

From Burley to Hailey, Idaho



February 15, 2004

Administrative Facilities of the Sawtooth National Forest, 1891-1960

Historic Overview

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Cover Photo: "Ranger Station on Southfork Creek, Cassia County, Idaho", no date.

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Preface

This document is a supplement to "Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960," a draft historic and architectural context written in 2003. That Region 4 context statement provides information on the development of the Forest Service in the Intermountain Region with a focus on administrative sites and architectural history. It also discusses methodology of the historic research and field surveys.

This history of the Sawtooth National Forest (SNF) addresses specific administrative sites and ranger districts. An overview of the Forest's evolution from several small forest reserves to its configuration in 1960 is also provided.

Both the Region 4 and SNF historic overview support evaluations of administrative sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This work complies with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and will be incorporated into facilities management and planning.

Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BNF	Boise National Forest
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CFR	Cassia Forest Reserve
CHNF	Challis National Forest
CNF	Cassia National Forest
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
ECF	Emergency Conservation Funds
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Administration
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
LEM	Local Experienced Man
LNF	Lemhi National Forest
MNF	Minidoka National Forest
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NF	National Forest
NIRA	National Industrial Recovery Act

NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RD	Ranger District
RO	Regional Office (headquarters of a Forest Service region)
RRFR	Raft River Forest Reserve
RRNF	Raft River National Forest
RS	Ranger Station
SFR	Sawtooth Forest Reserve
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SO	Supervisor's Office (headquarters of a National Forest)
SNF	Sawtooth National Forest
SNRA	Sawtooth National Recreation Area
SRNF	Salmon River National Forest
SW	Sawtooth Wilderness
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
USRS	United States Reclamation Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
YTR	Yellowstone Timberland Reserve

Introduction

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Intermountain Region (Region 4) of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is evaluating its historic administrative facilities for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The USFS is completing field surveys of these sites, but sought professional services from U.S. West Research, Inc. (USWR) to compile a contextual report addressing the administrative history of each site. This contextual report will be used in determining eligibility of administrative facilities for listing in the NRHP.

Federal law requires the Forest Service to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. These and related requirements are mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1974, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Executive Order 11593. The Sawtooth National Forest (SNF) (see Map One below) has many buildings that were used for administrative purposes. Many of them are over 50 years old, and therefore potentially eligible for listing in the NHRP. Referred to as “administrative facilities” or “improvements,” these include past and present ranger station compounds, guard station compounds, dwellings, fire lookouts, scaler cabins, and nurseries. Most are located on “administrative sites,” which are lands that have been designated for administrative use. In many cases, these sites have been withdrawn from public use. The scope of USWR’s contextual history was limited to administrative facilities that were constructed no later than 1960. This project does not include other cultural resources such as prehistoric sites, mining cabins, ranches, or other historic resources that are not considered administrative facilities.

FORMAT

The identification of historic facilities presented in this volume was prepared with two objectives in mind: (1) Document the history of the SNF with a focus on significant events and people associated with its administration; (2) Conduct archival research of historic facilities on the SNF, providing a framework to assist in surveying, evaluating, and managing historic administrative resources on the SNF. Chapters 1-4 provide a general historic setting for the administration of the SNF, including the historical evolution of the various component forests that today comprise the SNF, the administrative history of ranger districts and related topics, and the role the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) played in revitalizing many aging administrative buildings on the SNF. The next two chapters provide the historical background for each administrative site. Chapter 5 covers the history of the Supervisor’s Offices, while Chapter 6 provides an overview history of the administrative sites located on the SNF. To supplement this material, Appendix A provides a timeline of important events associated with SNF, Appendix B presents brief biographical material on

known Forest Supervisors and Forest Rangers on the SNF, and Appendix C furnishes a Table of Administrative Sites that provides names, withdrawal dates and geographic locations for each administrative site. At the end of the document is a list or bibliography of all files and documents consulted for this study (Appendix D).



Map One: Location of Sawtooth National Forest

FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATION AND NOMENCLATURE

The unique identity and culture of the Forest Service are represented by its administrative organization and nomenclature. It is an agency within the Department of Agriculture and is directed by a Chief Forester. The main office is located in Washington, DC and is logically referred to as the Washington Office or the WO. The agency is divided into regions, of which there are nine headed by Regional Foresters. The SNF is in Region Four, also known as the Intermountain Region, which has its headquarters (the “Regional Office” or “RO”) in Ogden, Utah.

Within each region, there are several forests and Region Four presently encompasses thirteen forests in Utah, Nevada, eastern California, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming. At one time, there were many, smaller forests in Region Four, but a trend toward consolidation resulted in fewer, larger forests. That is the case with the SNF. The SNF is not a contiguous forest, but is comprised of numerous mountain ranges throughout south-central Idaho.

Each forest has a headquarters known as the Supervisor’s Office (SO) and is administered by a Forest Supervisor. The SNF’s Supervisor’s Office is presently located in Twin Falls, Idaho. Traditionally, a forest is divided into smaller administrative units known as Ranger Districts that are managed by District Rangers. The SNF is currently divided into the following three Ranger Districts which are listed alphabetically: Fairfield Ranger District, Ketchum Ranger District, and Minidoka Ranger District which resulted from the combination of the former Burley and Twin Falls ranger districts in 2002. In addition, to these Ranger Districts, the Sawtooth National Recreation Area is located within the SNF.

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

METHODOLOGY

USWR focused its research on the establishment and development of each known historic administrative site, and completed exhaustive research in support of the historic context statement by reviewing records at the Supervisor’s Office (primarily the Archaeology office), and at each Ranger District Office. This research was accomplished during a lengthy archival field research trip conducted in October 2003. Research was also conducted at the Forest Service Heritage Center, which is a repository for Region Four’s archival documents located at Weber State University in Ogden, Utah.

Detailed research included an investigation of active as well as closed (inactive) files. The most useful information was found in files with the following designations:

1680 History Program
6440 Real Property
7300 Buildings and Other Structures

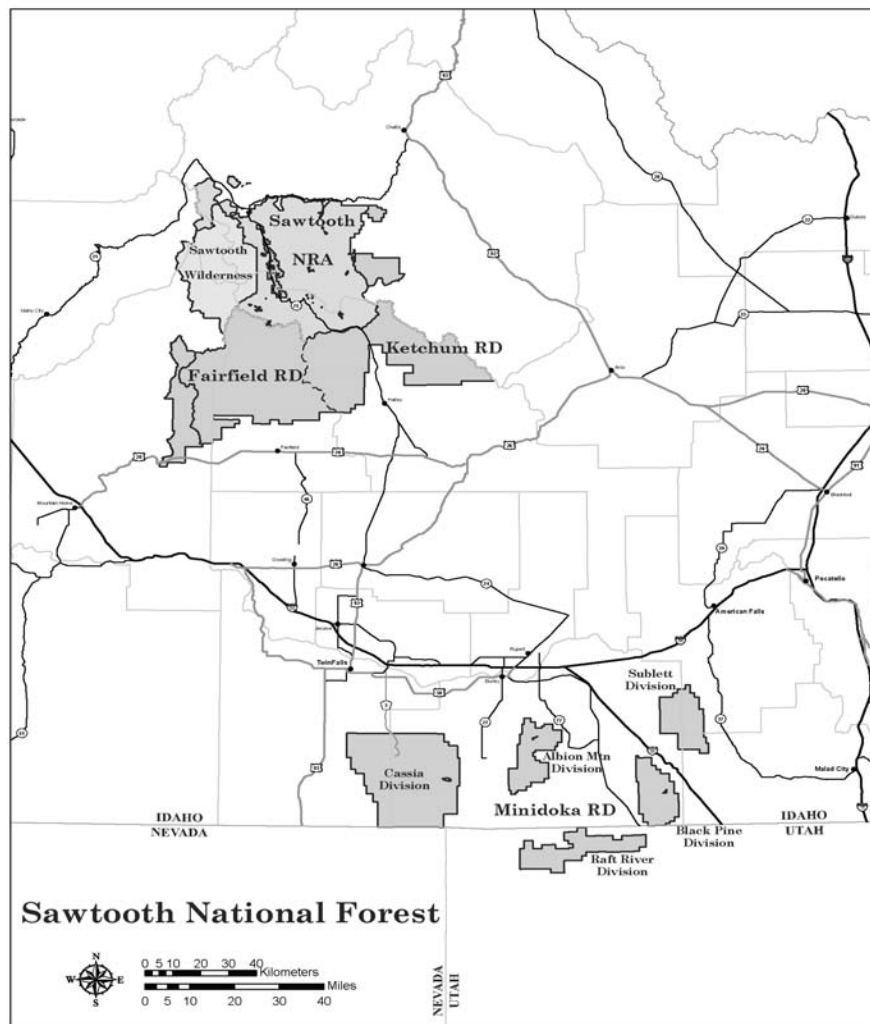
Other valuable sources of information in the Forest Service offices included photo files, and land status maps. Relevant documents (letters, building inventories, etc.) were copied at each Forest Service location and then placed in new files and labeled with the appropriate Forest Service filing nomenclature. A list of collections and files searched was compiled and submitted as a final work product and will guide future USFS research. This list can be found in the final bibliography.

As the Regional Architectural Historian completes fieldwork and additional research, further information will be included on cultural resource survey forms and in a separate volume that summarizes the evaluations of all sites.

Chapter One: Overview

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

The Sawtooth National Forest (SNF) is comprised of the former Minidoka National Forest (MNF) (1908-1953) and the Sawtooth National Forest (1905-1953), which were united and merged in 1953 under one administration with the Forest Supervisor's Office located in Twin Falls, Idaho (see Map Two below).



Map Two: Map of Sawtooth National Forest—Fairfield, Ketchum, and Minidoka Ranger Districts, and the Sawtooth NRA

Minidoka National Forest

The MNF in south-central Idaho comprised the Minidoka Ranger District portion of the SNF and is principally a grass range punctuated and divided by several scenic mountain ranges. Today, there are five basic discontinuous geographic areas or divisions under the Minidoka Ranger District, which was created in 2002 and covers an area of more than 604,000 acres in southern Idaho and northern Utah. These areas originally were the Cassia and Raft River Forest Reserves created in 1905.¹

First, there is the Albion Mountain Division, which is located approximately 25 miles southeast of Burley, Idaho. Its main features are Cache Peak (10,339 feet) the tallest Idaho mountain peak south of the Snake River, and Mount Harrison (9,265 feet), today the home of an alpine ski resort. There are also several high alpine lakes (e.g., Lake Cleveland) in the area. The Albion Mountains offer a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside—the distant mountain ranges of the Sawtooths and the Tetons to the north and northwest, the cinder buttes of the Arco desert to the south, and the Snake River Plain below.²

East of the Albion Mountains and west of U.S. Interstate 84 near the Idaho/Utah border is the Black Pine Mountain Range. The Black Pine Division is predominantly used for grazing, although it has an extensive history of mining activity. The northern slopes are covered by stands of Douglas fir and sub-alpine fir, while pinyon pine, juniper, sagebrush, and grasses occupy the southern exposure.³

On the other hand, east of U.S. Interstate 84, is the Sublett Division, which offers expanses of open sagebrush and grass terrain, along with open meadows and frequent pockets of Douglas-fir on northern slopes. Surface water here is scarce, but due to geologic features, there are a few pockets of underground water.

South of the Albion Mountains is the Raft River Division— a unique mountain range located in Box Elder County, Utah and northwest of Salt Lake City. Elevations of these mountains range up to 9,925 feet, and on a clear day, one can see the Great Salt Lake to the south and the Sawtooth Range to the north. This mountain and open meadow country is covered with a variety of vegetation types, including heavy stands of pinyon and juniper with open grass basins. The region is well drained by several creeks, such as Clear and One-Mile creeks.⁴

Finally, there is the Cassia Division which lies west of the Albion Mountains and southeast of Twin Falls, Idaho—known locally as the South Hills and considered the playground of Twin Falls, a 40-minute drive away. Here, scenic mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet, offering views of Magic Valley below. The Cassia Division is covered by a variety of rangeland and forest vegetative types, which include mixed stands of sub-alpine fir,

¹ 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

² Sawtooth National Forest, Minidoka Ranger District Map, 2003.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

lodgepole pine, and aspen interspersed among rolling grasslands. Wildlife plays an important part both in the use and enjoyment of the former MNF.⁵

The distribution of wildlife on the MNF generally depends largely upon climate and elevation. Forested areas and rangeland provide habitat for wildlife species including mule deer, moose, elk, wild turkey, bobcat, cougar, many small mammals, and a wide variety of birds. Deer hunters consider the Cassia Division one of the best locations in the nation. Good trout fishing can be found in the South Hills in Rock Creek, Trapper Creek, and Goose Creek on the Cassia Division, while native trout reside in the streams and Sublett Reservoir adjacent to the Forest boundary.

Sawtooth National Forest

The former SNF today comprises the northern portion of the present-day SNF. It is comprised of the Ketchum and Fairfield ranger districts and the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (see Map Two above). The SNF is a region of high mountains with steep and precipitous slopes. These mountains attain an altitude of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. The highest peaks are Mt. Hyndnam, White Cloud Peak, and Patterson Peak. The valleys are long and narrow, and settlement in them ranges from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The Sawtooth Mountains and other ranges constitute an important watershed. The principal streams are the South Boise River, the Salmon River, and the Wood River. In 1908, when the SNF was established, settlement in Wood River Valley was dependent on the latter for water for irrigation and for other purposes.⁶

The northern half of the northern portion of the SNF is comprised of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA). Congress created the SNRA and the Sawtooth Wilderness (SW) in 1972 with its headquarters located in Ketchum, Idaho. Within the 778,000-acre boundaries of the SNRA lie portions of four mountain ranges, the headwaters of five major rivers, and over 1,000 lakes. One important aspect of the SNRA legislation was the establishment of the 217,000-acre SW. The SW is comprised of hundreds of peaks, 40 over 10,000 feet in height, with nearly 400 high alpine lakes dotting the predominantly rocky terrain.⁷

The southern half of the northern portion of the SNF is comprised of the Fairfield and Ketchum Ranger Districts. The SW and the Smoky Mountains comprises the north boundary of the Fairfield Ranger District, while the southern boundary below the mountains edges the Camas Prairie—known because in early days it was covered with wild camas whose bulbs were much favored by Native Americans, who came to the area in great numbers to dig and dry these bulbs for winter sustenance. The blue camas grew in such abundance that it gave the appearance of a blue lake. Tall rugged peaks such as Lookout Peak (9,694 feet), Paradise Peak (9,798 feet), and Baker Peak (10,174 feet) dominate the

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ File: Sawtooth National Forest (Open files), 1650—Contacts and Other Historical Data, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁷ Ibid.

mountainous region of the Fairfield District, which is drained primarily by the South Fork of the Boise River and its many tributaries.⁸

The Ketchum Ranger District is bordered on the west by the Fairfield Ranger District, on the north by the SNRA, and on the east by the Challis National Forest (CHNF). Sitting at the gateway to the SNRA, the Ketchum Ranger District is surrounded on three sides by rugged mountain ranges containing peaks 10,000 feet or more in elevation—the Smoky Mountains (northwest), Boulder Mountains (north), and Pioneer Mountains (northeast). The Big Wood River flows through the center of these ranges on a southerly course. The topography is mostly rough and broken, with steep slopes and practically no bench and/or plateaus. Streams in the area cut down their beds to narrow deep valleys, showing very few flats of any size save along the main Big Wood River. Several streams join the Big Wood River at Ketchum, Idaho.⁹

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The geographic area covered by this report is the SNF. The Forest is not contiguous, but is comprised of individual ranger districts and units in central and south-central Idaho, which are largely based on mountain ranges and watersheds. The Supervisor's Office is located in Twin Falls, Idaho. They are grouped into the following ranger districts listed in alphabetical order: Fairfield Ranger District (Fairfield, Idaho), Ketchum Ranger District (Ketchum, Idaho), and the Minidoka Ranger District (Twin Falls and Burley Ranger Districts officially combined in December 2002). In addition to these ranger districts, and located in the heart of the SNF, is the SNRA. As stated earlier, in 1972, Congress created the Sawtooth NRA with headquarters located in Ketchum, Idaho. Some administrative facilities of the SNF are not located within forest boundaries. These are usually ranger district offices and warehouses located in towns or just outside the forest boundary.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic overview covers a period beginning in 1891 when the Creative Act was passed to allow the establishment of Forest Reserves. It is relevant to include those early years to achieve an understanding of Forest Service development and culture, even though the lands that now comprise the SNF (MNF and SNF combined) were not withdrawn until several years afterward. The cut-off date of 1960 corresponds with the requirement that resources be 50 years or older (except in special cases) before they are considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

⁸ *History of the Sawtooth National Forest* (Hailey, Idaho: Sawtooth National Forest, 1941), 5-6.

⁹ File: Ketchum Ranger District History, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

HISTORICAL SETTING

For the historical setting for this contextual history, see Richa Wilson, *Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891: A Contextual and Architectural History* (Draft-May 2, 2003).

Chapter Two: The Early Forests, 1891-1960

THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES

On March 3, 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act, also known as the Creative Act. It allowed the President to designate areas as Forest Reserves, which were to be administered by the Department of the Interior's (DOI) General Land Office (GLO). Less than a month later, on March 30, President Benjamin Harrison established the country's first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve (YTR). President Harrison's proclamation followed a decade of debate over the fate of America's forested areas. The creation of this land reserve marked one milestone in the beginning of America's conservation movement, while exemplifying the need for effective land management.¹⁰ The establishment of the YTR by President Harrison however did not provide for active management or even the most limited administration.¹¹

Other reserves were soon created, often in response to petitions presented by individuals or groups seeking protection of timber, range and watersheds from certain activities that were consuming natural resources at an alarming rate during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The pace of forest reserve establishment continued during President Grover Cleveland's tenure, but accelerated when Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency after President William McKinley was assassinated in 1901. Roosevelt, clothing his actions with the terminology of the progressive interests against the vested interests, set aside a number of new forest reserves in 1905, including the Sawtooth Forest Reserve (SFR) and a year later the Cassia Forest Reserve (CFR), and the Raft River Forest Reserve (RRFR). President Roosevelt's establishment of these forest reserves set in motion the beginning of the core areas, which would eventually become today's SNF.¹²

The following chapter examines the founding and roots of today's SNF, starting with the establishment of the SFR and the CFR in 1905, and the RRFR in 1906. The chapter then proceeds to unfold the history of various additions and deletions to the original SNF and the Minidoka National Forest (MNF), which resulted from the merger of the CFR and RRFR in 1907. In 1953, the MNF and the SNF merged into one forest leading to their 1960 configuration—the termination point of this historic context statement.

