admin. building	B201	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
BLACK HILLS	BOXELDER ORG. CAMP admin. bldg.	B201	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOXELDER ORG. CAMP 12 cabins	B202	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOB MARSHALL ORG. CAMP 12 cabins	B202	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOB MARSHALL ORG. CAMP bath house	B203	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
BLACK HILLS	BOXELDER ORG. CAMP bath house	B203	BOXELDER	F7018 SR	
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. garage	B207	PAGOSA	F5903 SR	
PIKE	INDIAN CREEK G.S. dwelling	B208	INDIAN CREEK	F7053 SR	
BIGHORN	SHERIDAN HDQRTRS garage	B210	STANDARD	F7073 SR	1940
GUNNISON	GUNNISON R.S. dwelling No. 1	B211			
NEBRASKA	BESSEY R.S. dwelling No. 1	B211		F7106 SR	
SHOSHONE	WAPITI residence	B213	WAPITI	F7119 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	CENTENNIAL R.S. admin. bldg.	B216			
ARAPAHO	ECHO LAKE PICNIC GROUNDS shelter house	B217		F5107 SR	
RIO GRANDE	MONTE VISTA HDQRTRS. dwelling No. 2	B218	MONTE VISTA	F7153 SR	
SHOSHONE	CLAY BUTTE LOOKOUT tower	B219	SPECIAL		
SHOSHONE	CLAY BUTTE LOOKOUT cabin	B219	SPECIAL		
SHOSHONE	CRANDALL R.S. comb. bldg. No. 1	B220	CRANDALL	F5201 SR	
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. barn	B222	BUCKHORN	F4884 SR	
BIGHORN	SHERIDAN HDQRTRS garage-storage	B226	SHERIDAN	F5353 SR	1936
GUNNISON	CRESTED BUTTE R.S. garage-shop	B228	CRESTED BUTTE	F7243 SR	1941
ARAPAHO	KREMMLING R.S. barn-garage	B229	TENSLEEP	F5491 SR	
ARAPAHO	DICKEY R.S. barn	B229	TENSLEEP	F5491 SR	
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. barn-garage	B229	TENSLEEP	F5491 SR	
BIGHORN	SABAN R.S. barn-garage	B229	TENSLEEP	F5491 SR	1937
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. barn-garage	B229	TENSLEEP	F5491 SR	
ROOSEVELT	STUB CREEK G.S. barn-garage	B229	TENSLEEP		
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. warehouse	B23		F6588 SR	
SAN JUAN	CHIMNEY ROCK LOOKOUT tower	B232			
SAN JUAN	CHIMNEY ROCK LOOKOUT cabin	B232			
MEDICINE BOW	KEYSTONE R.S. dwelling	B233	RICO (STANDARD PLAN)	F7269 SR	
SAN JUAN	RICO R.S. dwelling	B233	RICO	F7469 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	KEYSTONE R.S. comb. building	B234	RICO	F7267 SR	
SAN JUAN	RICO R.S. comb. building	B234	RICO	F7267 SR	
HARNEY	HARNEY PEAK LOOKOUT concession building	B235			
ROUTT	HAYDEN R.S. garage-storage	B236	HAYDEN	F7297 SR	1940
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE R.S. garage-shop	B237	DEL NORTE	F7314 SR	
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE R.S. admin. building	B238	DEL NORTE	F7358 SR	
BIGHORN	METHODIST CAMP dormitory	B240		F7260 SR	
G.M./UNC.	GRAND JUNCTION garage	B241		F7332 SR	
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. dwelling	B245		F5745 SR	
BLACK HILLS	SUNDANCE R.S. dwelling	B245	BEULAH	F5295 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	ENCAMPMENT R.S. dwelling	B245		F5745 SR	
SAN ISABEL	BEULAH R.S. dwelling	B245	BEULAH	F5295 SR	