¹⁰ Richa Wilson, *Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960: A Contextual and Architectural History*, Draft, 2 May 2003.

¹¹ Glen O. Robinson, *The Forest Service* (Baltimore, Maryland: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1975), 6.

¹² Wilson, *Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4*.

SAWTOOTH FOREST RESERVE AND SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

Sawtooth Forest Reserve, 1905-1906

The history of the first SNF began with the establishment of the SFR on May 29, 1905 under the Act of March 3, 1891, known as the Creative Act, and contained 1,947,520 acres. A year later, President Roosevelt by Presidential Proclamation dated November 6, 1906, added an additional 1,392,640 acres to the SFR bringing its total acreage of the Reserve to 3,340,160 acres. At this point, the SFR encompassed much of the present-day Challis, Sawtooth, Salmon and Boise national forests. The first Forest Supervisor's Headquarters was located at an unknown location in Boise, Idaho, and the first Forest Supervisor was F.A. Fenn.¹³

Sawtooth National Forest, 1907-1953

On March 4, 1907, all Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests, and the old SRF became the SNF. Thereafter, in February 1908, the SNF was split into two divisions because its enormous territory proved too hard to manage. Forest Supervisor Emil Grandjean, located at Boise, Idaho administered the SNF (West). Forest Supervisor C.N. Woods administered the SNF (East) from headquarters located at Hailey, Idaho. However, by mid-year, President Roosevelt made several sweeping changes that affected the SNF. First, by Executive Order dated June 26, 1908, President Roosevelt created the Challis National Forest (CHNF) out of portions of the SNF (East), as well as from portions of the Salmon River National Forest (SRNF) and Lemhi National Forest (LNF). Second, by Executive Order dated July 1, 1908, Roosevelt created the Boise National Forest (BNF) out of the SNF (West). The remainder of the former SNF (East) then simply became the SNF under the supervision of Forest Supervisor Woods with headquarters remaining at Hailey, Idaho, while Grandjean became the first Supervisor of the newly created BNF.¹⁴

In 1908, when the SNF was established, it had an estimated 400,000,000 board feet of green sawtimber and 10,000,000 board feet of dead sawtimber. Of this, it was estimated that Douglas-fir comprised 60%; lodgepole pine comprised 25%; Englemann spruce 5%; balsam 5%; limber pine 3%; and yellow pine 2%. The largest and most continuous body of timber lay along the Salmon River, which was practically inaccessible at this time. In addition to timber, the SNF had been subjected to mining in and around it starting in the 1880s, but ranching had not reached any height of development. Agriculture was an important industry in the territory adjacent to the SNF, but was not carried on to any great extent within the Forest. However, as agriculture and ranching increased, irrigation projects

¹³ History of the Sawtooth National Forest (Hailey, Idaho: Sawtooth National Forest, 1941), 10.

¹⁴ Victor O. Goodwin and John A. Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho: History (No Publication Place: U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service, 1965), 73-74.

sourcing and depending upon the SNF's watersheds would become more important. In 1908, there were few settlers within the Forest, but there were extensive settlements just outside. The most important of these were along the south boundary of the Forest, in the valley of the Big Wood River, on Camas Prairie, on the South Boise River and on Little Wood River. There was also considerable settlement along the Salmon River on or surrounded by the Forest. The primary objective of the Forest Service at this time was the conservation of natural resources such as water, timber, and forage. The Forest Service, according to Inspector C.N. Woods, also intended to develop whatever resources and lands not needed for administrative purposes—including timber, agricultural lands, rangelands, watershed, and mining sites.¹⁵

From 1908 to 1931, the SNF went through several major additions and eliminations of total area. In 1908, the SNF began with 1,211,920 acres, which was recomputed in 1911 to 1,320,000 acres. In 1913, the SNF was reduced to 1,220,130 acres when by Proclamation; President Wilson transferred 96,830 acres to the CHNF and released 3,040 acres to the Public Domain. Five years later (June 1918), a recomputation reduced the SNF's total area to 1,177, 821 acres. Seven years later, Congress by Public Law 252 dated April 10, 1928, added 8,724 acres to the SNF bringing its total area to 1,186,545 acres. Thereafter, in June 1931, a recomputation added 5,389 acres to the SNF, giving it a total area of 1,191,934 acres.¹⁶



Original Bowery Ranger Station, 1970

¹⁵ File: Sawtooth National Forest (Open files), 1650—Contacts and Other Historical Data, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

In 1932, the SNF's total acreage changed materially. By Executive Order #5925 dated September 21, 1932, several key additions and eliminations were made. At this time, 54,205 acres was transferred from the BNF, and 1,680 acres was transferred from CHNF to the SNF. At the same time, 4,546 acres was eliminated from the SNF and transferred to the BNF. These transfers and elimination left the SNF with a total area of 1,243,273 acres. A recomputation made on June 30, 1935 indicated an increase of 3,081 acres bringing the SNF's total area up to 1,246,354 acres. In 1942, because of a small purchase, and new surveys, this total decreased to 1,245,972 acres.¹⁷

Sawtooth National Forest, 1953-1960

No substantial land status changes occurred until 1953, when the Minidoka National Forest was added to the SNF. The merger of the two forests did not disrupt the boundaries or locations of Ranger Districts prior to 1960—the termination date of this project. In 1960, the SNF was still divided into a north division (former SNF) and a south division (former MNF).¹⁸

¹⁶ History of the Sawtooth National Forest, 63-64; and Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, Forming Part of Proclamation Dated May 19, 1913, Archaeologist Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1932, and Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1942, Archaeologist Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸ For instance, see Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho (North Division) 1960, Archaeologist Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

CASSIA AND RAFT RIVER FOREST RESERVES, MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST

The Minidoka National Forest (MNF), prior to merging with the SNF in 1953, was comprised of the Cassia Forest Reserve (CFR), the largest unit, and the Raft River Forest Reserve (RRFR).

Cassia Forest Reserve, 1903-1906

On August 13, 1903, residents of Cassia County petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to set aside land for a proposed Cassia Forest Reserve or CFR. In 1904, E.M. Griffith of the Bureau of Forestry was sent to investigate and thereafter reported on the proposed CFR, which included 184,320 acres in 8 townships. According to Griffith's report, 9,000 to 10,000 acres, or about 5 percent contained any timber, while the rest of the land was covered with sagebrush and little grass, providing a "miserable" range for a large number of cattle, sheep, and horses owned by settlers in the immediate vicinity of the proposed reserve. Most signers of the petition were cattlemen who believed that creation of the reserve would exclude sheep from the range, half of which came from Utah, and thereby give them undisputed use of the range for their cattle. Cattle owners were the first settlers in this region and they claimed that sheep ruined their grazing land and that the Government should recognize and protect their rights. In the end, Griffith recommended strongly against the proposed Cassia Forest Reserve because his investigation found that the land in question was unsuited for a forest reserve and that the petitions were self-serving.¹⁹

Despite Griffith's negative report, on June 12, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt created the CFR, which largely corresponds with the present-day Cassia Division of the Minidoka Ranger District of the SNF. The newly created CFR embraced about 14 townships, or 323,520 acres in the southern part of Cassia County, Idaho just north of the Idaho-Nevada line. At the time, this rolling mountainous area was known as the Shoshone Mountains.²⁰

In November 1905, the Forest Service sent Forest Assistant Joseph De Witt Warner to examine the CFR's forest cover and economic conditions. De Witt Warner reported on the topography, climate, vegetation (21 per cent of which was more or less timbered with lodgepole pine, alpine fir, white cedar, mountain mahogany and aspen), and the various watersheds. He concluded the reserve was essentially grazing land rather than timberland, and that the reserve boundaries included that practically all the land in that part of the country suitable for summer range. At that time, about 75,000 head of sheep and 18,000 head of cattle and horses grazed on the reserve. Oakley and Rock Creek were the only towns of any importance near the reserve. Forest rangers used Oakley as their headquarters and as a basis for supplies for work on the reserve. In the end, De Witt

¹⁹ E.M. Griffith, "Report on the Proposed Cassia Forest Reserve, Idaho," 1904, File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰ History of the Minidoka National Forest, 7-9; and Joseph De Witt Warner, "Report on the Examination of the Forest Cover and Economic Conditions of the Cassia Forest Reserve, Cassia County, Idaho," File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Warner recommended only one administrative improvement. He suggested that a nursery be located on Bear Gulch, about a half mile from where it came into Shoshone Creek to supply planting stock to improve various watersheds.²¹

Raft River Forest Reserve, 1903-1906

In the summer of 1904, Bureau of Forestry Forest Assistant Smith Riley was asked to investigate the suitability of four areas for forest reserve status: the Black Pine, Goose Creek, and Sublett areas in Idaho, and the Raft River area of Utah. In October 1904, Smiley prepared a report on each area.

In regard to the Black Pine area, Riley wrote that the chief industry of the communities contiguous to the reserve was cattle and sheep raising, the bulk of the stock being sheep. The settlers living in Raft River and Deep Valley were sincerely in favor of seeing a reserve created to protect nearby timberland, but sheep men opposed creating a reserve because they objected to restricted grazing rights. Riley recommended that a Black Pine Forest Reserve (108,960 acres) be created to accommodate both cattle and sheep grazing, and that a ranger be put in charge with headquarters on the reserve during the summer, either in Pole or Black Pine Canyon.²²

In regard to the Goose Creek area, which is located in Cassia County just south of the town of Albion and included a large portion of the Goose Creek Mountains, Forest Assistant Riley reported that the chief industry was stock raising (50,000 sheep and 7,000 head of cattle), although some lands were irrigated to raise a little grain. The range had been badly overgrazed by both sheep and cattle, mostly by sheep, and owing to the very poor condition of the range, Riley recommended that sheep be excluded from the area entirely, and that the number of cattle allowed be reduced. Settlers in nearby communities contiguous to the reserve supported this proposition, and sheep owners were willing to secure summer range elsewhere. Riley recommended the creation of a Goose Creek Forest Reserve (77,416 acres) with a ranger stationed at summer headquarters on the reserve, and winter quarters at Albion, just north of the reserve.²³

Concerning the Sublett area in the northeastern portion of Cassia and the northwestern portion of Oneida counties, Idaho, Smith Riley stated that this area was comprised largely of winter range that was contested over by cattlemen and sheep owners. As described in previous sections, the local citizens living contiguous to the reserve desired seeing the reserve created to keep sheep out. Local settlers also argued that their watersheds and timberland (approximately 23 per cent of the total area) needed protection from overgrazing by sheep. Riley's report suggested that a Sublett Forest Reserve (105,600 acres) be

²¹ De Witt Warner, "Report on the Cassia Forest Reserve."

²² Smith Riley, "The Proposed Black Pine Division of Raft River Idaho and Utah," October 1904, File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²³ Smith Riley, "The Proposed Goose Creek Division of Raft River Idaho and Utah," October 1904, File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

established with summer headquarters on the reserve and winter quarters at Sublett, Idaho.²⁴

Finally, Forest Assistant Smith Riley proposed the creation of the Raft River Forest Reserve in northern and eastern portions of Box Elder County, Utah. The proposed reserve (117,800 acres) included the greater portion of Raft River Mountains, which extended in an easterly and westerly direction, being about 30 miles long and 8 miles in width. The proposed Raft River Forest Reserve was comprised of commercial timberland (approximately 9.7 per cent), woodland growth (approximately 10.2 per cent) and the remainder by brush growth, principally sagebrush. Not surprising, the principal industry of the communities contiguous to the proposed reserve was stock raising. The grazing value of the land had been injured by the large number of sheep (approximately 37,500 head of sheep) allowed to graze on the land, as well as by a lesser number of cattle and horses (500 head of stock cattle and between 200 and 300 head of horses). Riley suggested that the condition of the range would improve if sheep were excluded for an indefinite period and cattle restricted and kept from bunching along the streams during the hot summer months. Ranchers in the communities such as Yost, Park Valley, Stanwood and Naf, were anxious to see the reserve created to protect mountain area resources and watersheds. Smith Riley recommended that if the Raft River Forest Reserve was established that a ranger in charge of the reserve be headquartered at Yost or Stanwood.²⁵

On November 5, 1906, almost two years after Smith Riley's investigation of the suitability of the four areas for forest reserve status, President Theodore Roosevelt established the RRFR, which included the Albion Mountain (then called Goose Creek), Black Pine, and the Sublett divisions, Idaho (293,044 acres), and the Raft River Division in Utah (117,203 acres) of today's Minidoka Ranger District, SNF.²⁶

Cassia and Raft River Forest Reserves, 1906

Following the establishment of the RRFR, Peter T. Wrensted was given the responsibility of overseeing this forest reserve, as well as the CFR, along with supervision of the Pocatello and Port Neuf forest reserves. He supervised these forest reserves from Pocatello, Idaho. The Cassia and the Raft River forest reserves had a combined total area of 736,407 acres.²⁷

²⁴ Smith Riley, "The Proposed Sublett Division of Raft River Idaho and Utah," October 1904, File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁵ Smith Riley, "The Proposed Raft River Division of Raft River Idaho and Utah," October 1904, File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶ History of the Minidoka National Forest, 7-9.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

Cassia and Raft River National Forests, 1907-1908

As stated above, on March 4, 1907, all Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests, and the CFR and RRFR became the Cassia National Forest (CNF) and the Raft River National Forest (RRNF). Thereafter, in February 1908, William McCoy replaced Peter Wrensted as Supervisor, and the Supervisor's office was moved from Pocatello to Oakley, Idaho in anticipation of merging the CNF and the RRNF into one national forest.²⁸

Minidoka National Forest, 1908-1953

On July 2, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt by Proclamation combined the CNF and the RRNF into one forest called the Minidoka National Forest or MNF.²⁹ There are two schools of thought regarding the name of this new national forest. One version states that the name came from the Shoshone word "Minah-do-kah" meaning broad expanse. Another version is that it derives from the Sioux word "Mini-tokikeya" meaning first water, or water of the enemy.³⁰

Between 1908 and 1953, several adjustments were made to the boundaries of the MNF. First, on May 6, 1910, President William H. Taft eliminated 97,322 acres from the Forest.³¹ This elimination was based on a series of reports on the various divisions of the MNF and included lands that could not be classified as Forest land or as land necessary for watershed regulation. Categories of land eliminated at this time from the MNF included property valuable for agriculture, grazing or mining purposes, as well as school lands and lands essential for railroad and irrigation projects, such as the Shoshone-Twin Falls Irrigation Project. The Cassia Division's two eliminations embraced 11,520 acres. The Raft River Division's three eliminations totaled 24,960 acres. The Goose Creek Division had six eliminations totaling 11,200 acres, while the Black Pine Division had one elimination of 28,320 acres and the Sublett Division had one elimination of 21,120 acres. The boundaries of each division were adjusted accordingly, but these eliminations had no effect upon the Forest administration of the MNF.³²

Besides eliminations, from time to time additions to the MNF were recommended but were not approved for one reason or another. For instance, in 1916, a petition filed with Idaho's Senators and with the offices of the Forester, District Forester and MNF Forester signed by various interested farmers, ranchers, and stockmen called for an addition of 30,694 acres to the Goose Creek Division for watershed and Forest purposes. The situation was investigated and recommended for approval by Forest Examiner Charles D. Simpson, but was never acted upon.³³ Or for instance, in 1935, the Western Livestock Association

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid., 25.

³¹ Ibid., 9-10; and 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release.

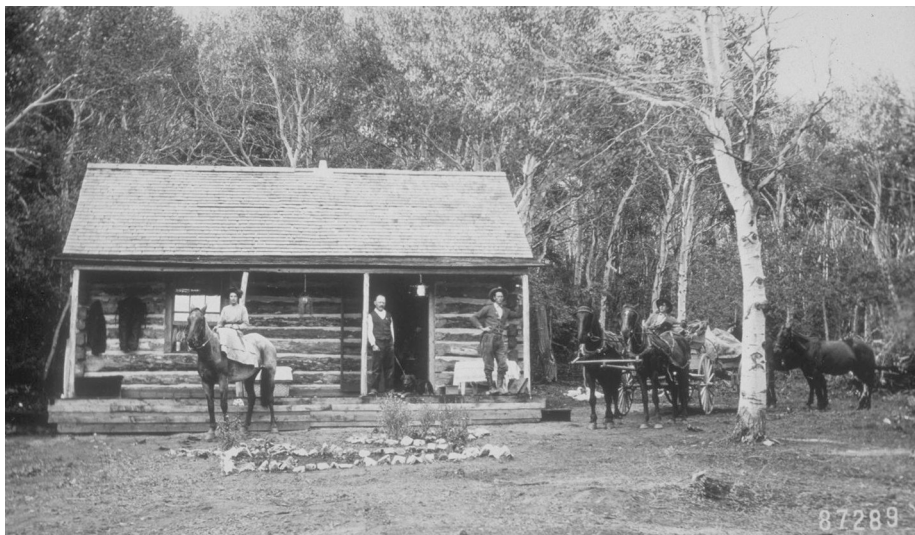
³² R.P. Imes, "Summary Report: Recommended Eliminations from the Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, File: LP-Boundaries—Minidoka, 1904-1905, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and Map of Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, Forming Part of Proclamation Dated May 6, 1910, Archaeologist Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³³ Charles D. Simpson, "Report on Proposed Addition to Goose Creek Division," 14 January 1916, File: LP-Boundaries-Minidoka-Goose Creek Division, 1908-1922, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

requested that certain lands north of the Cassia Division of the MNF be added thereto. Even though the Forest Service investigated and strongly recommended that the area be added to the MNF, and Idaho's congressional delegation strongly supported the idea and introduced legislation into Congress, no action was taken.³⁴

As far as the records indicate, only two additions were made to the MNF after 1910 and prior to the post-World War II era. First, on May 15, 1922, an addition was made to Albion Mountain Division, increasing the MNF total area by 13,956 acres.³⁵ The circumstances behind this addition are unknown. Second, on April 14, 1944, by administrative order, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) transferred 4,498 acres of land located within the MNF in Cassia County to the administration of the Forest Service and the lands were given National Forest status. This land had been part of a Resettlement Administration land purchase of approximately 195,760 acres of public-domain lands, interspersed State lands, and privately-owned lands that took place sometime in 1937. This project was known as the Southern Idaho Agricultural Demonstration Project (SIADP) and encompassed land largely west of Malad, Idaho. For a time, the Resettlement Administration and later the SCS, suggested that Forest Service administer or even add the west half of the SIADP to the Black Pine and Sublett Divisions of the MNF because of its forest and watershed values. However, by early March 1943, no part of this project had been turned over to the Forest Service for administration.³⁶

As far as the limited documentation indicates, no other land changes occurred to the MNF between 1944 and 1953, the year when the MNF was added to the SNF. By this date, the MNF total area was approximately 636,997 acres, of which 544,594 acres were in Idaho, and the remaining 92,403 acres in northern Utah.³⁷



Holstein Ranger Station. Minidoka National Forest, 1909

³⁴ File: L-Boundaries-Cassia Division-Minidoka, 1924-1936, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵ [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 9-10; and 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release.