ROOSEVELT	REDFEATHER R.S. dwelling	B246	BIG CREEK LAKES	F7361 SR	
SHOSHONE	DUBOIS R.S. dwelling	B246	BEULAH	F5745 SR	
ROUTT	HAHNS PEAK LOOKOUT tower	B247			
ROUTT	HAHNS PEAK LOOKOUT cabin	B247			
WHITE RIVER	MINTURN R.S barn-garage	B249	MINTURN	F7396 SR	
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE R.S. garage	B250	DEL NORTE	F7413 SR	
SAN ISABEL	LAKE ISABEL G.S. dwelling	B251	LAKE ISABEL	F7426 SR	1951

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
WHITE RIVER	MINTURN R.S comb. building	B252	CEDAREDGE	F7457 SR	
G.M./UNC.	WARD LAKE admin. building	B254	WARD LAKE	F7462 SR	1942
BLACK HILLS	HILL CITY SHOP equipment shed	B256		F7438 SR	
GUNNISON	GUNNISON R.S. dwelling No. 2	B257			
GUNNISON	GUNNISON R.S. dwelling No. 3	B257			
WHITE RIVER	MINTURN R.S dwelling	B257	MINTURN	F7509 SR	
RIO GRANDE	DEL NORTE R.S. dwelling	B258	DEL NORTE	F7460 SR	
GUNNISON	GUNNISON R.S. garage	B259			
BIGHORN	GREYBULL R.S. garage	B26		F6032 SR	
BLACK HILLS	PACTOLA R.S. garage-storage	B26		F5607 SR	
ROUTT	WALDEN R.S. garage	B26	NORWOOD	F5607 SR	1937
SAN ISABEL	WESTCLIFFE R.S. garage-storage	B26	NORWOOD	F5607 SR	
SAN JUAN	BAYFIELD R.S. garage-shop	B26	NORWOOD	F5607 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	DUBOIS R.S. truck garage and workshop	B26	NORWOOD	F5607 SR	1936
NEBRASKA	BESSEY R.S. dwelling No. 2	B261		F7475 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	KEYSTONE R.S. barn-garage	B262	KEYSTONE	F7511 SR	
ARAPAHO	LOWER CLEAR CREEK PICNIC GROUNDS latrine	B267		F7531 SR	
SAN JUAN	PIEDRA G.S. garage	B27		F5612 SR	
SAN JUAN	TRIMBLE SPRINGS STA. horse shed	B27		F5616 SR	
SAN JUAN	SQUARE TOP G.S. horse shed	B27		F5612 SR	
BIGHORN	BURGESS R.S. dwelling	B275		F4270	1934
BIGHORN	TYRELL R.S. admin. building	B276	(OLD) A2	C4465	1934
BIGHORN	SABAN R.S. dwelling	B28	TENSLEEP	F5668 SR	1937
WHITE RIVER	ASPEN R.S. dwelling	B282	ASPEN	F8039 SR	
WHITE RIVER	MEEKER R.S. dwelling	B283	MEEKER	F8083 SR	
G.M./UNC.	CEDAREDGE dwelling	B290	CEDAREDGE	8211 SR	1951
PIKE	DEVILS HEAD lookout cabin	B292	R-6	A-8210	1952
BLACK HILLS	RAPID CITY R.S. dwelling	B293	RAPID CITY	F8227 SR	1953
BLACK HILLS	RAPID CITY R.S. office-garage	B294	RAPID CITY	F8228 SR	1953
ARAPAHO	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS R.S. asst. dwelling No. 2	B296	HOT SULPHUR	F8473 SR	1955
SAN JUAN	DOLORES R.S. admin. building	B3	DOLORES	F5701 SR	1936
SAN JUAN	BAYFIELD R.S. dwelling	B300	BAYFIELD	F	1955
ROUTT	WALDEN R.S. dwelling No. 2	B301	W.O. PLAN	F8561 SR	1956
G.M./UNC.	COLD SPRINGS R.S. bunkhouse/fire cache	B304		F8970 SR	1956
SHOSHONE	LOUIS LAKE G.S. garage-storage	B31	LOUIS LAKE	F5693 SR	1937
MEDICINE BOW	ENCAMPMENT R.S. asst. ranger dwelling	B314	1 BEDRM. W/BASEMENT	F8603 SR	1958
MANITOU PARK	comb. bldg. remodel lodge restrooms	B315	MANITOU	D8646	1957
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. oil and paint house	B316		F7302 SR	
SAN JUAN	GLADE R.S. dwelling	B33	BUFORD A5	F5706 SR	1936
WHITE RIVER	MEEKER R.S. dwelling	B33	BUFORD	F5706 SR	1927