³⁶ File: LP-Boundaries-Minidoka-Transfer S.E. Idaho (LU Project LA01D-1), 1940-1951, Lands Status Office, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁷ [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 9-10; and 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release; and Map of Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, 1949, Archaeologist Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Chapter Three: Administration

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1914

Records for the early administrative history of the SNF are very limited. In July 1908, when much of the Eastern Division was transferred to other forests, the remaining land was divided into three ranger districts based on various watersheds. District One comprised all of the Wood River and Little Wood River drainage. District Two comprised the entire Boise River watershed on the SNF, while District Three embraced the Salmon River drainage. At this time, each of the Ranger Districts was divided into two to five so-called Guard Districts. Records indicate that the men in charge of each Ranger District in 1908, most likely did not have an established headquarters. In 1909, the boundaries of the districts remained the same, but were renamed as Deputy Ranger Districts, which were divided into districts called Assistant Ranger and/or Guard Districts. By this date, headquarters were established at the following nine locations listed in alphabetical order:³⁸

District One (Wood River and Little Wood River Watershed):

- Garfield Guard Station (1908)
- Greenhorn Guard Station (1909)

District Two (Boise River Watershed):

- Big Smoky Ranger Station
- Shake Creek Ranger Station
- Soldier Ranger Station

District Three (Salmon River Watershed):

- Adams Gulch or Flowers Ranger Station
- Emma Creek Ranger Station
- Pole Creek Guard Station (1909)
- Slick Ear Creek Ranger Station

C.N. Woods was the first Supervisor of the SNF, having served in this capacity from 1908 to 1914, with headquarters at Hailey, Idaho. During his administration, many trying problems were satisfactorily resolved. In a paper entitled "Thirty-seven Years in the Forest Service," he described his experiences and the early history of the SNF.³⁹

Woods was transferred to Hailey, Idaho in December 1907 as Forest Supervisor at \$1,800 per annum, and on January 1, 1909, he opened an office at Hailey, Idaho to supervise the SNF. During the summer, he hired a number of rangers. A professional and trained force of rangers staffed the new ranger stations. These rangers had taken and passed a required two-part Civil Service exam. The first part tested each man's forestry and administration

³⁸ [History of the Sawtooth National Forest](#), 19; and File: Administrative Site Evaluation, Accordion File, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹ [History of the Sawtooth National Forest](#), 11.

knowledge, while the second part evaluated his practical skills. To Forest Supervisor Woods, “if one could read and write and knew a little arithmetic, and if he could ride and pack a horse, run a compass line, and do the simplest surveying, he stood a good chance of passing the examination. Practical experience was the principal requirement. A knowledge of woods work and of the handling of livestock on the ranges helped.”⁴⁰

Problems faced by Woods in these early years involved controversies with woolgrowers. At the time of its creation, the Forest was very heavily stocked, and it was necessary to reduce established grazing preferences, and take parts of range allotments from the old users. This reduction in numbers and ranges caused much complaint, especially from powerful interests such as Frank R. Gooding, the Governor of Idaho and later a United States Senator who had a permit for some 20,000 sheep on the Sawtooth. The establishment of advisory boards of stockmen helped in the administration of grazing on the Forest. In the end, definite allotments of range were made to individual woolgrowers, and as far as practical to individual owners of cattle, and a system of rotating grazing on the ranges established.⁴¹

Another problem confronted by Woods during his tenure of six years on the SNF was homestead entries on the SNF. Entirely too much land within the Forest had been open to homestead entry. Much of the open, fairly level land that had been listed for homestead entry had but little value for agriculture because of the short growing season, poor soil, insufficient water for irrigation, elevation, and severe climate. Forest Supervisor Woods recalled many “eligible” homestead entries, and the land removed from the possibility of homestead entry.⁴²

A third problem was reforestation. In 1910, a small nursery was established at the Flowers Ranger Station, which was located in Adams Gulch, and in 1911, another nursery was launched at the Shake Creek Ranger Station. Douglas fir and yellow pine were the principal species grown. Approximately 140,000 seedlings were available for planting in the spring of 1914 from the two nurseries. Most of the planting on the SNF was on the Wood River drainage, Deer Creek, Adams Gulch, and Greenhorn Gulch. However planting was deemed unsuccessful, and natural propagation more practical. By 1916, both nurseries were discontinued because it was not thought the plants made sufficient growth to make it a practical operation.⁴³

A fourth problem was the construction of permanent administrative improvements with the limited appropriations for development. According to Woods in his reminiscences, in a short time, the SNF “constructed a number of ranger stations, pastures, trails, telephone lines. Our dwellings were small and cheaply built. The first limit by Congress with reference to individual buildings was a \$500 maximum. Low limits were probably advisable at that time. In a number of cases, ranger stations were built at places where they were not long needed

⁴⁰ Ibid., 13-14; and Wilson, *Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4*.

⁴¹ History of the Sawtooth National Forest, 14-18.

⁴² Ibid., 15-16.

⁴³ Ibid. 15, and 33-34.

nor used extensively. Generally, we started out with more ranger districts and more rangers than we were willing to continue many years.”⁴⁴

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST, 1915-1945

So far as documentation indicates, no changes were made in Ranger District boundaries under Forest Supervisor Woods. However, under the administration of Forest Supervisor M.S. Benedict, which began in the fall of 1914, the SNF was reorganized and divided into the following five Ranger Districts with the following Administrative Sites:⁴⁵

Greenhorn (District 1)—Headquarters at Hailey, Idaho

Administrative Site Name	Area
Greenhorn	160.00 Acres
Buck Camp	90.8 Acres
Cove	62.20 Acres
Garfield	114.00 Acres

Flowers (District 2)—Headquarters at Ketchum, Idaho

Administrative Site	Area
Flowers	151.95 Acres
Baker	86.40 Acres
Boulder	89.00 Acres
Buzzo	67.00 Acres
North Fork	75.50 Acres
Placer Creek	120.00 Acres
Rock Creek	48.80 Acres
Russian John	88.20 Acres
Senate	50.70 Acres
Wilson Creek	88.70 Acres

Pole Creek (District 3)—Headquarters at Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station

Administrative Site	Area
Pole Creek	131.46 Acres
Alturas Lake	147.00 Acres
Blackman	40.70 Acres
Bowery	50.10 Acres
Champion	160.00 Acres
Galena	113.16 Acres
Redfish Lake	98.80 Acres
Vienna	34.78 Acres

⁴⁴ Ibid., 18

⁴⁵ Ibid., 19; and File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Soldier (District 4)—Headquarters at Soldier Ranger Station

Administrative Site	Area
Soldier	160.00 Acres
Big Peak	31.50 Acres
Big Smoky	162.40 Acres
Boardman	28.50 Acres
Buttercup	80.00 Acres
Emma Creek	77.05 Acres
Neut Revis (Liberal)	150.00 Acres
Salt Ground	48.10 Acres
Three Mile	106.00 Acres

Shake Creek (District Five)—Headquarters at Shake Creek Ranger Station

Administrative Site	Area
Shake Creek	117.4 Acres
Shake Creek Addition	12.68 Acres
Cold Springs	55.75 Acres
Grouse Creek	38.33 Acres
Hay Press	23.00 Acres
Iron Mountain	40.00 Acres
Pine	80 Acres
Scotland	26.50 Acres
Skeleton	32.60 Acres
Slick Ear	62.70 Acres

Forest Supervisor Benedict served as SNF Forest Supervisor from 1914 until 1935, except during 1917 and 1918, when he served in the army. During those years, H.G. McPheters was in charge of the SNF.⁴⁶

Between 1915 and 1941, no material changes were made in Ranger District boundaries under Forest Supervisor Benedict, however some name changes were made over time. In 1931, the Flowers District name was changed to the Ketchum Ranger District, and in 1938, the Pole Creek District was renamed the Sawtooth Valley Ranger District. Prior to this date, the District Headquarters had moved in 1933 to the more centrally located and accessible Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station.⁴⁷

During the years, 1915 to 1953, Forest Supervisors faced a number of issues on the SNF. They included the subjects of timber management and fire control, forage for livestock, recreation and summer homes and other uses, watersheds, wildlife management, and SNF administrative and other improvements.

Timber management and fire hazards were minimal during these years, and there was no material change in the area of timber types cut since the creation of the forest. The average

⁴⁶ History of the Sawtooth National Forest, 28.

⁴⁷ Goodwin and Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho: History, 73-75.

annual cut of timber on the SNF was around 3,500,000 Board Feet, and timber sales, since the creation of the Forest, had not fluctuated to any great extent during this time period, except commencing about 1934, when a considerable amount of timber on Wood River was cut for a few years. At this time a heavy demand for timber products occurred because of relief projects during the Great Depression to furnish employment to needy people, and because during this period, Sun Valley (see below) was built and the Triumph Mine started operating. For instance, in 1936, 4,887,000 Board Feet of dead material was removed from the forest, most of which was cut on Wood River.⁴⁸ In 1939, the SNF sold green timber to 10 sawmills for supplying local needs, and they sold large amounts of green and dead timber for use on hundreds of farms in the adjoining rich Snake River Valley.⁴⁹

When the SNF was created, a program of fire control was instituted. Fires happened due to lightning strikes and carelessness of humans. Lightning fires were left to burn, or go out of their own accord, at least in remote reaches of the SNF. If human habitations or improvements were in their path, SNF personnel would fight the blaze, which amounted primarily to Forest Guards, Rangers, or both, teaming up with any available local residents in the vicinity of a fire. Fires in the backcountry required long treks or pack trips on the part of suppression forces, with the firefighters furnishing their own tools, horses, and pack stock. By the 1930s, the CCC played an important role in the protection of national forest resources.⁵⁰ By 1939, the “construction of lookout stations, telephone lines, roads, and trails; the development of fire-fighting equipment; the transportation, feeding, and care of fire fighters; and the tactics of fire fighting required the ranger’s most determined study, preparation, and performance.”⁵¹

One of the major activities of SNF rangers was the management of very extensive forage resources. Their primary activity was the retention of the watershed cover, coupled with stability of the livestock industry. The relatively steep slopes of the Sawtooth made it more suitable for sheep than for cattle, and sheep permits greatly exceeded those for cattle. For instance, in 1939, approximately 165,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle used the SNF. Many of the herders were Basques who, as a rule, produced high quality lambs using the SNF’s resources.⁵²

Recreation became an important consideration on the SNF about 1936. Prior to 1917, the SNF was used very little for recreation, but following World War I, recreation opportunities increased with better roads and automobile vacations becoming more popular. For instance, in 1917, there were 5,400 recreational visitors to the SNF. By 1935, there were 15,000 visitors, and in 1936, recreation on the SNF increased tremendously with the building of the Sun Valley Resort. In 1935, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sought land well adapted for skiing in the Ketchum area. The following year, the railroad purchased 3,400 acres and by 1937 built the famous Sun Valley Ski Resort comprised of several ski lifts and lodges, and the area became a Mecca for winter sports enthusiasts. Some of the best downhill, cross-country, and slalom racecourses were thereafter located in the

⁴⁸ History of the Sawtooth National Forest 15, 33-36, 41.

⁴⁹ USDA Forest Service, Sawtooth National Forest (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939), 1.

⁵⁰ Goodwin and Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho: History, 79-80.

⁵¹ USDA Forest Service, Sawtooth National Forest, 12.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 2-3.

Ketchum area. During 1938-40, the Forest Service, in cooperation with Sun Valley, cleared three ski trails from 100' to 500' wide from the top to the bottom of Bald Mountain, a total of six miles of ski trails. Skiing thereafter became the greatest winter attraction to the SNF with annual ski events held at Sun Valley. By 1940, there were 69,000 recreational visitors to the SNF in due part to the Sun Valley Resort development.⁵³ However, in 1942, Sun Valley closed its operation for the duration of the World War II due to a lack of labor and transportation. This was a terrific blow to the local communities and the town of Ketchum, which almost reverted to the ghost town of pre-Sun Valley days.⁵⁴

On the other hand, summer recreational opportunities increased with the advent of the CCC program in 1933. Prior to 1917, there were no campgrounds or picnic areas on the SNF. From 1917 to 1933, a small amount of improvement work was done on campgrounds, such as at Warm Spring Creek. But with the CCC, considerable work was done creating and improving campgrounds. Areas were cleared, water systems installed, tables and stoves placed on the grounds, toilet and sanitary facilities erected, campground portals erected, swings built, and boat docks built. From 1933 to 1940, some of the most important and permanent campgrounds were built included the Redfish Lake, Alturas, Easley, and Baumgartner campgrounds. In 1940, some 20,000 summertime visitors used these camps, as well as nearby summer homes, lodges, and hotels.⁵⁵

Around 1920-1928, various organized camps, summer homes, lodges, and hotels opened near and on the SNF under special use permits. Special use permits issued were for bath houses, cabins, corrals, fences, the cutting of hay, hotels, roadhouses, resorts, sawmills, stores, telephone lines, etc. The following table indicates the trend along these lines over time.

Kind of Use	1920	1925	1929	1940
Summer Homes	5	28	51	63
Other Special Uses	52	83	81	101

At the beginning of the administration of the SNF, watershed issues were given little attention. But as the lower arable lands were put under cultivation, more irrigation water became necessary. In addition, the Forest Service began to realize the importance of protection of the watersheds in relation to fires, grazing, and lumbering. Dams and reservoirs were thereafter built to store irrigation water, which partly originates within the SNF and is used for irrigation in the lower valleys. They included the Magic Dam (1910), the Arrowrock Reservoir (1911-15), which at the time built was the highest dam in the world (348.6 feet), Fish Creek Dam (1920), and Carey Dam (1940).⁵⁶

⁵³ Goodwin and Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho: History, 7-8, and 36-37; and USDA Forest Service, Sawtooth National Forest, 3.

⁵⁴ File: Specific Miscellaneous, 1600—Information Services, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁵⁵ Goodwin and Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho: History, 37-38.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 38-39.

Wildlife management in the early days of the SNF was ignored as well. Early pioneer statements indicate that the SNF was the home for abundant wild game, birds, fish and fur-bearing animals. With settlement, no thought was given to protection of wildlife, which was practically exhausted in most places on the SNF because of lost ranges and habitat. Gradually, as time passed, the management of wildlife on the SNF became very important from an economic and recreational standpoint.⁵⁷

By the 1930s, wildlife management plans were being developed and implemented. On October 12, 1937, an area of 200,042 acres located on the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth National Forests was set aside as a primitive area. Designated as the Sawtooth Wilderness (SW), this primitive area was created “to prevent unnatural alteration or impairment of unique natural values, and to conserve, so far as controlling economic conditions will permit, the opportunities to the public to observe the condition which existed in the pioneer phases of the nation’s development; and to engage in the forms of outdoor recreation characteristic of that period; thus aiding in preserving national traditions, ideals, and characteristics, and promoting a true understanding of historical phases of national progress.” The wild, undeveloped, and undisturbed area included the high summit and lakes region, and extended from Stanley Lake south almost to Alturas Lake Creek, which included gem-like lakes—Alice, Twin, Toxaway, Mary, Imogene, and Roaring and scores of others that “mirror in their depths the serrated outlines of the Sawtooth crags.”⁵⁸

Last, but not least, administrative and other improvements challenged SNF Forest Supervisors. During early administration of the SNF, various roads, trails, and telephone lines were completed. Until 1933, stations on the SNF were simple and inexpensive with the regular forest force doing most of the construction. As Forest Supervisor Woods, stated: funds were limited, and the amount, which could be spent on any one building, was only \$500. After 1933, CCC funds and other emergency relief funds became available in sufficient amounts to build modern houses, water systems, and other permanent structures at yearlong and other stations.⁵⁹ The CCC program and the completion of administrative improvements are discussed in detail in Chapters Four and Six.

By the eve of World War II, the SNF had become vitally important to local communities, Idaho, and the nation. During the years 1941 to 1945, little development (besides administrative personnel changes) took place on the SNF because of World War II.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 39-40.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 46; and Goodwin and Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho: History, 77; and USDA Forest Service, Sawtooth National Forest, 9.

⁵⁹ History of the Sawtooth National Forest, 41-43.

MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1945

As noted in Chapter Two, the Cassia Forest Reserve (CFR) and the Raft River Forest Reserve (RRFR) were withdrawn in 1905 and 1906 respectively, and in 1908 were joined, becoming the Minidoka National Forest (MNF). In February 1908, William McCoy became the first Forest Supervisor of the MNF. At the time of its creation, the SO was established at Oakley, Idaho between the Cassia and Albion Mountain Divisions south of Burley, Idaho. In 1917, it moved to Burley, Idaho, a more central location.⁶⁰ There were six ranger districts on the newly established MNF. They were the East Cassia, West Cassia, Albion Mountain, Raft River, Black Pine and Sublett ranger districts.⁶¹

The period from the establishment of the Cassia and Raft River Forest Reserves in 1905 and 1906 to the establishment of the MNF in 1908 until 1920 was one of steady development and considerable accomplishment in the areas of grazing regulation, timber management, and completion of administration improvements.

First, beginning in 1906, attempts were made to regulate grazing and permits were required for permittees to run stock. In addition to this effort, the Forest Service began to reduce numbers of livestock on the range and to regulate the season of use. During this early period, critical problems were trespass of all kinds of stock on the Forest range, and excess numbers of stock. In 1914, Walter H. Campbell took over the reins of the MNF from Forest Supervisor McCoy. Campbell was described as a “Teddy Roosevelt type and started in with vigor to eliminate the trespass and otherwise raise standards.” Supervisor Campbell served until 1920, and records show that numerous trespass cases were initiated and carried through to a successful conclusion, and apparently trespass was brought under reasonable control by then. Finally, during the pre-1920 period, the Forest Service secured appropriations to construct a number of spring water developments for livestock.⁶²

Next, forest administrators tackled the problem of timber management. After the MNF was established, several sawmills began operating on the forest. Most of these sawmills were quite small, but early forest administrators realized that they needed to survey the forest's timber resources, and reforest wherever necessary. They attacked the timber and reforestation problem with vigor. In 1909, an extensive timber survey of the entire forest was completed, and in 1914, 1917, and 1919, intensive surveys were made of small areas of Douglas fir on the Sublett, Albion Mountain, and Raft River divisions. In 1910, they began a plan of reforestation. In that year, they planted large areas of the Cassia Division beginning in Shoshone Basin, where it was believed the most favorable conditions existed. During the years 1910 to 1915, they also planted 50-100 acres of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine per year in the vicinity of the Fraser Ranger station, proposing along the way to start nurseries at the Bostetter and Fraser Ranger Stations. Evidence of these plantings was still evident in 1941.⁶³

⁶⁰ [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 9 and 14.

⁶¹ 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release; and [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 27-30.

⁶² [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 9-11.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 12-13.

Of course, administrative improvements were needed to help rangers manage their territory, and almost immediately after the creation of the MNF, the construction of administrative improvements took place. In 1906, a pasture fence was built at the Fraser Station, and a two-room log cabin was constructed at Camp Bostetter the same year. The following year, a two-room log dwelling was built at the Fraser Ranger Station, and barns, cellars, and other structures soon followed. Construction of administrative improvements continued in 1909, when two-room log cabins were constructed at the Hereford and Trout Creek ranger stations, and in 1910, similar cabins were erected at the South Heglar, Holstein, and Gunnell ranger stations. Other improvements came in 1913, when the first frame dwelling was built at the Sublett Ranger Station. Between 1910 and 1914, telephone lines linked most of the above ranger stations. The following table summarizes the above construction information.⁶⁴

Improvement Location	Type of Administrative Improvement	Year of Improvement
Bostetter Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1906
Fraser Ranger Station	Pasture Fence	1906
Fraser Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1907
Shoshone Ranger Station		1907
Hereford Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1909
One-Mile Ranger Station		1909
Trout Creek Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1909
South Heglar Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1910
Holstein Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1910
Gunnell Ranger Station	2-Room Cabin	1910
Sublett Ranger Station	Frame Dwelling	1913

In 1920, R.D. Garver became Supervisor, serving in that capacity until 1923. In the early 1920s, there was a rise of livestock and agriculture in the region, which led to rising property values in Burley and a building boom. The rising regional economy increased demand for timber to build dwellings and farm buildings. Fearing over-cutting, a timber reconnaissance survey was carried out on the MNF as a basis for a management plan. At this time, a 14-point range management plan was also instituted. This plan included elements related to salting, system of grazing rotation, grazing seasons, reduction of livestock, elimination of trespass, water development, supervision of stock, mapping of grazing units, and trespass.⁶⁵

In January 1924, S.S. Stewart became the MNF Forest Supervisor and held that position until 1935—the longest tenure of any MNF Forest Supervisor. During his administration, the six districts were reduced to just four. In 1926, the Albion Mountain and Raft River districts and the Sublett and Black Pine districts were combined respectively. Also under his leadership, grazing gradually improved prior to 1926, but extended drought conditions over time thereafter led to range depletion during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Fears that

⁶⁴ Ibid., 13-14.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 14-15.

demand for timber products would cause over-cutting did not materialize, and in the later part of the 1920s, demand for lumber decreased rather than increased due in part to the depressed economic conditions that continued into the early 1930s.⁶⁶

Recreation, according to one source, showed a striking increase on the MNF during the post World War I era. In 1917, the first report on recreation indicated 5,935 persons visited the Forest. These early visitors included settlers, many of who lived near the MNF boundary. In the early 1920s, a few campgrounds with latrines were established for the recreational visitor. They included: Shoshone Creek below the Shoshone Creek Ranger Station, Lake Cleveland, Sublett Creek below the Sublett Ranger Station, Independence Lake, and Cottonwood Creek above the Bostetter Ranger Station. The increased use of automobiles and the construction of several access roads to the MNF in the late 1920s and 1930s augmented recreational use on the Forest. In 1928, there were 6,495 visitors; in 1930, 10,865 visitors, but by 1939, there were over 45,000 visitors. The construction of numerous public camp and picnic grounds by the CCC in the 1930s accounts for much of this increase—a subject discussed in the next chapter.⁶⁷

During the period 1920 to 1934, appropriations for improvement purposes continued, but were quite small. Some progress in the construction of needed improvements included the Big Cedar Road and the Indian Springs Road in 1923, which provided needed access roads to the MNF. A few needed water developments were constructed each year.⁶⁸

Finally, various improvements were made to existing ranger stations, but the only new construction occurred in 1929, when a five-room frame dwelling was constructed at the Shoshone Ranger Station. Like the SNF, after 1933, CCC funds and other emergency relief funds became available in sufficient amounts to build modern houses, water systems, and other permanent structures at yearlong and other stations on the MNF. The CCC program and the completion of administrative improvements on the MNF are discussed in detail in Chapters Four and Six.

Carl B. Arentson (1937-1940) followed S.S. Stewart as Forest Supervisor, and Curtis E. Price succeeded Arentson. During the later 1930s, problems tackled included range and timber management, along with fire protection. The MNF reduced stocking of the range to actual carrying capacity, improved range fencing for both boundary and zone line purposes to control stock, and increased range water development. At this time a greater emphasis was placed on fire management including fire preplanning, and fuel type mapping. Finally, the MNF revised its timber management plans based on a growing demand. From 1936 to 1940, the average amount of timber sold was approximately 1,400M per year.⁶⁹

The year 1941 was a year of retrenchment with the approaching war. However, a ski shelter was constructed at the head of Rock Creek, and winter sports enthusiasts began to use the Magic Mountain Ski Area. Close to 8,000 winter visitors came to the area, and overall, recreational use on the MNF hit a new high with over 61,000 visitors. After Pearl

⁶⁶ Ibid., 16-17, 27-30; 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release; and [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 27-30.

⁶⁷ [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 21-22.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 17-18.

⁶⁹ Ibid., 22-23.

Harbor and during World War II, little further development took place on the MNF besides a few administrative personnel changes. In April 1942, Forest Supervisor Curtis E. Price resigned and John T. Mathews replaced him. The MNF experienced its worst fire season to date (1942) and the Mount Harrison Lookout was established and maintained throughout the fire season.⁷⁰

SAWTOOTH AND MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST, 1946-1960

In 1953, the Sawtooth and Minidoka national forests merged and was divided into six ranger districts. There were three yearlong ranger stations located on the former SNF at Hailey, Ketchum, and Fairfield. There were also two summer ranger stations—the Sawtooth Valley and the Shake Creek ranger stations. There were three yearlong ranger stations located on the former MNF at Rock Creek, Burley, and Malta. At this time, the Supervisor's Offices were combined and moved to Twin Falls, Idaho (see Chapter Five for details) and may have been located at 1525 Addison Avenue East at that time.⁷¹

⁷⁰ Ibid., 31-36.

⁷¹ File: Other Historical Data—Sawtooth Division—Land Status, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Chapter Four: New Deal Programs, 1933-1942

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began on April 5, 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law a bill that created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, later renamed the CCC. Planned in its early stages to chiefly benefit forested areas of western states, it soon found that nearly every section of the country had problems and work opportunities for the CCC. The historical setting of the CCC on the Sawtooth and Minidoka national forests is one that follows much of the national setting regarding its beginning, administration, enrollment, camps, and relationship with the Forest Service from 1933 to 1942 outlined in Richa Wilson, *Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960* (Draft), May 2, 2003 and need not be repeated.

THE CCC AND THE SAWTOOTH

Within a short time after the institution of the program, the SNF was required to place men to work. This necessitated hiring overhead (supervisors and/or local experienced man, sometimes referred to as LEMs separate from regular Forest Service personnel), trucks, purchasing equipment and supplies, and planning work. Nonetheless, considerable difficulty was encountered in the early days of the program due to politics. At first, no consideration was given to whether or not a supervisor or LEM was politically a Democrat or a Republican. The program was apolitical. However, because this was a so-called “Democratic” program, SNF officials were severely criticized because some Republicans were employed as supervisors. In some cases, Republican-leaning CCC overhead were actually released.⁷² According to one source, this may explain why no CCC camps were occupied on the SNF during 1934. It may have taken some time to sort out these political feelings.⁷³

The CCC constructed many projects specifically on the Sawtooth National Forest (SNF), playing an important part in the early development of recreation facilities and other improvements. Known CCC camps on the SNF and their work projects included the following three camps:⁷⁴

⁷² [History of the Sawtooth National Forest](#), 44-46.

⁷³ File: Chapter 3—The CCC Years, 1933-1940, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁷⁴ [History of the Sawtooth National Forest](#), 44-46; and File: Specific Miscellaneous, 1600—Information Services, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.



Sawtooth National Forest CCC Camp

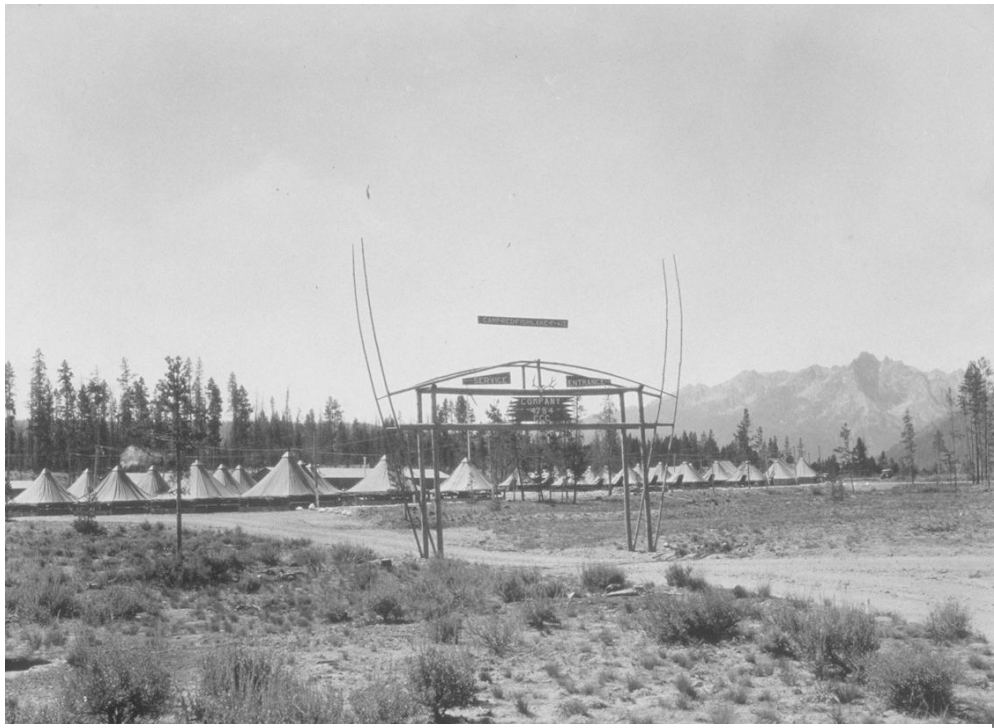
- ❑ •On or about May 15, 1933, the Ketchum Camp (F-81) was established on Warm Springs Creek about five miles above Ketchum, Idaho, and was most likely the first CCC camp on the SNF. R.E. Carney was the superintendent. The principle work projects during this first year were the construction of the Ketchum Ranger Station, the reconstruction of the Warm Springs Creek Road, and campground work. In 1934, the camp was temporarily closed, but reopened in 1938 and kept open during field seasons until 1941. Under the supervision of Ralph Reed, a variety of jobs were completed. Among the most important were road construction (Trail Creek Road and Warm Springs Creek Road) and campground development (Trail Creek Campground and Wood River Campground). On June 30, 1941, the Ketchum CCC camp was closed and overhead found jobs in various places.

- ❑ •On or about June 1, 1933, the Big Smoky Camp was established near the mouth of Big Smoky Creek, and various men served as superintendents during this year. Its primary work projects were the building of the Soldier, Big Smoky, and Liberal ranger stations. CCC enrollees also completed roadwork from the Soldier Ranger Station to Big Smoky and onward to the river below that Ranger Station. In 1934, the camp was temporarily closed, but reopened a year later. During 1935-36, the Big Smoky Camp was occupied and work consisted mostly of construction of the South Boise Road. C.H. Ramage was superintendent in 1935 and C.R. Engelman in 1936. Big Smoky Camp most likely closed at the end of 1936.

- ❑ •On or about June 1, 1933, the Redfish Lake Camp was established at Redfish Lake. C.H. Ramage served as the first superintendent. Important work projects that first year included building the Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station, the Redfish Lake Guard Station, road construction, campground work, and general cleanup work around the

lake and campgrounds. In 1934, the camp was temporarily closed until 1937. C.R. Engelman served as the superintendent. When the camp reopened the following year, Jack Evans served as superintendent, and in 1939, Emmett Steeples took over the position until the camp closed in 1940. During these years, work continued on the campgrounds, road construction, cleanup, fire suppression and bridges.

In summary, the CCC program made major contributions to the Sawtooth National Forest (SNF) during its seven years of operation on this forest, especially in constructing administrative improvements. Without such a program, many of the worthwhile projects accomplished by them could not have been undertaken because of a lack of funds. In the 1910s, when most of the ranger stations on the SNF were constructed, they were simple and inexpensive buildings costing no more than \$500 each and constructed by the regular Forest force. In the 1920s, these early ranger stations were maintained and slightly improved, but funds were limited and they needed replacement. In 1933, CCC funds and other emergency relief funds became available in sufficient amounts to replace the early buildings with modern houses, water systems, and other permanent structures at year-long and other stations, or to establish new ranger stations or guard stations.⁷⁵



CCC Camp, Redfish Lake, Company 4784

The following table summarizes these administration improvements.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ History of the Sawtooth National Forest, 33.

⁷⁶ Ibid., 33-34.

Date	Type of Administrative Improvement
1933	Shake Creek Ranger Station—New Buildings
“	Soldier Ranger Station—New Buildings
“	Big Smoky Guard Station—New Buildings
“	Liberal Guard Station—New Buildings
“	Ketchum Ranger Station—New Buildings
“	Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station—New Buildings
“	Redfish Lake Guard Station—New Buildings
1934	Supervisor’s Headquarters Office, Hailey, Idaho
“	Russian John Guard Station
1937	Dwelling for Forest Supervisor, Hailey, Idaho
1938	Warehouse and Equipment Building, Hailey, Idaho
“	Lookout Building on Horton Peak
1940	Two-story Lookout Building on Bald Mountain

THE CCC & ERA ON THE MINIDOKA

Unlike the SNF, there was no political turmoil over the early CCC program on the MNF, probably because no CCC camps were established on the MNF in 1933—the first year of operation. However, from 1933 to 1935, the MNF did use considerable amounts of Federal Emergency Relief Administrative (ERA) funds, and National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) development and improvement funds. ERA funds were used to provide immediate and direct relief for those affected by the Great Depression by creating work relief programs and emergency work projects. On the other hand, NIRA funds sought to assist the nation’s economic recovery during the Depression by reducing unemployment by expenditures for public works which would generate more purchasing power by providing jobs, defining labor standards, and raising wages. ERA funds created immediate jobs, while NIRA was slow to create new jobs and by May 1935 was struck down by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.⁷⁷

There were two known CCC camps on the MNF that complemented each other and were considered “sister” camps. They were the Porcupine/Shoshone and the Rock Creek CCC camps, which were considered a single camp at times because they were used by the same company, but during different seasons of the year.⁷⁸

First, on June 23, 1933, the Porcupine CCC camp was opened twelve miles south of Hansen, Idaho at Porcupine Springs near the heads of Goose Creek and Rock Creek on the Cassia Division of the MNF. Later called the Shoshone Camp, this camp was continuously occupied until 1941. The Porcupine Springs/Shoshone camp was a summer

⁷⁷ History of the Minidoka National Forest, 18-20.

⁷⁸ File: Zabala Giltzow Albanese, “Porcupine Springs, Phase 1-Site Analysis Report,” Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

camp. During its operation, an estimated 1,800 to 2,000 CCC enrollees were based in this camp. Projects performed by them included firefighting, road construction (e.g., Oakley-Rogerson Road), telephone line installation, timber and insect management, work on several public campgrounds, and the construction of ranger stations and other Forest Service facilities. Among the most visible evidence of the camp's contributions to administrative facilities (dwellings, office buildings, barns, warehouses, etc.), are those at the Bostetter, Shoshone, Oakley, and Rock Creek ranger stations, and the Burley Supervisor's Office dwelling and garage. The camp closed on August 16, 1941.⁷⁹

Second, on October 16, 1935, a winter camp was established in the Rock Creek area, just north of the Forest boundary on Rock Creek. It operated at the outlet of Rock Creek Canyon about 20 miles south of Twin Falls served as a winter camp from 1935 to 1941. The camp provided housing for about 200 CCC enlistees. The Rock Creek Camp continued some of the projects performed by the Porcupine/Shoshone camp, such as graveling and widening a portion of the Rock Creek road. The precise date of its closure is not known.⁸⁰

In addition to these two camps, the CCC established several spike camps on the MNF to



Front of Unknown CCC Camp Mess Hall

support projects performed in inaccessible areas or distant from the base camps. During the mid-1930s, a relatively large spike camp was located at Bostetter to build the Forest

⁷⁹ Ibid.; and History of the Minidoka National Forest, 18-20.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

Service ranger station there. Another spike camp was situated to help in the construction of the Oakley Ranger Station.⁸¹

Unlike the SNF, the MNF depended also on ERA funding as well as CCC funds to accomplish much needed work on the MNF. According to one source, Forest Supervisor Blaine Betenson realized:

. . . that much important work could be done with ERA labor and aggressively pushed such projects with the result that as high as 200 men were assigned at one time during 1935 and 1936. [Eventually] ERA funds rapidly dwindled—to 100 men in 1937, 60 in 1938, 20 to 40 in 1939, from none to 20 in 1940, and terminated entirely in 1941. However, during this period much important improvement work was accomplished. A total of over \$340,000.00 CCC funds, \$210,000.00 ERA funds, and \$90,000.00 NIRA funds was spent.⁸²

These funds, along with CCC and ERA labor, were used to accomplish the following.⁸³

- ❑ Construction and/or rebuilding of approximately 150 range water developments.
- ❑ Construction and/or reconstruction of fifty miles of road.
- ❑ Creation of practically all existing pre-1941 campground and picnic area facilities.
- ❑ Timber stand pruning and improvement on several hundred acres.
- ❑ Construction of seventy miles of range fencing.
- ❑ Building or reconstruction of fifty miles of telephone lines.