BIGHORN	BIG GOOSE R.S. dwelling	B35	BIG GOOSE	F5694 SR	1938
SAN JUAN	DOLORES R.S. garage	B4	DOLORES	F5708 SR	1936
ROOSEVELT	WHITE PINE LOOKOUT cabin	B42	REGION 6		
SHOSHONE	MIDDLE FORK R.S dwelling	B42	MIDDLE FORK	F5709 SR	1937
BLACK HILLS	NEMO R.S. admin. building	B45	ENCAMPMENT	F5691 SR	
BLACK HILLS	SUNDANCE R.S. comb. building	B45		F5691 SR	1936
MEDICINE BOW	ENCAMPMENT R.S. comb. building	B45	ENCAMPMENT	F5691 SR	
SAN JUAN	BAYFIELD R.S. comb. building	B45	ENCAMPMENT	F5691 SR	1937
PIKE	BUFFALO CREEK R.S. comb. bldg.	B454	BUFFALO	F5691 SR	
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. comb. building	B45A			
SHOSHONE	WAPITI recreation building	B46	WAPITI	F5746 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
GUNNISON	PAONIA office	B48	PAONIA OFF. & GARAGE	F5819 SR	1937
G.M./UNC.	SILESCA R.S. dwelling	B5	SILESCA	F5629 SR	1937
ARAPAHO	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS R.S. administration building	B52	HOT SULPHUR	F5882 SR	
G.M./UNC.	COLLBRAN R.S. admin. building	B52	HOT SULPHUR	F5882 SR	1937
ARAPAHO	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS R.S. admin. bldg.	B52A		F6051 SR	
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. admin. bldg.	B52A	HOT SULPHUR	F5882 SR	
SAN ISABEL	WESTCLIFFE R.S. admin. building	B52A	HOT SULPHUR	F5882 SR	
G.M./UNC.	NORWOOD R.S. admin. building	B52a	HOT SULPHUR	F5882 SR	1936
MEDICINE BOW	CENTENNIAL R.S. dwelling	B53	REDFEATHER	F6021 SR	
PIKE	LAKE GEORGE R.S. dwelling	B53	SUNLIGHT	F6021 SR	
ROOSEVELT	REDFEATHER R.S. asst. dwelling	B53	SUNLIGHT	F6021 SR	
SHOSHONE	SUNLIGHT R.S. dwelling	B53	SUNLIGHT	F6021 SR	1938
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. comb. building	B56	TEPEE	F5732 SR	
ROOSEVELT	REDFEATHER R.S. dwelling	B56			
SHOSHONE	MIDDLE FORK R.S comb. building	B56	TEPEE	F5732 SR	1937
BIGHORN	MEDICINE WHEEL R.S. barn-garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1940
BIGHORN	SHELL R.S. barn-garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1938
BIGHORN	BIG GOOSE R.S. barn	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1939
BIGHORN	BURGESS R.S. barn-garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1939
BIGHORN	TYRELL R.S. barn-garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1939
G.M./UNC.	MESA LAKES barn-garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	BRUSH CREEK R.S. barn and garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	LAPRELE R.S. barn	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1941
MEDICINE BOW	CENTENNIAL R.S. barn and garage	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	
SAN JUAN	RICO R.S. barn	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	
SHOSHONE	WAPITI barn	B58	WAPITI	F5802 SR	1938
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. warehouse and barn	B58	COMB. BARN/2 CAR GARAGE	F5802 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	SUNLIGHT R.S. garage and shop	B59	SUNLIGHT GARAGE	F5755 SR	1938
MEDICINE BOW	ENCAMPMENT R.S. garage	B6	MANCOS	F5829 SR	