In addition to these general improvements on the MNF, the following table summarizes administrative improvements constructed using CCC, ERA, and/or NIRA funds:⁸⁴

Date	Type of Administrative Improvement
1933-1934	Shoshone Ranger Station—New Barn and Equipment Shed
1934	Bostetter Ranger Station—New Barn and a Warehouse
1936-1937	Oakley Ranger Station—New Dwelling, Barn, Two Large Warehouses, Office Building, and Gas and Oil House
1936	Burley, Idaho—Supervisor’s Dwelling and Garage
1941	Rock Creek Ranger Station—New Dwelling Partially Completed

The sudden influx of funds after several lean years created a number of problems. For instance, administration of CCC, ERA, and NIRA Funds required greater administration costs and personnel. Prior to 1933, the MNF had only one clerk. In 1937, at the peak of these programs, the MNF had six full-time clerks to handle the workload. Clerks were

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² History of the Minidoka National Forest, 19.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid., 19-20.

assigned to the individual ranger districts as well. On the other hand, District Rangers, who until 1933 had seldom directed crews larger than five men, now found themselves directing several ERA and NIRA crews up to a total of 100 men. They also were required to manage a vast amount of detail involved in securing supplies and outlining work projects to relatively untrained men, which took much of Ranger's time and as a result his regular resource management work suffered in some instances.⁸⁵

With the approach of World War II, the Shoshone (formerly Porcupine) CCC Camp closed. The Rock Creek CCC Camp had closed earlier. In the last few months of the existence of the Shoshone CCC Camp, the enrollees extended the Rock Creek telephone line from the Rock Creek Camp site to the Rock Creek Ranger Station, and partially completed the Rock Creek Ranger Station dwelling.⁸⁶

CCC'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, 1983

In the early 1980s, interest increased in the activities of the CCC nationwide in part generated by economic conditions—the worst since the CCC Era. Interest was also engendered by the impending sense of loss as many former CCC members were getting on in years and the work of the CCC was nearing the end of its design life. At that time, there was a strong sentiment to preserve samples of CCC projects as a memorial to the efforts of millions of individual participants nationwide. In 1983, Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson, issued a memorandum stating that the SNF would celebrate the CCC's 50th Anniversary by a number of specific actions. They included: (1) a news release listing CCC accomplishments on the SNF, referencing those CCC-constructed buildings and facilities that visitors could observe and/or visit; (2) a CCC story exhibit at the Stanley Museum (old Valley Creek Ranger Station), which was constructed by the CCC and recently placed on the National Register of Historic Places; (3) promotion of an oral history program by the South-Central Idaho History Council that would include taped interviews with former CCC members; and (4) usage of the CCC theme to develop the Forest Service exhibit at the Twin Falls County Fair.⁸⁷

CCC & CULTURAL RESOURCES, 1992

In 1992, the Forest Service hired a consultant to conduct a Phase 1- Site Analysis of the Porcupine Springs Campground, which included conducting archival and on-site research regarding the Porcupine Springs (later called Shoshone) CCC camp. This Phase 1 analysis included compiling and synthesizing the documented research in order to identify appropriate interpretive themes for the CCC camp and related resources. Today, existing

⁸⁵ Ibid., 20.

⁸⁶ Ibid., 31.

⁸⁷ File: Civilian Conservation Corps, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

evidence of the camp at Porcupine Springs consists primarily of structural remnants, earthworks, a road, rock walls and alignments, and pits.⁸⁸

⁸⁸ File: Zabala Giltzow Albanese, "Porcupine Springs, Phase 1-Site Analysis Report," Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Chapter Five: Supervisor's Offices

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

Hailey Supervisor's Office and Warehouse

From 1903 to 1933, the SNF Forest Supervisor's Office was located on the second floor of a private office building in the town of Hailey. By 1933, however, the Forest Service had outgrown this site and needed more adequate office space as well as garage and warehouse space. Therefore, in 1933, the Forest Service purchased property for an administrative site in Hailey for a new Supervisor's Office and other necessary headquarters buildings and improvements for the SNF. This administrative site included Lots 4 to 8 inclusive, and Lots 13 to 20 inclusive of the City of Hailey, Blaine County, Idaho. The total area was approximately 1.10 acres. Lots 4 to 8 were purchased from Arthur Holgate in 1933 for \$392.00, and Lots 13 to 20 were purchased from Mr. Holgate in 1935 for additional building space for \$300.00. The site of the Supervisor Office compound was located one block from the main business district of Hailey and U.S. Highway #93 ran in front of the property.⁸⁹

On 9/16/33, the construction of an office building, garage, and warehouse at Hailey was approved. Ideally, the Forest Service wished to use Emergency Conservation (EC) funded enrolled men for the general labor, and NIRA Improvement Funds for overhead, carpenters, and other similar types of laborers. Apparently, about 150 CCC men were camped in Hailey at this time for about two weeks, and the Ranger thought they could be used to advantage on this project. In addition, an experienced construction crew at Camp F-51 could be drawn



Plan R4-54 Supervisor's Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Hailey Idaho,

⁸⁹ File: History, O Improvements, and Hailey Supervisor Office Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

upon for the next month. The Ranger hoped the project could be completed by 10/31/33.⁹⁰



Supervisor's Office from Rear, Hailey, Idaho, n.d.

Despite this “ideal” situation, only a minimal amount of CCC labor was used to build the SNF Forest Supervisor's Office Compound. In 1933, the office building (Plan R4-54) was erected using novelty siding and wallboard and cost approximately \$4,200. The office building was constructed completely with Forest Service funds and with limited CCC construction time (\$15). At the same time, a four-car garage (Plan R4-33) was also built on the site for approximately \$1,800. The garage was erected using approximately \$1,500 of Forest Service funds, \$225 of ECF monies, and a minimal amount of CCC labor. Finally, a one-room storeroom (Plan R4-33 modified) was constructed in the same year using a combination of Forest Service (\$1,500) and EC (\$500) funds and only a minimal amount of CCC construction time (\$15). The building was 8 feet longer than the regular plan. In the fall and winter of 1935 and 1936, a full-size basement was dug under this building to provide more room and storage. The site plan included a shale driveway, lawn, concrete sidewalk, flagpole in front of the office, and a monument area with a sundial across the driveway from the office.⁹¹

As stated earlier, in 1935, the Forest Service purchased Lots 13 to 20 for additional building space. On these lots, the Forest Service built two 70' radio antenna towers. These towers were placed 150' apart and were constructed from galvanized pipe tapering from 3" in diameter to 1.5" at the top. Each antenna was surrounded by a fence 60' square. In 1936,

⁹⁰ File: Hailey Four Garage, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁹¹ Hailey Supervisor Office Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

the Forest Service proposed building a 60' x 32' warehouse and equipment building across the alley from the SNF Forest Supervisor's Office and between the two radio antenna towers, but the plan was apparently not approved.⁹²

In 1939, the SNF proposed to the Washington Office additions to the site to provide adequate office room for the Supervisor's staff and rangers at Hailey. It was suggested that the current office be turned into quarters for rangers who were detailed there for the winter and that a new Supervisor's Office be constructed elsewhere. However, these plans did not meet fruition, and the 1933 Supervisor's Office served as the SNF's headquarters until July 1, 1953, when the Supervisor's Office was established at Twin Falls, Idaho. The intent thereafter was to use the former Supervisor Office for forest rangers.⁹³

In the early 1980s, the Hailey Office (1933—earliest structure date) was found possibly eligible for the National Register under Criteria A.⁹⁴ In 1992, the Forest conveyed the site to the American Public Land Co. Inc. in a land exchange.⁹⁵

Hailey Supervisor's Residence and Garage

In 1936, the Forest Service purchased from Henrietta V. Jones Lots 20-24 in Block 25 of the City of Hailey, Idaho. On this site at the corner of Third Avenue and Walnut Streets, the Forest Service built the Hailey Supervisor's residence and a two-car garage. The 1936 three-bedroom residence was based on Plan R4-1F, and the garage was based on Plan R4-20. The following year a landscape planting plan was devised which included sidewalks, several lawn areas, an extensive shrub, tree and flower planting list, as well as perennial flower beds and a separate rose garden. The SNF Supervisor occupied the residence until 1953 when the SNF was merged with the MNF and the Supervisor's Office moved to Twin Falls, Idaho. Thereafter, the Supervisor's dwelling was utilized as a ranger's dwelling.⁹⁶

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, these two buildings were still extant and were found ineligible for the National Register.⁹⁷

⁹² Ibid.; and File; Hailey Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁹⁵ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁹⁶ Hailey Supervisor Office Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁹⁷ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST

In 1908, when the Cassia and the Raft River National Forests were combined to form the MNF, the first headquarters was located at Oakley, Idaho where it remained until mid-1917. During those years, it appeared to be a reasonable location for many reasons. First, the majority of the MNF users lived in or near the Cassia East Division. Second, Oakley was only one day's drive from the Hereford Ranger Station—the farthest travel point for the Forest Supervisor. Third, Oakley acted as a good supply point for the Forest Service. And, fourth, by 1917, the Forest Service had developed a system of direct telephone communication and “free” service between Oakley and each ranger station. Nonetheless, by 1917, the Oakley location had one key disadvantage—it was largely inaccessible during the winter months because of poor roads. The Forest Service felt that the Ranger in charge would encounter fewer difficulties if the office were moved to Burley, Idaho. Therefore, sometime during the later part of 1917, the MNF Supervisor's Office was moved to Burley, where it remained until 1953, when the MNF was merged with the SNF. Thereafter, Burley became the headquarters for the Burley Ranger District, under the supervision of the SNF Supervisor's Office, which was located in Twin Falls, Idaho.⁹⁸ The exact location of the rented facility (1917-1953) in Burley is unknown.

Burley Supervisor's Dwelling and Garage

The Burley Supervisor's dwelling was constructed in 1936 on a 1.3477-acre lot at a time when rental dwellings were practically impossible to find. It was a Plan R4-1-C (revised) and was located at 1518 Burton Avenue, Burley, Idaho. Constructed at a cost of \$10,023.84, the Burley Supervisor's dwelling is a six-room house and in 1937 was landscaped with lawn, driveway, walks, curbing and shrubs. Storm windows were added in 1953. At the same time the dwelling was constructed, a Plan R4-20C two-car garage was built for \$943.01. There are photographs of the dwelling and garage from 1952.⁹⁹

Burley Portable Warehouse

In August 1932, the Burley Portable Warehouse was constructed and placed on Burley Townsite Lot 22, Block 137 -- a rented lot. This temporary storage building held Forest Service headquarters supplies and staff vehicles. It was a wood-frame, 18' x 22' building covered with 28-gauge galvanized corrugated steel. It had two double doors, one single door and three windows. In 1952, plans were made to replace this building with permanent warehouse facilities in Burley. There is a 1952 photograph of the building. The fate of the building is unknown.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁸ File: D-1 History, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

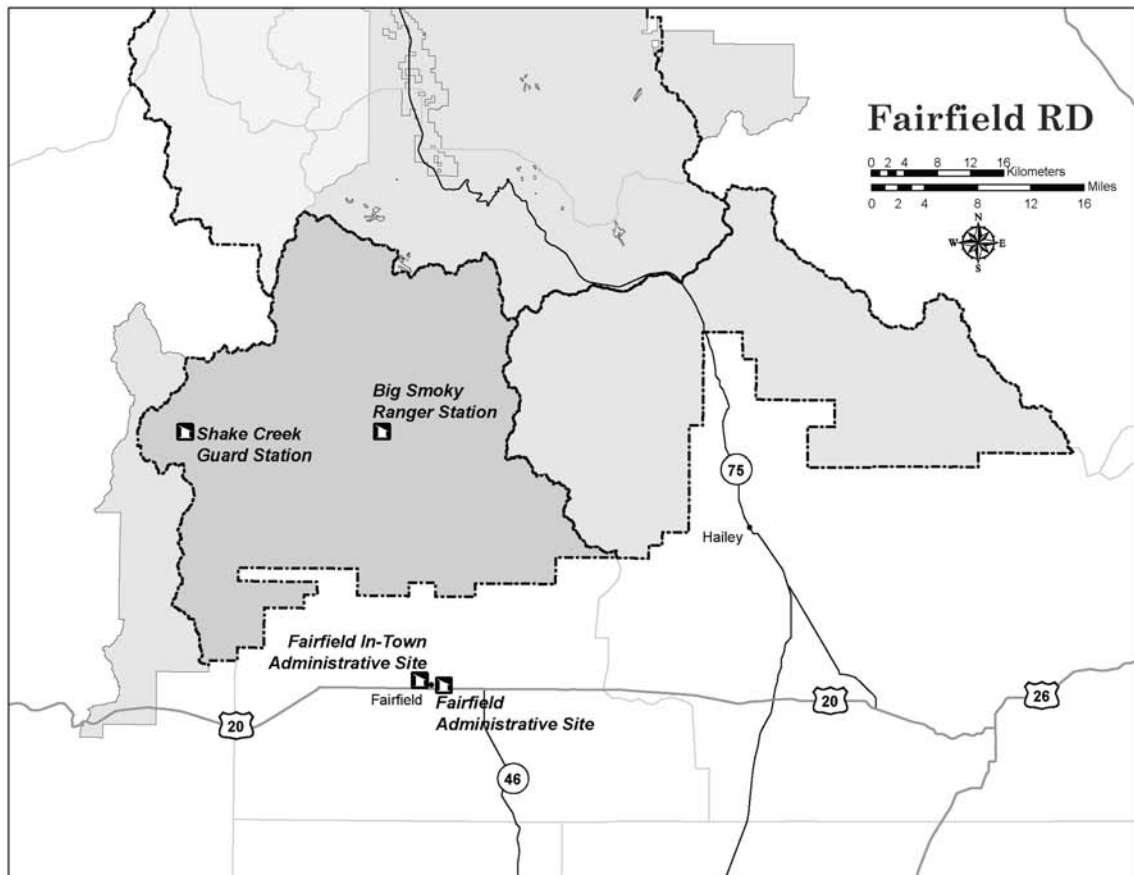
⁹⁹ File: Burley Residence, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Supervisor's Residence Set Up, Burley, Idaho, Minidoka National Forest, and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁰⁰ File: Burley Residence, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho, File: Burley Portable Warehouse, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Burley Warehouse, Sawtooth National Forest, and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Chapter Six: SNF Ranger Districts and Administrative Sites

A. FAIRFIELD RANGER DISTRICT

The Fairfield Ranger District was formed in 1948-49, when the Soldier Ranger District (1914-1948) was discontinued and the buildings removed to Fairfield, Idaho. When the SNF and the MNF were combined in 1953, the Fairfield Ranger Station continued as one of three yearlong ranger stations.



Map Three: Fairfield Ranger District

In 1960, the ending date of this study, the Fairfield Ranger District included the upper headwaters of the South Fork of the Boise River and the northern fringe of Camas Creek, a tributary of the Wood River. Major peaks included Smoky Mountain, Smoky Dome, Big Peak, Ross Peak, and Two Point Mountain. In 1960, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce, and lodgepole pine were the major species on the district. There were also minor amounts of

ponderosa pine, alpine fir, and aspen. The timber was limited almost entirely to the north facing slopes. The bottoms were composed of grass-willow vegetation, while sagebrush and grasses are found on the lower slopes. As the elevation increases the sagebrush was gradually replaced by bitterbrush, chokecherry, and other shrubs. Prior to the establishment of the SNF and the Fairfield Ranger District, this area had a history of grazing and mining abuses. At this time, multiple-use management was practiced on the Fairfield District involving water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation (34,000 visits to the district in 1961). Management aspects included fire control, insect control, and watershed rehabilitation.¹⁰¹

Effective July 1, 1972, a new organization structure for the SNF combined the former Shake Creek Ranger District with the Fairfield Ranger District, giving it a total acreage of 392,700 acres. Fairfield continued to be the headquarters for the district and work centers were located at the Big Smoky and Shake Creek ranger stations.¹⁰²

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations within the boundaries of the Fairfield Ranger District (see Map Three below). They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative sites only.

Big Smoky Administrative Site

The Big Smoky Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/29/06, requested for withdrawal on 12/8/06, and withdrawn by the GLO on 12/13/06. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 640-acre site at T3N, R13E, Section 1 on the SNF. This tract was revoked on 4/21/09.¹⁰³

Big Smoky Guard Station and Pasture

The Big Smoky Guard Station was recommended for withdrawal 6/25/08 and meant to replace the first Big Smoky Administrative Site withdrawal (see above). The second withdrawal was recommended on 6/25/08, requested on 8/11/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/14/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 162.40-acre site at T3N, R13E, Sections 3 and 11 on the SNF. The site was near the junction of the Big Smoky

¹⁰¹ File: Specific Miscellaneous, 1600—Information Services, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁰² Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁰³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Big Smoky Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

River and Paradise Creek. A wagon road passed along the eastern boundary of the site, and a cabin was already located on the site according to a 1908 blueprint map of the site.¹⁰⁴

This location has been used as a guard station since the time of its withdrawal in connection with the administration of the Soldier Ranger District headquarters for the SNF at the time. As a guard station it was seasonally used 4-5 months each year, and it was 25 miles from Fairfield, the nearest supply point, 16 miles from the Soldier Ranger Station, and 55 miles from the Supervisor's Office at Hailey.¹⁰⁵

In 1910, a small ditch (approximately 1/2 mile) was constructed and used thereafter to convey water from Paradise Creek to the Big Smoky Guard Station. In 1916, the Big Smoky Guard Station had a guard station (unknown type) and a horse pasture west of it. At this time also, approximately 120 acres were unofficially used by the ranger's horses during the summer months. [The Big Smoky Pasture site was later formally withdrawn on 1/29/49. It comprised 110-acres located in T3N, R13E, Sections 1 and 2. This pasture was needed to prevent overuse of the first pasture area.]¹⁰⁶ The Big Smoky Ranger Station appears as such on a 1926 SNF map of that year, and there are several historic photographs (1926) of the site available.¹⁰⁷ In 1929, a fence was constructed to enclose the Big Smoky Guard Station site.¹⁰⁸

In 1933, a new Big Smoky Guard Station complex replaced the older one. Using ECF and NIRA funding and minimal CCC labor, the Forest Service built an 18' x 32' Plan R4-7 guard station dwelling with 1' x 6" novelty siding; 18' x 24' Plan R4-23 garage and storeroom, a 14' x 16' Plan R4-66 woodshed or store house, and a 12' x 16' Plan R4-14 fly shed or horse barn. In 1935, a Plan R4-70 single-unit toilet with similar siding as the dwelling was constructed. CCC labor was used mostly on the smaller buildings. In 1935, the water system, which had been built in 1930, was extended to the new dwelling and improved with a storage tank and piping to the kitchen.¹⁰⁹ In 1938, the Big Smoky Guard Station was noted as a guard station and appears as such on a SNF map of that year. A 1940 improvement plan showed the above buildings, a flagpole, a root cellar dug into a hillside east of the guard station, and a corral as located east of the barn.¹¹⁰

In 1955, several improvements took place at the Big Smoky Guard Station. First, an addition was made to the Plan R4-7 dwelling to provide more bedroom/office space. The kitchen was remodeled to provide a bathroom as well. Second, the Plan R4-23

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ File: Big Smoky Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Big Smoky Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁰⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, and File: Big Smoky Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Grouse Butte Lookout, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁰⁷ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Loose Material-Historic Photographs, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho.