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. garage-storage	B6	MANCOS	F5829 SR	
SAN JUAN	MANCOS R.S. garage	B6	MANCOS	F5829 SR	
WHITE RIVER	YAMPA R.S. garage-shop	B6			
BLACK HILLS	DEADWOOD HDQRTRS dwelling No. 1	B67	DEADWOOD	F6403 SR	
BLACK HILLS	DEADWOOD HDQRTRS dwelling No. 2	B68	DEADWOOD	F6179 SR	
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER HDQRTRS office	B70	CUSTER	F5751 SR	1936
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. dwelling No. 1	B71	PAGOSA	F5903 SR	
G.M./UNC.	DELTA SUPERVISOR dwelling	B73	DELTA DWELLING No. 2	F6027 SR	1937
GUNNISON	GUNNISON GARAGE	B77	GUNNISON GARAGE	F5884 SR	1937
PIKE	COLORADO SPRGS. HDQRTRS. garage-storage	B77	COLORADO SPRINGS	F6180 SR	
BIGHORN	MUDDY G.S. guard station	B81	MUDDY	F5879 SR	
G.M./UNC.	COLLBRAN R.S. dwelling	B82	COLLBRAN	F5953 SR	1939
WHITE RIVER	YAMPA R.S. dwelling	B82	COLLBRAN	F5953 SR	1938
SAN ISABEL	PUEBLO HDQRTRS. garage-storage	B83	PUEBLO	F5871 SR	
BIGHORN	MUDDY G.S. guard station	B85	REDFEATHER	F6040 SR	
ROOSEVELT	REDFEATHER R.S. comb. building	B85	REDFEATHER	F6040 SR	
BLACK HILLS	HARNEY R.S. admin. building	B87	CARBONDALE	F5902 SR	
PIKE	FAIRPLAY R.S. comb. building	B87	FAIRPLAY	F5805 SR	
WHITE RIVER	CARBONDALE R.S. comb. building	B87	FAIRPLAY	F1902 SR	1937
ROUTT	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS GARAGE	B89	STEAMBOAT SPRINGS	F6178 SR	1938
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. dwelling	B9	IDLEWILD	F5473 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
MEDICINE BOW	LARAMIE GARAGE	B95	MONTE VISTA	F6715 SR	
RIO GRANDE	SAGUACHE R.S. garage-storage	B95	MONTE VISTA	F6715 SR	
SAN ISABEL	LA VETA R.S. garage	B95	MONTE VISTA	F6162 SR	
SAN ISABEL	SALIDA garage-warehouse	B95	MONTE VISTA	F6715 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	SARATOGA R.S. admin. building	B96	SARATOGA	F6039 SR	
BIGHORN	LOVELL R.S. dwelling	B97	LOVELL (REVERSED)	F6032 SR	1939
GUNNISON	CRESTED BUTTE R.S. dwelling	B97	LOVELL (REVERSED)	F6032 SR	1940
BIGHORN	SHELL R.S. dwelling	B98	PORCUPINE	F6049 SR	1941
BIGHORN	MEDICINE WHEEL R.S. dwelling	B98	PORCUPINE	F6049 SR	1939
BLACK HILLS	HARDY R.S. dwelling	B98	PORCUPINE	F6049 SR	
G.M./UNC.	MESA LAKES dwelling	B98	PORCUPINE	F6049 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	BRUSH CREEK R.S. dwelling	B98	PORCUPINE	F6049 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	LAPRELE R.S. dwelling	B98	LOVELL	F6049 SR	1941
SAN JUAN	COLUMBINE R.S. dwelling	B98	PORCUPINE	F6049 SR	1940
PIKE	FAIRPLAY R.S. office	BA-11			
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. office bldg.	BA-11			
SAN ISABEL	LAKE ISABEL G.S. crewhouse #1	BH-34			
SAN ISABEL	LAKE ISABEL G.S. crewhouse #2	BH-34			
SAN JUAN	VALLECITO G.S. warehouse	BU-21			
SAN JUAN	PAGOSA SPRINGS R.S. utility building	BU-21			
ARAPAHO	KREMMLING R.S. 4-8 man crew dwelling	BU-34			
SAN ISABEL	LAKE ISABEL G.S. utility bldg.	BU-81			
ROOSEVELT	WHITE PINE LOOKOUT tower	CT2	REGION 6		
ROUTT	CALIFORNIA PARK R.S. dwelling	D-2			