¹⁰⁸ Big Smoky Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁰⁹ File: Big Smoky Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, and Big Smoky Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹¹⁰ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

garage/storeroom was converted to crew quarters when a water and sanitary system was installed, along with a shower, sink, cabinets, range, chimney, and other improvements. The storeroom was moved from the former garage/storeroom building to the Plan R4-66 woodshed. Finally, an old 5' x 5' telephone booth was converted to a storage shed for gasoline, oil, and kerosene for the Big Smoky Guard Station.¹¹¹

During the summer of 1985, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. In December 1985, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed to maintain the Big Smoky Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. In February 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.¹¹²

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were eight buildings extant at the Big Smoky Guard Station (1 bedroom dwelling, barn/storage, office, fire cache/shop, pit toilet, generator house, storeroom, gas and oil house). All were found eligible for the National Register with the exception of the storeroom.¹¹³

According to current facilities records, six historic and two modern (1977, 1980) buildings exist at the site.¹¹⁴

Boardman Administrative Site

The Boardman Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal 6/9/08, requested for withdrawal on 7/7/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 8/27/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 28.50-acre site at T2N, R13E, Section 19 on the SNF. The character of land of the tract was pasture land drained by Lime Creek. The Forest Service selected this site because it was a stock center and no other tract was suitable. The Boardman trail passed through the site and then forked at the north end of the site. One fork headed northeast to Boardman Pass, and the other fork headed northwest to Iron Mountain.¹¹⁵

In 1916, the Boardman Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture.¹¹⁶ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Boardman Administrative Site was not being used.¹¹⁷

¹¹¹ File: Big Smoky Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹¹² File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹¹³ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹¹⁴ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹¹⁵ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Boardman Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹¹⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Buttercup Administrative Site

The Buttercup Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal 5/26/08, requested for withdrawal on 6/22/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 7/13/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 80-acre site at T2N, R15E, Sections 25 and 36 on the SNF. The character of the land was 20 acres agricultural and the remainder pasture land. The Forest Service selected this tract because it was the most suitable location for a ranger station in the area, and there was sufficient domestic water available from Willow Creek that passed through the western boundary of the site. According to a site plan, north of the property was a cabin named “Sam Friend’s Cabin” and the site plan also had the notation “mouth of tunnel.”¹¹⁸

In 1916, the Buttercup Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still available from Willow Creek.¹¹⁹ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Buttercup Administrative Site was not being used.¹²⁰

Cold Springs Administrative Site

The Cold Springs Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/9/08, requested for withdrawal on 6/27/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 8/20/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 56-acre site at T2N, R12E, Section 23 on the SNF. The character of the land was pasture land. The Forest Service selected this tract because it was thought that it was essential to have a ranger headquarters at this point during the summer months on account of the stock business. Cold Springs Creek drained the property, and a trail to Iron Mountain also passed through the tract.¹²¹

In 1916, the Cold Springs Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Cold Springs Creek.¹²² In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Cold Springs Administrative Site was not being used.¹²³

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Buttercup Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹¹⁹ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Cold Springs Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²² File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²³ Ibid.

Deer Park [Iron Mountain] Administrative Site

The Deer Park Administrative Site started out as the second-named Iron Mountain Administrative Site, which was recommended for withdrawal on 1/18/15 and approved thereafter on 1/27/15 for the SNF. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 40-acre site at T2N, R12E, Sections 6 and 7 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site to furnish pasture for stock used by Forest officers. The site was also valuable in connection with fire protection and grazing work. Deer Creek drained the property.¹²⁴

In 1916, the second-named Iron Mountain Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Also, it was unofficially called Deer Park and named after nearby Deer Creek, which drained part of the property. On 1/15/24, the second-named Iron Mountain Administrative Site was officially renamed the Deer Park Administrative Site.¹²⁵ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Emma Creek Administrative Site

The Emma Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 8/13/08, requested for withdrawal on 9/21/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/14/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 77.05-acre site at T5N, R13E, Section 27 on the SNF. About 30 acres of the site was agricultural and the rest pasture. The Forest Service selected this tract because it was the only place suitable for a station and was a reasonable distance from other ranger stations. The South Boise River flowed by the west side of this site, from which, any amount of water was available.¹²⁶

In 1916, the Emma Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was obtainable from Emma Creek.¹²⁷ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Emma Creek Administrative Site was not being used.¹²⁸

Fairfield Ranger Station

On February 3, 1946, the Forest Service purchased Lots 11-27 in Block 16 of the Village of Fairfield for a ranger station compound.¹²⁹ The 120-acre Fairfield Ranger Station (T1N, R14E, Section 9) was located on the corner of First Avenue North and First Street West,

¹²⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Deer Park Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²⁵ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Deer Park Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²⁶ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Emma Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²⁷ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*

¹²⁹ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Fairfield, Idaho. In 1948-49, this compound was created from a number of Soldier Ranger Station buildings constructed in the 1930s and relocated to this site. A 1949 Improvement Plan indicates that the following five Soldier Ranger Station buildings were removed to create the Fairfield Ranger Station: (1) Plan R4-8 dwelling (Revised) with a utility room addition designed by the RO, (2) Plan R4-66 woodshed which was turned into a gas and oil house, (3) Plan R4-20 two-car garage, (4) Plan R4-7 office, and (5) a Plan R4-33 shop and storeroom. According to this 1949 Improvement Plan, a Plan R4-1-C was slated for future construction. However, later plans (1959) proposed a Plan R4-166A (R) instead along with a proposed trailer site. In 1950, the site was landscaped with lawn and shrubbery around the house as well as the office. There are several historical photographs of the buildings being removed to Fairfield.¹³⁰

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were seven buildings extant at the Fairfield Ranger



Fairfield Ranger Station, n.d.

¹³⁰ File: Fairfield Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, and Fairfield Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Station Compound (2-bedroom dwelling, 3-bedroom dwelling, bunkhouse, garage, oil house, warehouse, and tack room). All were found ineligible for the National Register.¹³¹

Grouse Creek Administrative Site

The Grouse Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/15/08, requested for withdrawal on 9/11/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/14/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 38.33-acre site at T3N, R11E, Section 31 on the SNF. The character of the land was principally pasture with a portion tillable. The site was located in a stock center and adjacent to valuable timberlands and Grouse Creek provided plenty of water for the site.¹³²

In 1916, the Grouse Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was obtainable from Grouse Creek.¹³³ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Grouse Creek Administrative Site was not being used.¹³⁴

Hay Press Administrative Site

The Hay Press Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/19/08, requested for withdrawal on 8/25/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/11/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 23-acre site at T4N, R11E, Section 12 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this agricultural and pasture site because no other suitable site was located in this vicinity and because a summer camp was needed in this place.¹³⁵

In 1916, the Hay Press Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was obtainable from Hay Press Creek.¹³⁶ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Hay Press Administrative Site was not being used.¹³⁷

¹³¹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹³² File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Grouse Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹³³ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

¹³⁵ Ibid.; and File: Hay Press Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹³⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

Hunter Creek Guard Station

In March 1918, the Forest Service proposed a site for a new ranger station on Hunter Creek, which was to be no more than 10 miles from Hill City. Since Hunter Creek was the principal place that most people went to for timber and since a wagon road passed the area, this seemed to be a logical location choice. This site was to be occupied full-time by a District Ranger and would replace the Shake Creek Ranger Station as the District headquarters. The Forest Service proposed the construction of a one or two-room, 16' x 28' house with a 7' x 16' front porch costing approximately \$300.00 for labor and materials.¹³⁸

For almost a year, this recommendation was not approved for various reasons.¹³⁹ However, the Hunter Creek Administrative Site was finally approved for withdrawal on 9/15/19. This 90-acre site was located at T1N, R11E, Section 15 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site, because they felt it was more desirable than the Slick Ear site (see below). Hunter Creek drained the property and emptied into Lime Creek.¹⁴⁰ In 1920, the Forest Service constructed a 12' x 24', frame shingle-roof guard dwelling, a 14' x 22' storeroom and garage, and a latrine. Prior to this time, the guard for the south side of the Shake Creek District was stationed at the old Slick Ear Administrative site. Thereafter, the Hunter Creek Station was used during the summer months as a Guard Station.¹⁴¹ The Hunter Creek Guard Station appears as such on a 1926¹⁴² and 1938 SNF maps.¹⁴³

In 1941, a report on the Hunter Creek Guard Station indicated that the buildings were in a "poor state of repair." According to this report, they were not worth spending money on and that a new set of buildings was needed. A new water system and irrigation ditch were also needed, and the pasture needed clearing and reseeding. By 1951, a location for a new guard station (T1N, R11E, Section 28) was discussed, and in 1952, a different site (T1S, R10E, Section 2) was proposed for relocating the Hunter Creek Guard Station. However, no action was taken on these proposed relocation sites because the Forest was in no position at this time to go ahead with these plans. Instead, it was suggested that a trailer, tent and tent frame, or temporary building be used. Thereafter, no funds were authorized for maintenance of the Hunter Creek Guard Station.¹⁴⁴ The fate of the Hunter Creek Guard Station building is unknown.

¹³⁸ File: Hunter Creek Ranger Station, O Improvements, and Hunter Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Hunter Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴¹ Hunter Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴² Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴³ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴⁴ File: Hunter Creek Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Indian Camp Administrative Site

The Indian Camp Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal first on 6/24/08 but was delayed because it was located on a school section. The site was again recommended for withdrawal on 4/23/09 and withdrawn by the GLO at that time. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 38-acre site at T4N, R12E, Section 36 on the SNF. The value to the Forest Service was that the tract was a stock center, had good water, and timber lands adjacent. Skeleton and Indian Camp creeks flowed through the tract. In addition, a sheep corral was already located on the tract and a trail to Montgomery's Cabin was noted on a 1909 blueprint map of the site.¹⁴⁵

In 1916, the Indian Camp Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was obtainable from Skeleton Creek, which bordered the western boundary of the track.¹⁴⁶ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Indian Camp Administrative Site was not being used.¹⁴⁷

Liberal [Old] Administrative Site

The first Liberal Administrative Site was withdrawn by the GLO on 10/19/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 160-acre site at T2N, R15E, Sections 6 and 7 on the SNF. This site was revoked on 11/8/13.¹⁴⁸ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Neut Revis Ranger Station/Liberal Guard Station

The Neut Revis Ranger Station, according to a tabular record of administrative sites, was approved on 10/27/09. This 150-acre site was located at T3N, R15E, Section 33 near Little Smoky Creek—a source of domestic water. The site was approximately 18 miles northwest of the Soldier Ranger Station and 20 miles distant from Fairfield, Idaho. In 1909, a 14' x 16' wood-frame cabin with a one-half pitch cedar shingled roof and a stone foundation was constructed. The cabin had three double-hung windows, one on the east and west side, and one on the south end. Materials for the cabin cost approximately \$50.00 and the labor of three rangers for eleven days.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁵ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Indian Camp Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.; File: Liberal Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho; and Liberal Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

In 1910, a pasture was withdrawn for the Neut Revis Ranger Station. This 38-acre pasture was located at T3N, R13E, Section 32. Later, approximately 160 acres of native pasture land was enclosed and used by ranger and guard horses during the summer months.¹⁵⁰

The Neut Revis Ranger Station was used prior to 1913 as headquarters for the Liberal District of the SNF, but the entire area was thereafter made part of the Soldier Ranger District that year. After that date, it was used as a guard station for approximately five months each year.¹⁵¹

In 1914, Forest Service Inspector C.N. Woods examined and reported on the pasture. His report stated that the pasture was in low rolling hills along Little Smoky Creek and was covered with a little lodgepole pine and aspen with sagebrush. An abundance of running water for the pasture could be had from this creek. At the time of Inspector Wood's visit, the pasture was fenced with lodgepole pine posts and smooth wire. [This pasture was in use as late as August 1953.]¹⁵²

In 1916, the Neut Revis Guard Station continued in operation and was used by a guard and two horses for four months of the year. It had a guard cabin, a fenced pasture.¹⁵³ On 12/21/22, the Neut Revis Ranger Station's name was changed to the Liberal Guard Station, and included the pasture one section away.¹⁵⁴ The only known improvement to the site in the 1920s was the construction of a three-wire barbed wire fence enclosing the site with a vehicle entrance gate.¹⁵⁵

In 1933, the Liberal Guard Station changed considerably. First, a new guard station dwelling was constructed based upon Plan R4-7. It was constructed using EC (approximately \$700.00) and NIRA (approximately \$700.00) funds. Second, the former 1909 dwelling was turned into a bunkhouse and upgraded to meet the design of the new dwelling at a cost of \$100.00. Third, a Plan R4-23 garage and storeroom was built. It departed from regular plans by not including any windows and used EC funds (approximately \$500.00), NIRA funds (approximately \$60.00), and some CCC time. And finally, a Plan R4-66 woodshed and a Plan R4-70 latrine were constructed using ECF and NIRA funds, but no CCC labor.

In 1938, the Liberal Guard Station was noted as a guard station and appears as such on a SNF map of that year. In the same year, a fly shed (no plan #) and corral were added to the site to protect the guard's horses during the summer from flies while being kept tied up in readiness for a fire call. A year later, a landscape plan for the station and grounds was

¹⁵⁰ File: Liberal Pasture Fence, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; File: Liberal Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho; and Liberal Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁵¹ File: Liberal Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho.

¹⁵² File: Liberal Pasture Fence, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁵³ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁵⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁵⁵ Liberal Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

proposed, and the Plan R4-66 woodshed was converted into a Plan R4-40 tool house with the installation of cupboards and tool racks.¹⁵⁶

In 1942, according to a Liberal Guard Station Improvement Plan, the site had the following improvements: a Plan R4-7 dwelling, a R4-23 garage, a R4-40 storeroom or tool house, a R4-70 latrine, a septic tank, a fly shed and corral, a springhouse for food storage, and flagpole. Apparently, the bunkhouse was torn down and removed by this date.¹⁵⁷

In the 1950s, several major changes were made to the Liberal Guard Station. In 1954, the Plan R4-7 dwelling was moved to the Shake Creek Ranger Station. In 1955, the Plan R4-40 woodshed-workshop was made into a portable dwelling-workshop by moving it from its foundation and placing it on skids. It was moved to the Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station. In 1956, the Forest Service proposed moving the Plan R4-23 garage and storehouse to the Shake Creek Ranger Station, but changed its mind.¹⁵⁸

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, two buildings were extant (pit toilet and spring house). Both were found ineligible for the National Register.¹⁵⁹

Pine Administrative Site

The Pine Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/5/08, requested for withdrawal on 7/27/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 10/16/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 80-acre site at T2N, R10E, Section 33 outside of the SNF. The character of the land was agricultural and pastureland with water obtainable from nearby Deer Creek.¹⁶⁰

In 1916, the Pine Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Deer Creek. Three years later, a local farmer wished to lease the unused 80-acre site. It is not known whether or not the lease was granted.¹⁶¹ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Pine Administrative Site was not being used.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁶ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Liberal Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho.

¹⁵⁷ Intermountain Region Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952—Liberal Guard Station, Bound, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah; and File: Liberal Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho.

¹⁵⁸ File: Liberal Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho.

¹⁵⁹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁶⁰ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Pine Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁶¹ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, and File: Pine Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁶² File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Salt Ground Administrative Site

The Salt Ground Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/26/08, requested for withdrawal on 7/27/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 10/19/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 48.10-acre site at T2N, R13E, Section 2 on the SNF. The character of the land was pastureland. The Forest Service selected this tract because it was the only suitable station site that could be located for a ranger station in this vicinity. Plenty of water was available from Salt Creek, which flowed through the tract. In addition, a north-south trail to the Smoky Mountains passed just east of the tract.¹⁶³

In 1916, the Salt Ground Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still available from Salt Creek.¹⁶⁴ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Salt Ground Administrative Site was not being used.¹⁶⁵

Scotland Administrative Site

The Scotland Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/9/08, requested for withdrawal on 6/27/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 8/20/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 26.50-acre site at T2N, R11E, Section 22 on the SNF. The character of the land was pastureland. The Forest Service selected this tract because the site was not only a stock center at the time, but the site also offered an outlook over the Forest for several miles in every direction. In addition, the site had adequate water for domestic purposes because Salt Creek flowed through the tract. Finally, the Lime Creek-Blue Ridge trail entered and exited this tract.¹⁶⁶

In 1916, the Scotland Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still available from Salt Creek.¹⁶⁷ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Scotland Administrative Site was not being used.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Salt Ground Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁶⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Scotland Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁶⁷ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

Shake Creek Ranger Station

The Shake Creek Ranger Station was located 90 miles by road west from the Supervisor's Headquarters at Hailey, Idaho, and 60 miles north from Mountain Home, Idaho.¹⁶⁹ The Shake Creek Ranger Station was located on the South Boise River and was about 6 miles from Featherville, the nearest post office. The District Ranger in charge of the Shake Creek District was located at this station year-round, and the entire District was administered from the station. The waters of Lime Creek drained the south side of the District, and the south boundary of the District was fairly adjacent to the settlements on the north end of Camas Prairie. The Forest Service felt that the Shake Creek Ranger could administer the area because there were few Forest Service activities in the area with the exception perhaps of grazing.¹⁷⁰

The original Shake Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 6/18/08, requested for withdrawal on 9/11/08, and withdrawn on 11/14/08 by Executive Order. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 117.40-acre site at T3N, R11E, Sections 4,5,8, and 9. The site was approximately 70% outside of the SNF. The character of the land was primarily pasture land with some agricultural ground. The Forest Service selected this tract because it was the most suitable in that section of the country for a ranger station, and because it was located in a stock center and adjacent to timberlands. Water from Shake Creek and wood was abundant. By July 1908, prior to when it was recommended for withdrawal, the Forest Service had built a cabin and a fenced pasture. A blueprint map indicated that the South Boise River flowed just south of the site and a wagon road paralleled the north bank alongside the selected tract.¹⁷¹

In 1911, the Forest Service established a small nursery at the Shake Creek Ranger Station to raise yellow pine seedlings. However, this effort was discontinued in 1913. Nonetheless, approximately, 140,000 plants were available for planting in the spring of 1914 from the Shake Creek and the Flowers Ranger Station nurseries.¹⁷²

On May 19, 1914, by Executive Order #1943 signed by President Woodrow Wilson, 12.60 acres were added to the Shake Creek Ranger Station. This tract near the South Boise River was desired to raise hay for feeding the ranger's horses during fall, winter, and spring months. Water would be diverted from a ditch already constructed out of Shake Creek (1908), a tributary of the South Boise River. Prior to this addition, the Forest Service cultivated ten acres of timothy and alfalfa hay each summer to feed the ranger's horses in the winter. A blueprint map of the site indicated that the Shake Creek Ranger Station house

¹⁶⁹ Shake Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷⁰ File: Hunter Creek Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; File: Shake Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, and Shake Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷² File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

had replaced the original cabin and a barn had also been built at this site.¹⁷³ This dwelling was approximately 24' x 26' in dimension, had 3 rooms with bath, and a shingle roof.¹⁷⁴

In 1916, the Shake Creek Ranger Station continued in operation, and as noted, a ranger station and a fenced pasture had been built. Water was still obtainable from Shake Creek and diverted for both domestic and irrigation purposes.¹⁷⁵

In 1918, District 5 of the SNF was commonly called the Shake Creek District and was divided by a high range of mountains. The portion north of this range was drained by the South Boise River and formed a natural administrative unit. By 1926, the Shake Creek Ranger Station appears as such on a SNF map of that year.¹⁷⁶

The Shake Creek Ranger Station site remained unchanged until 1933-34, when the Forest Service decided to build a new ranger station dwelling at the site and make other improvements. In May 1934, they offered for sale at public auction the old Shake Creek Ranger Station, which was in very bad shape. It was purchased for \$10.00 and removed.¹⁷⁷

In 1933, major improvements at the Shake Creek Ranger Station included the following: a Plan R4-8 two-bedroom dwelling (modified) with full basement constructed with NIRA (approximately \$2,750.00) and Forest Service (approximately \$75.00) funds; a Plan R4-21



Shake Creek Ranger Station, n.d.