SHOSHONE	MIDDLE FORK R.S dwelling	D-2	POLE MOUNTAIN	F4434 SR	1933
G.M./UNC.	WARD LAKE dwelling	D-4		C4008	
G.M./UNC.	SILESCA R.S. dwelling	D-4			
MEDICINE BOW	BROOKLYN LAKE R.S. dwelling	D-4	STANDARD	C4008	1931
SAN JUAN	YELLOW JACKET G.S. dwelling	D-4		C4008	
ROOSEVELT	STUB CREEK G.S. dwelling	D-5			
BLACK HILLS	REDER R.S. dwelling	D-6		D2745	
G.M./UNC.	WEST MUDDY R.S. dwelling	D-7			
G.M./UNC.	25-MESA R.S. dwelling	D-7		D3439	
ROOSEVELT	OLD MAN R.S. dwelling	D-7		D3439	
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. dwelling	D-7		D3439	
WHITE RIVER	LOST CREEK dwelling	D-7			1933
BLACK HILLS	JUNCTION R.S. dwelling	D-8		F3970 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	POLE MOUNTAIN R.S. dwelling	D-8		F3970 SR	
NEBRASKA	BESSEY R.S. dwelling	D-8		F5564 SR	
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. dwelling	D-9			
RIO GRANDE	BRISTOL VIEW R.S. dwelling			D6283	
BIGHORN	GREYBULL R.S. dwelling	G97	LOVELL	F6032 SR	1938
G.M./UNC.	LANDS END shelter house	JOB13	LANDS END	F5281 SR	1941
HARNEY	BEAR MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT tower	LS20			
HARNEY	SUMMIT RIDGE LOOKOUT tower	LS67	5		
BLACK HILLS	JUNCTION R.S. garage	M1		D4254	
G.M./UNC.	WEST MUDDY R.S. equipment shed	M1			
MEDICINE BOW	SANDSTONE R.S. equipment shed	M1			
RIO GRANDE	ALAMOSA G.S. garage	M1		D4254	
RIO GRANDE	BRISTOL VIEW R.S. equipment shed	M1		D4254	
SAN JUAN	STONER R.S. equipment shed	M1		D4254	
SAN JUAN	ASPEN R.S. barn-garage	M1			
SAN JUAN	DURANGO HDQRTRS. garage-shop	M103			1936
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. admin. bldg.	M125	HOT SULPHUR	F6051 SR	
BLACK HILLS	PACTOLA R.S. garage-storage	M131		F5558 SR	

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
PIKE	BUFFALO CREEK R.S. garage-storage	M131			
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. garage-storage	M131			
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER HDQRTRS office	M137		F5449 SR	
SHOSHONE	MIDDLE FORK R.S dwelling	M155		F5901 SR	
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. comb. bldg.	M159	TIMBER CREEK	F5900 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. comb. building	M169	ADDITION	F6025 SR	
SHOSHONE	SUNLIGHT R.S. comb. building	M171	SUNLIGHT ADDITION	F6024 SR	1938
SHOSHONE	WAPITI comb. building	M171	SUNLIGHT ADDITION	F6024 SR	
MEDICINE BOW	POLE MOUNTAIN R.S. dwelling	M187	R2	F6023 SR	
ARAPAHO	ECHO LAKE PICNIC GROUNDS incinerator	M19		F5290 SR	
ROOSEVELT	REDFEATHER R.S. comb. building	M199			
G.M./UNC.	HIGHTOWER R.S. equipment shed	M1A			
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. comb. building	M20		F4316 SR	
RIO GRANDE	BREWERY CREEK G.S. comb. bldg.	M20		F4316 SR	
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. guard house	M20	OLD	F4316 SR	
ROUTT	LYNX PASS R.S. comb. building	M20	ISHAWOOA	F4316 SR	1934
BIGHORN	GREYBULL R.S. equipment shed	M208		F8027 SR	
BIGHORN	BIG GOOSE R.S. cellar	M21	BIG GOOSE	F4628 SR	1934
MEDICINE BOW	LARAMIE garage-warehouse	M21		F5614 SR	