¹⁷³ File: Shake Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷⁴ File: Shake Creek Ranger Station Dwelling, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷⁵ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷⁶ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

garage and storeroom constructed with NIRA (approximately \$1,500.00) and Forest Service (approximately \$55.00) funds; a Plan R4-33 shop and storeroom constructed with NIRA (approximately \$1,500.00) and Forest Service (approximately \$60.00) funds; a Plan R4-66 woodshed constructed with NIRA (approximately \$400.00) and Forest Service (approximately \$4.00) funds; a Plan R4-11 four-horse barn constructed with NIRA (approximately \$1,500.00) and Forest Service (approximately \$40.00) funds; and a fenced 36-acre pasture with 30-foot horse corral. In 1934, improvements included: a Plan R4-51 office and guard station constructed with NIRA (approximately \$1,500.00) and Forest Service (approximately \$30.00) funds and a Plan R4-70 toilet. At this time, the water system, sanitation system, irrigation ditch and telephone connections were improved as well. There are available in the files, historic photographs of the old Shake Creek Ranger Station, as well as photographs of these improvements.¹⁷⁸

In 1938, the Shake Creek Ranger Station was noted as a Ranger Station and appears as such on a SNF map of that year. In 1939, a planting plan was designed and the following year approved for the Shake Creek Ranger Station. It included a variety of trees, hedges and flowerbeds.¹⁷⁹

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were eleven buildings extant at the Shake Creek Ranger Station (3-bedroom dwelling, office/dwelling, 1-bedroom dwelling, storage building, bunkhouse, gas and oil house, fire cache, generator shed, bunkhouse, second storage building, and pesticide building). All were found eligible for the National Register with the exception of the 3-bedroom dwelling and the pesticide building.¹⁸⁰

In 1957-58, a new ranger residence (Plan R4-8) was constructed west of the 1933 Plan R4-8 two-bedroom dwelling, which by this date had been converted into an office. The new residence was landscaped in 1959.¹⁸¹

Current facilities records list eight buildings from the 1930s, and three buildings with construction dates ranging from 1957 to 1989.¹⁸²

Skeleton Creek Administrative Site

The Skeleton Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/22/08, requested for withdrawal on 7/27/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 10/19/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 32.60-acre site at T3N, R12E, Section 15 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this tract of agricultural and pastureland because no other tract

¹⁷⁷ File: Hunter Creek Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷⁸ Shake Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁷⁹ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸⁰ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

¹⁸¹ File: Shake Creek Ranger Station, 7300—Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho

¹⁸² Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

of ground in the vicinity was suitable for a ranger station, and because it had ample domestic water available from Skeleton Creek.¹⁸³

In 1916, the Skeleton Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still available from Skeleton Creek.¹⁸⁴ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Skeleton Creek Administrative Site was not being used.¹⁸⁵

Slick Ear Administrative Site

The Slick Ear Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/13/08, requested for withdrawal on 8/4/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 10/26/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 62.70-acre site at T1N, R11E, Section 7 on the SNF. This tract was described as the most suitable of any in this locality for a ranger station headquarters.¹⁸⁶

In 1916, the Slick Ear Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had a fenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Slick Ear Creek and was used by a guard and his horses for two months of the year.¹⁸⁷

In 1918, a short-term man was stationed at the Slick Ear Administrative Site. At this time a pasture was fenced, but no house had been constructed. The man located here lived in a tent during the time he stayed on this portion of the district (June 1—September 30).¹⁸⁸

In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Slick Ear Administrative Site was not being used.¹⁸⁹

Soldier Ranger Station

The Soldier Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 5/26/08, requested for withdrawal on 6/15/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 6/29/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 160-acre site at T2N, R14E, Sections 19 and 30 on the SNF. This tract was comprised of 30 acres of agricultural land and the remainder as pasture. The Forest Service selected this site because all other land on Soldier Creek had already been homesteaded. A road from a sawmill passed through this tract as well. It was 12 miles

¹⁸³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Skeleton Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Skeleton Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸⁷ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸⁸ File: Hunter Creek Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁸⁹ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

north of Fairfield, Idaho, and 40 miles from the Supervisor's Office at Hailey, Idaho. It served as a summer headquarters for the district ranger of the Soldier Ranger District for approximately 7-8 months each year from 1908 to 1948.¹⁹⁰

In 1911, the Forest Service constructed the first Soldier Ranger Station. It was a 28' x 17', frame two-room building with a front room and a kitchen. Roofed with cedar shingles, this station had a foundation that consisted of large granite boulders set under each corner and at two or three places under the sills. It was sided with 6" rustic Douglas fir, and lined on the inside with shiplap. A small 6' x 8' shed was attached onto the kitchen. Its exterior and roof were composed of the same materials as the house, but it was not finished on the inside. The total cost of the cabin complete was \$500.00.¹⁹¹

In 1916, the Soldier Ranger Station had a fenced pasture of some 59.51 acres, which had been built in 1909. Additionally, water from Soldier Creek was being used for domestic and irrigation purposes.¹⁹² In 1917, a 12' x 12' room addition was proposed and built for the Soldier Ranger Station at an estimated cost of \$150.00. The room addition was built entirely from contributed "incidental" ranger labor. The addition was needed for use as a bedroom or for a ranger's office.¹⁹³ By 1926, the Soldier Ranger Station appears as such on a SNF map of that year.¹⁹⁴ There are several historic photographs (circa 1926) of the Soldier Ranger Station available.¹⁹⁵ The only relevant additional improvements to the site were the construction of a pasture fence (1929-1930), and an extension of the fence (1932).¹⁹⁶

By 1933, the old Soldier Ranger Station had served its purpose and was in bad condition, needing replacement. In the fall of that year, the Forest Service began construction of a new dwelling (Standard Plan R4-8), completing the project in early 1934. The estimated cost limit of \$2,500 was exceeded because of a number of factors (weather, skilled-labor rates, rising lumber prices) and an additional \$500.00 of NIRA funds was needed. Some CCC time was spent on the building as well. Other buildings constructed in 1933 included: a Plan R4-66 woodshed; a Plan R4-66 tool house; a Plan R4-20 two-car garage; a Plan R4-11 four-horse barn; a Plan R4-33 shop and storeroom. In 1934, the Forest Service built one additional building—a R4-7 office and guard quarters. During the period 1933-35, the Forest Service also upgraded the water system, sanitary system, telephone connections, and yard fence. In 1939-1940, the Soldier Ranger Station was landscaped with a variety of trees and shrubs.¹⁹⁷

In 1948, the following buildings were moved to form the Fairfield Ranger Station (see above): Plan R4-8 dwelling, Plan R4-7 office and guard quarters, Plan R4-66 woodshed;

¹⁹⁰ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; File: Skeleton Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, and Soldier Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹¹ File: Soldier Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹² File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Soldier Ranger Station Fence, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹³ File: Soldier Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹⁴ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹⁵ File: Loose Material-Historic Photographs, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho.

¹⁹⁶ File: Soldier Ranger Station Fence, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹⁷ File: Soldier Ranger Station Fence, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Soldier Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Plan R4-20 two-car garage, and Plan R4-33 shop and storeroom. The Plan R4-11 four-horse barn and the Plan R4-66 tool house remained on the site.¹⁹⁸ The fate of these two buildings is unknown.

Three Mile Creek Administrative Site

The Three Mile Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 5/22/08, requested for withdrawal on 6/22/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 7/13/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 110-acre site at T1N, R13E, Sections 2 and 3 on the SNF. The character of the land was agricultural/pasture and Three-Mile Creek, a continuous natural stream, flowed through the tract. At some point in time, the area of the site was reduced to 106.82-acres.¹⁹⁹

In 1916, the Three Mile Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had a fenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Three Mile Creek.²⁰⁰ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Three Mile Creek Administrative Site was not being used.²⁰¹

Willow Creek Administrative Site

The Willow Creek Administrative Site was approved for withdrawal on 9/1/5/31. This 22.50-acre site was located at T3N, R11E, Section 10 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this tract because no other tracts were available near the Shake Creek Ranger Station for pasture purposes.²⁰²

Fire Lookouts:

Grouse Butte Lookout

The Grouse Butte Lookout was withdrawn on 3/6/42 and was located at T3N, R11E, Section 33, very near to the Grouse Creek Administrative Site (see above). Nothing more is known regarding this site. The purpose of the site was for a lookout and a pasture for the

¹⁹⁸ Soldier Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

¹⁹⁹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Three Mile Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁰⁰ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

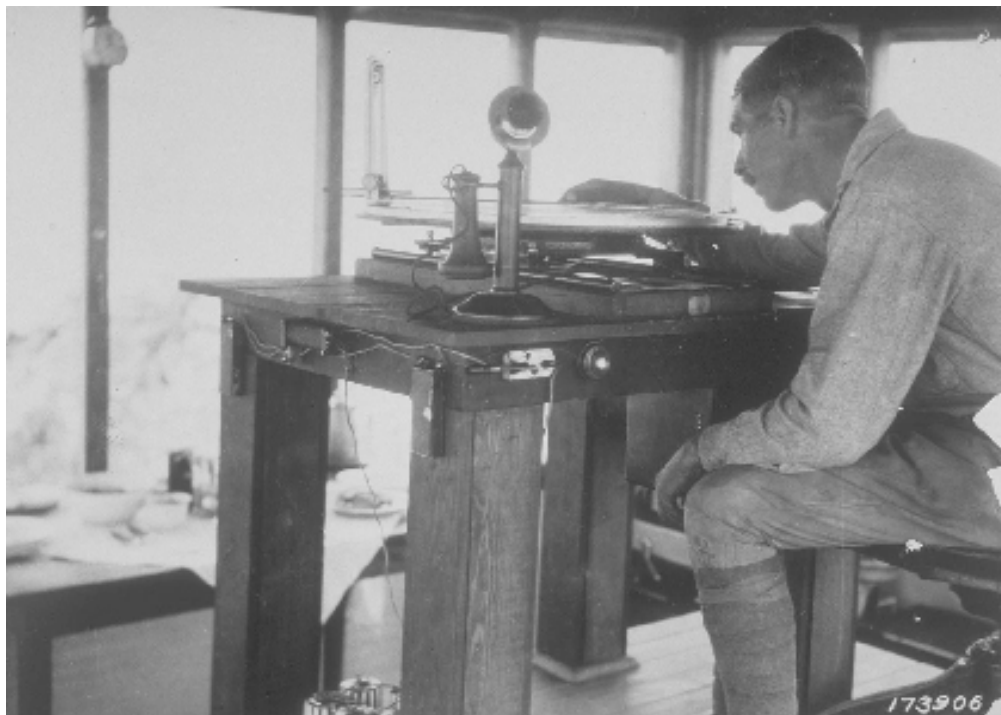
²⁰² File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Willow Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

lookout's horse. It was about seven miles from the Shake Creek Ranger Station and nine miles from the Iron Mountain Lookout.²⁰³

Iron Mountain Lookout

The Iron Mountain Lookout was withdrawn by the GLO on 10/19/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 67-acre site at T2N, R12E, Section 17 on the SNF. This site, however, was revoked on 5/15/14.²⁰⁴ Prior to 1915, there were few substantial improvements at this 8,000-foot high site. There was a fenced pasture, near the top of the summit between Beaver and Middle Fork Lime Creek. One fireguard was stationed here from June 20th until the close of the fire season, but there was no shelter furnished for the forest guard to protect him or supplies from bad weather.²⁰⁵

In February 1915, Forest Ranger Noel C. Heath proposed the construction of a 12' x 15' log cabin with two windows to provide comfort for forest officers and to protect supplies from the weather and animals at a cost of approximately \$140.00. This cabin was most likely constructed sometime thereafter. Six years later, the Forest Service erected a lookout tower at this location.²⁰⁶



Iron Mountain Lookout, Interior, n.d.

²⁰³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Grouse Butte Lookout, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Three Mile Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁰⁵ File: Iron Mountain Ranger Station Cabin, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

The Iron Mountain Lookout appears on 1926 and 1938 maps of the SNF.²⁰⁷ In 1942, a new location for the Iron Mountain Lookout was withdrawn in T2N, R12E, Sections 4 and 5. On 5/18/64, this 85.00-acre site was reduced to just 40 acres by Executive Order #10355 (Public Law 3396).²⁰⁸

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, the Iron Mountain Lookout was extant but no determination of eligibility for the National Register was made.²⁰⁹ There are several undated historic photographs of the site available.²¹⁰

Lick Creek Lookout

In 1938, the Lick Creek Lookout appears as such on a SNF map of that year.²¹¹ This lookout was a tent-type lookout with no permanent structure, and is no longer there.²¹²

Paradise Peak Lookout

The Paradise Peak Lookout was withdrawn on 3/6/42. This 1.56-acre fire lookout site was located at T5N, R14E, Section 29. The area was used to detect forest fires on adjacent lands. It was about sixteen miles to the Big Smoky Guard Station and sixteen miles to the Soldier Ranger Station. The lookout served the entire district except what coverage was obtained from the adjoining Shake Creek Lookout at Iron Mountain.²¹³ This lookout was a tent-type lookout with no permanent structure, and is no longer there.²¹⁴

²⁰⁷ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, and Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁰⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Iron Mountain Lookout, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁰⁹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²¹⁰ File: Loose Material-Historic Photographs, Fairfield Ranger District, Fairfield, Idaho; and Iron Mountain Lookout Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²¹¹ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

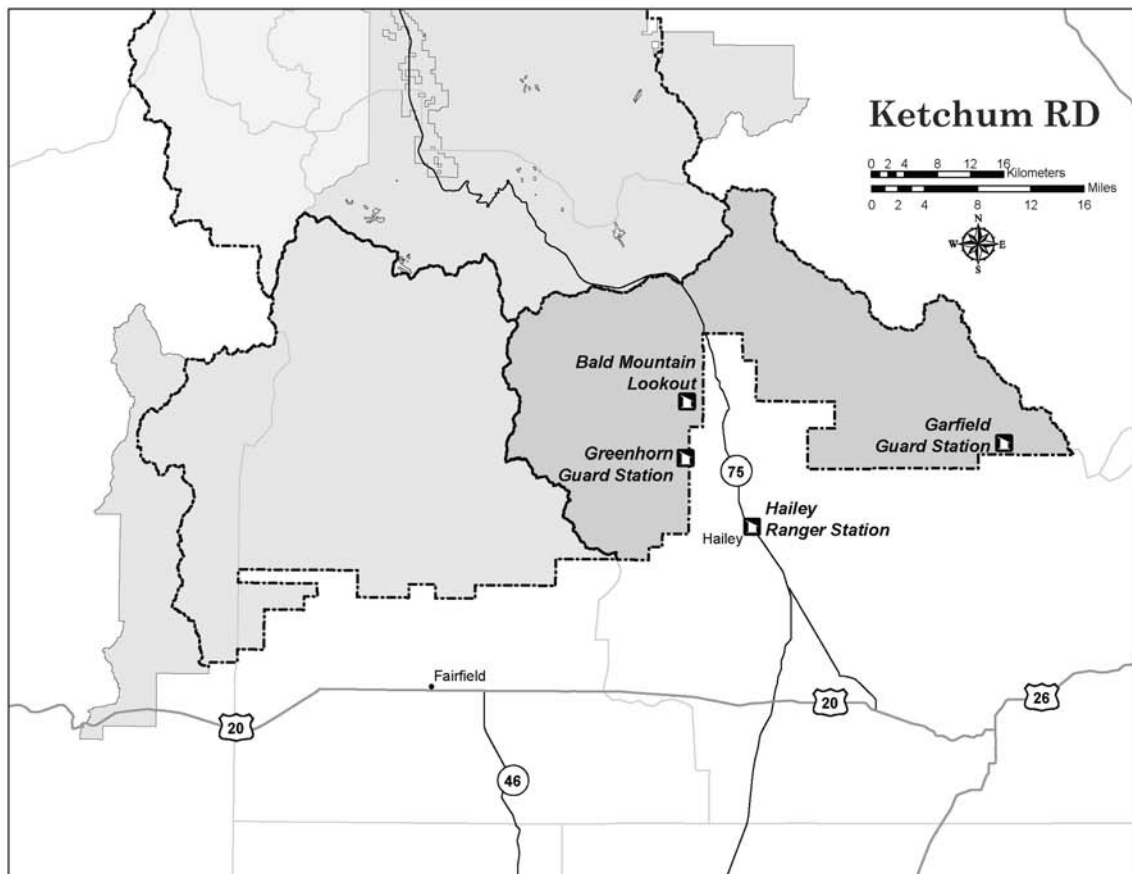
²¹² Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²¹³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; File: Big Smoky Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Paradise Peak Lookout, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²¹⁴ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

B. KETCHUM RANGER DISTRICT

The Ketchum Ranger District was formed in 1914, when the SNF was reorganized and divided into five ranger districts. At that time, it was called the Flowers District, but had its headquarters at Ketchum, Idaho. In 1931, the Flowers District name was changed to the Ketchum Ranger District.