ROOSEVELT	ROLLINSVILLE G.S. garage	M22			
MANITOU PARK	GLEN COVE pumphouse	M259		F6362 SR	
PIKE	FAIRPLAY R.S. garage-barn	M267			
ARAPAHO	KREMMLING R.S. barn-garage	M276			
ROOSEVELT	BUCKHORN R.S. comb. building	M29			
PIKE	COLORADO SPRGS. HDQRTRS. garage-storage	M299		F5539 SR	
SHOSHONE	SUNLIGHT R.S. dwelling	M319			
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER HDQRTRS garage-storage	M33		F5700 SR	1936
RIO GRANDE	BRISTOL VIEW R.S. dwelling	M365		F6644 SR	
RIO GRANDE	SAGUACHE R.S. admin. building	M431		F6639 SR	
ARAPAHO	SQUAW MT. LOOKOUT tower	M509		F6825 SR	
BIGHORN	HIGH PARK LOOKOUT cabin	M509			
BIGHORN	BLACK MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT cabin	M509			
MEDICINE BOW	JELM MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT tower	M509			
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. comb. bldg.	M51		F5748 SR	
RIO GRANDE	SAGUACHE R.S. garage-storage	M529		F6162 SR	
WHITE RIVER	EAGLE R.S. garage	M531			
WHITE RIVER	YAMPA R.S. garage-shop	M533			
SAN JUAN	MANCOS R.S. comb. building	M535		F5829 SR	
PIKE	LAKE GEORGE R.S. garage	M537		F6794 SR	
PIKE	BUFFALO CREEK R.S. garage-storage	M539			
RIO GRANDE	CREEDE R.S. admin. building	M563		F6168 SR	
BIGHORN	HUNTER MESA LOOKOUT cabin	M565			
HARNEY	MOUNT PISGAH LOOKOUT tower	M565			
MEDICINE BOW	ESTERBROOK LOOKOUT tower	M565			
MONTEZUMA	GLADE MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT tower	M565			
MONTEZUMA	JERSEY JIM LOOKOUT tower	M565			
ROOSEVELT	DEADMAN LOOKOUT tower	M565			
SAN JUAN	EIGHT MILE LOOKOUT tower	M565			
SHOSHONE	WINDY MT. LOOKOUT tower	M565			
SHOSHONE	CLAYTON MT. LOOKOUT tower	M565			
BLACK HILLS	CUSTER HDQRTRS office	M57		F5468 SR	
BLACK HILLS	ROCHFORD R.S. admin. building	M59	ROCHFORD		
SAN JUAN	VALLECITO G.S. comb. building	M595		A7083	
SAN ISABEL	LA VETA R.S. garage	M627			

Appendix C, continued.

Forest	Building	Plan Number	Plan Name	File Number	Year Completed
SAN ISABEL	BEULAH R.S. comb. building	M63		F5801 SR	
SAN JUAN	COTTONWOOD R.S. comb. building	M63		F5801 SR	
ARAPAHO	IDLEWILD R.S. dwelling	M71	POLE MOUNTAIN	F3970 SR	
SHOSHONE	TIMBER CREEK R.S. dwelling	M717	TIMBER CREEK	F7336 SR	1937
BIGHORN	TYRELL R.S. dwelling	M737			
SHOSHONE	WAPITI guard station	M759	DWELLING	F5802 SR	
SHOSHONE	WAPITI barn	M759			
SHOSHONE	WAPITI residence	M759		F5802 SR	
SHOSHONE	SOUTH FORK R.S. comb. building	M761			
WHITE RIVER	MINTURN R.S dwelling	M767		F7396 SR	
ROOSEVELT	STUB CREEK G.S. dwelling	M793		F4852 SR	
BLACK HILLS	DEADWOOD HDQRTRS garage	M799			
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. asst. dwelling	M829			
BLACK HILLS	TEPEE R.S. asst. dwelling	M831		F5295 SR	
PIKE	BAILEY R.S. comb. building	M87		F5805 SR	
ROUTT	WALDEN R.S. comb. building	M87		F5805 SR	1937
SHOSHONE	MIDDLE FORK R.S dwelling	M89		F5851 SR	
SHOSHONE	WAPITI wood shed	R2		C4326	1931
ARAPAHO	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS R.S. garage-shop	R7	REGION 7		
BLACK HILLS	JUNCTION R.S. equipment shed	R7			
SAN ISABEL	BEULAH R.S. garage-shop	R7			