Map Four: Ketchum Ranger District

The ranger district is surrounded on three sides by rugged mountain ranges containing many peaks 10,000 feet or more in elevation. These ranges are the Pioneer, Boulder, and Smoky mountains with the Big Wood River flowing through the center of these ranges on a southerly course. Several streams join the Big Wood River at Ketchum forming an important watershed for the region, supplying irrigation water to the communities south of Hailey and near Shoshone and Gooding for agricultural purposes. Once an important mining center (1880s-1890s), Ketchum became the largest sheep-shipping center in the West. Every fall, from 1895 to 1930, large herds of sheep were driven out of the hills, where they grazed during the summer, to corrals in Ketchum for shipment on the railroad to eastern markets. The Ketchum region also during most of these years produced and supplied timber during the early years of the twentieth century for local markets. In 1960, the ending date of this study, the Ketchum Ranger District was the gateway to a vast

recreational area with scenic subalpine basins with beautiful lakes for summer hiking, and a host of winter recreational opportunities, such as skiing on Bald Mountain.

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the Ketchum Ranger District (see Map Four). They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative sites only.

Baker Administrative Site

The Baker Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/21/08, requested to be withdrawn on 10/14/08 and approved on 10/23/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 86.40-acre site at T5N, R16E, Section 29 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site for a ranger station because one was needed in the vicinity and this tract was the most suitable. Baker Creek flowed through the tract and a trail up Baker Creek passed through the eastern boundary of the tract.²¹⁵ In 1916, the Baker Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture.²¹⁶ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Baker Administrative Site was not being used.²¹⁷

Big Peak Creek Administrative Site

The Big Peak Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/23/08, requested to be withdrawn on 10/14/08 and approved on 10/23/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 31.50-acre site at T5N, R15E, Section 30 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site for a ranger station because the tract was the only one suitable for a ranger station in the vicinity. All other land in the area was too rocky and barren of grasses. The tract was drained by North Fork of Big Peak Creek.²¹⁸

²¹⁵ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Baker Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²¹⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²¹⁷ Ibid.

²¹⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Big Peak Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

In 1916, the Big Peak Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture.²¹⁹ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Big Peak Creek Administrative Site was not being used.²²⁰

Buck Camp Administrative Site

The Buck Camp Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/13/07, requested to be withdrawn on 3/20/08 and withdrawn by the GLO on 4/30/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 90.80-acre site at T4N, R19E, Sections 19 and 20 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site because the entire tract was suitable for pasture and 50 acres was tillable. The North Fork of the East Fork of the Wood River flowed through much of this site, which had no timber.²²¹

In 1916, the Buck Camp Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still available from the North Fork of the East Fork of the Wood River.²²² In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Buck Camp Administrative Site was not being used.²²³

Buzzo Administrative Site

The Buzzo Administrative Site was withdrawn by the GLO on 3/2/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 67-acre site at T4N, R17E, Section 20 on the SNF.²²⁴

In 1916, the Buzzo Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was available from Warm Springs Creek.²²⁵ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Buzzo Administrative Site was not being used.²²⁶

Cove Administrative Site

The Cove Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/15/07, requested for withdrawal on 2/29/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 3/9/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 62.30-acre site at T3N, R19E, Sections 10 and 15 on the SNF.

²¹⁹ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Buck Camp Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²²² File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²²³ Ibid.

²²⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²²⁵ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²²⁶ Ibid.

The site was primarily grazing land with no timber or tillable land. The site was located on Cove Creek a small tributary emptying into the East Fork of the Big Wood River from the south.²²⁷ Tabular records indicate that on 1/20/21, this site was released and another withdrawal of 62.30-acres at T3N, R19E, Sections 14 and 15 on the SNF. This may have been done to correct the first withdrawal.²²⁸

In 1916, the Cove Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Cove Creek.²²⁹ The Forest Service requested that this site be revoked on 10/11/20 and it was revoked on 1/20/21.²³⁰

Elk Administrative Site

The Elk Administrative Site was withdrawn by the GLO on 3/9/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 106.30-acre site at T3N, R21E, Section 17 on the SNF. A blueprint map of the site indicates that Elk Creek ran through the tract. The site was revoked on 5/15/14.²³¹ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Flowers Administrative and Nursery Site

The Flowers Administrative Site was one of the first sites to be withdrawn for the SNF. Located at T4N, R17E, Section 2, the Flowers Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/1/07, and requested for withdrawal on 11/8/07. The 151.95-acre site encompassed land north of Adams Creek and was withdrawn by the GLO on 12/7/07. The site had light loamy soil covered with bunch grass. About 80 acres suitable for agriculture with the balance being pasture land. A road ran through the tract, which led to Ketchum in one direction, and to a mill in the other direction. According to the report, the original site was intended to be a nursery.²³²

Apparently no administrative improvements were immediately made until the spring of 1910, when the Flowers Ranger Station became the first nursery on the SNF. In 1910, a small area was fenced for a garden and nursery purposes and four 5' x 40' beds were planted with yellow pine seed from the Boise National Forest. In addition to these plantings, 80,000-

²²⁷ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Cove Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²²⁸ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²²⁹ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁰ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Cove Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Elk Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³² File: Flowers Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, and File: Flowers Guard Station, Adams Gulch Trailhead, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

100,000 yellow pine and 30,000 Douglas fir seedlings were shipped from the Pocatello and the Wasatch nurseries and planted in beds in Adams Gulch. The nursery seemed to have had problems due to drought conditions.²³³

In 1916, the Flowers Administrative Site continued in operation, and a ranger station and a fenced pasture had been built. Water was obtainable from Adams Creek and diverted for both domestic and irrigation purposes.²³⁴ In 1916, the nursery was discontinued because the plants made insufficient growth to make the project practical.²³⁵

In late 1923, the withdrawal was amended and 135.33 acres in Section 2 were added to the site to protect it, reportedly because the township in which it was located had been recently surveyed. In December 1923, the Flowers Site was no longer needed, and its release was requested and approved on 1/17/24.²³⁶ However, in 1926, the Flowers Ranger Station still appeared as such on a SNF map of that year.²³⁷

In 1931, the Flowers Ranger District name was changed to the Ketchum Ranger District and the Flowers Ranger Station dwelling was moved to Ketchum, Idaho. Later it was sold, when the CCC erected new buildings there.²³⁸

In 1990, an IMACS site form for the old Flowers Guard Station Corral was completed along with photographs of the corral and any associated artifacts, but no determination of eligibility for the National Register was made. In 1999, the Forest Service proposed developing the interpretation of the popular Adams Gulch Trailhead as it related to the historic Flowers Guard Station site.²³⁹

Garfield Ranger and Guard Station

The Garfield Ranger Station was one of the first ranger stations to be withdrawn for the SNF. Located at T3N, R22E, Section 6, the Garfield Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 10/8/07, requested for withdrawal on 11/8/07, and withdrawn by the GLO on 12/7/07. The 114-acre site lay north of the East Fork of the Little Wood River. The site was open arid land with bunch grass suitable for agricultural purposes, but lacked proper water for irrigation.²⁴⁰ A tabular record of administrative sites lists the site at T3N, R21E, Sections 2,3,10, and 11. A 1907 blueprint map of the site indicates that a mill ditch and reservoir were located on the property at the time of withdrawal.²⁴¹

²³³ File: History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁵ File: Bald Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁷ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁸ File: Bald Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²³⁹ File: Flowers Guard Station, Adams Gulch Trailhead, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴⁰ File: Garfield Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; File: Garfield Guard Station, Ketchum Ranger District, Ketchum, Idaho, and Garfield Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

At the time of its withdrawal, the Garfield Ranger Station was located 44 miles by road from the District Ranger's Headquarters at Greenhorn, and 35 miles from the Supervisor's Office at Hailey, Idaho. In 1908, a one-room 16' x 24' log cabin was constructed as an Assistant Ranger's Headquarters. The roof of the cabin was originally tarpaper, but the roof was replaced at some time by cedar shingles. At some point in time, a log addition was added to the building. There are historic and current photographs of this cabin that indicate that the building is in good condition.²⁴²

In 1916, the Garfield Ranger Station continued in operation, and had a ranger station and a fenced pasture. Additionally, water from Garfield Creek was being used for domestic purposes.²⁴³ The Garfield Ranger Station was noted as a guard station and appears as such on a 1926 SNF map of that year.²⁴⁴ In 1929, the fence was reconstructed.²⁴⁵

In 1930, the one-room log cabin was in good condition, although the foundation logs were rotting. These were replaced at a cost of approximately \$600.00. In the same year, two buildings were added to the site. The first building was a 6' x 8' wood-frame tool house with corrugated iron sides and roof. The second building was 3' x 4' frame, single-unit outhouse with a shingle roof.²⁴⁶

In the early 1980s, the Garfield Guard Station (1908—earliest structure date) was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D.²⁴⁷ During the summer of 1985, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. In December 1985, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed to maintain the Garfield Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. In February 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.²⁴⁸

In 1992, Idaho Zone Archaeologist Joseph G. Gallagher visited the site and conducted a condition assessment report on the Garfield Ranger Station (roof, exterior and interior walls, foundation and other elements). He identified the major problems with the building and made recommendations for their repair. He concluded that the building was built in 1907-1908 and was in good condition. In 1930, a small metal shed had been added to the site. His report stated that the "station had only a few minor alterations: the original tar paper roof was covered with shingles; a small half log-covered shed was added to the rear; a deteriorated sill log was replaced with a sawn timber piece; and the original foundation was

²⁴² File: Garfield Guard Station, Ketchum Ranger District, Ketchum, Idaho; and Garfield Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴³ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴⁴ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴⁵ File: Garfield Guard Station, Ketchum Ranger District, Ketchum, Idaho; and Garfield Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁴⁸ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

replaced with concrete block. Any or all of these modifications could be corrected, though some have themselves become historically important.”²⁴⁹

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were two buildings extant at the Garfield Guard Station (1-bedroom dwelling, and a shed). Both were found ineligible for the National Register.²⁵⁰

Current facilities records list three buildings on this site: a 1908 dwelling, a 1948 storage shed, and a 1970 toilet. These dates have yet to be confirmed.²⁵¹

Greenhorn Ranger and Guard Station

The Greenhorn Ranger Station was withdrawn by the GLO on 2/26/08. This 160-acre site was located at T3N, 17E, Section 15.²⁵² The Greenhorn Ranger Station was nine miles by road from the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters at Hailey, Idaho.

On 6/22/08, the Forest Service authorized the construction of a 15’ x 17’, gable-ended, rustic, cedar shingle cabin, but the Greenhorn Ranger Station Cabin was not completed until 7/1/09 at a cost of approximately \$164.00. In 1911, \$100.00 was authorized for the construction of a one-room bedroom, 14’ x 18’ addition to the north end of the cabin. This addition allowed the ranger to stay during the winters. In 1912, a two-stall, 14’ x 24’ stable was constructed. Both the cabin and stable improvements are thoroughly documented in the files. A year later, the front porch was removed and moved around to the back of the building, and a new porch built in its place.²⁵³

In 1916, the Greenhorn Ranger Station continued in operation, and a fenced pasture had been built in addition to the cabin and stable. Water was obtainable from a small creek nearby and diverted for both domestic purposes and for irrigation of a small garden.²⁵⁴ By 1926, the Greenhorn Ranger Station appears as such on a SNF map of that year.²⁵⁵

This site was used as a yearlong Ranger District Headquarters from 1908 to 1920. Due to changing conditions and improved roads, it was decided that the work could be more expeditiously performed from Hailey, and thereafter this station was used only as the summer headquarters for the Greenhorn Ranger District, which was known as SNF District

²⁴⁹ File: Flowers Guard Station and Adams Gulch Trailhead, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁰ File: “Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites,” 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁵¹ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁵² File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁵³ File: Greenhorn Cabin, O Improvements, File: Greenhorn Guard Station, Ketchum Ranger District, Ketchum, Idaho, and Greenhorn Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁵ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

#1 at the time. The Greenhorn District included the Wood River and Little Wood River areas.²⁵⁶

In 1936, the Greenhorn Ranger Station was comprised of the following non-standard plan buildings: dwelling (1908-11), wagon shed (1909), barn (1912), root cellar (1917), outhouse (1909), warehouse (n.d.), and woodshed (n.d.) and pasture and corral.²⁵⁷

In 1936-37, the CCC remodeled the Greenhorn Guard Station with labor being provided by Company 971. These improvements were later removed in the 1940s, leaving only the one-room cabin, barn, cellar, and outhouse.²⁵⁸

In the early 1980s, the Greenhorn Guard Station (1908—earliest structure date) was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D.²⁵⁹

In 1991, Idaho Zone Archaeologist Joseph G. Gallagher visited the site and conducted a condition assessment report on the Greenhorn Guard Station (roof, exterior and interior walls, foundation and other elements). He identified the major problems with the building and made recommendations for their repair. He concluded incorrectly that the building was built in the 1920s but underwent a period of remodeling during the 1930s perhaps by the CCC.²⁶⁰

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were four buildings extant at the Greenhorn Guard Stations (dwelling, barn, root cellar and toilet). Three were found ineligible for the National Register. The toilet remained undetermined.²⁶¹ These four buildings are currently listed on facility records.²⁶²

Ketchum Ranger Station

On 4/10/26, the Forest Service acquired 0.39 acres in Ketchum, Idaho by Executive Order #4415. This site was located at T4N, R18E, Section 18, or Lots 6,7, and 8, Block 40. In 1931, a 24' x 50' warehouse (no standard plan) built as a nursery building in Adams Gulch (1929) was moved on the site, and divided into two rooms and used as a bunkhouse.

²⁵⁶ Greenhorn Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁷ File: Greenhorn Guard Station, Ketchum Ranger District, Ketchum, Idaho; and Greenhorn Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁵⁸ USDA Forest Service, "Greenhorn Guard Station: Ketchum Ranger District, Sawtooth National Forest," Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 2000.

²⁵⁹ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁶⁰ File: Flowers Guard Station, Adams Gulch Trailhead, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁶¹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶² Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.



Ketchum Ranger Station, 1937

Thereafter, on 1/3/33, the Forest Service purchased Lots 1 thru 5, Block 40 in Ketchum, Idaho. Together, these became known as the Ketchum Administrative Site.²⁶³

In 1933-1934, the Forest Service constructed a number of improvements using EC and NIRA funds along with CCC labor. They included: a Plan R4-1 dwelling, a Plan R4-51B office and storeroom, a Plan R4-20 two-car garage, Plan R4-33 (modified) shop building and equipment storeroom, a Plan R4-33A (modified) warehouse, and a Plan R4-62 water pump house. In 1935, a Plan R4-95 gas and oil house was constructed as well.²⁶⁴ On the other hand, in 1933, the Forest Service auctioned off the Ketchum bunkhouse for \$57.00.²⁶⁵

From their construction in the 1930s to the 1980s, these buildings were modified in many ways. In the early 1980s, their eligibility for the National Register was undetermined.²⁶⁶

In 1992-93, after HABS documentation was conducted on the buildings, the site was exchanged with the City of Ketchum for other considerations with the approval of the Idaho SHPO. Today, the former historic Ketchum Ranger Station houses the City of Ketchum's

²⁶³ File: History, O Improvements, Ketchum Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, and File: Ketchum Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁶⁴ Ketchum Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, and File: Hailey-Ketchum Notes, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁶⁵ File: O-Improvements Ketchum Ranger Station Bunkhouse, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁶⁶ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, and File: O-Improvements Ketchum Administrative Site, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Heritage and Ski Museum, which preserves 25 collections, including: early wooden skis used in the valley prior to 1935; the 1930-1993 Gretchen and Don Fraser Collection; and early Sun Valley photographs and oral histories of the development of skiing in the American West.²⁶⁷

Little Wood River Administrative Site

The Little Wood River Administrative Site was withdrawn by the GLO on 3/3/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 42-acre site at T3N, R20E, Section 14 on the SNF. The Little Wood River passed through the site. According to this document, it was revoked on 5/1/14.²⁶⁸ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Placer Creek Administrative Site

The Placer Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on 11/9/09 by the GLO. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 120-acre site at T3N, R16E, Section 6, and T3N, R15E, Section 1 on the SNF. The character of the land consisted of high hills suitable for grazing and a narrow bottom on the north side of Placer, which possibly could be used for raising hay. An old barn already existed on the south side of Placer Creek.²⁶⁹

In 1916, the Placer Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Placer Creek.²⁷⁰ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Placer Creek Administrative Site was not being used.²⁷¹

Porcupine Administrative Site

The Porcupine Administrative Site was recommended to be withdrawn on 2/29/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 3/3/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 37.50-acre site at T3N, R20E, Section 20. The Porcupine site was revoked on 6/20/14.²⁷²

²⁶⁷ File: Ketchum Exchange, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁶⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Little Wood River Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁶⁹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Cove Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷⁰ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁷² File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Ruick Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Ruick Creek Administrative Site

The Ruick Creek Administrative Site was recommended to be withdrawn on 10/6/07, requested for withdrawal on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 2/26/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 48.80-acre site at T4N, R16E, Section 26 on the SNF. The character of the land was predominantly tillable (20 acres) surrounded by hillsides of fine shell rock and drained by Warm Spring Creek and Ruick Creek. The Boise-Ketchum wagon road passed through the tract. The Forest Service proposed watering the site by an irrigation ditch to Warm Springs Creek.²⁷³

In 1916, the Ruick Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. A guard and several horses used the site for two months of the year.²⁷⁴ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Ruick Creek Administrative Site was not being used.²⁷⁵

Warm Springs Creek Administrative Site

The Warm Springs Creek Administrative Site was approved for withdrawal on 2/14/47 and was located at T4N, R17E, Sections 16 and 21. This 90-acre site was the former location of the Warm Springs CCC camp. At the time of withdrawal, a number of buildings and improvements existed at this site. They included the following: garage, two small buildings used for a warehouse and storage purposes, a cap house and a powder house, along with a traveling creosote plant for treating posts and poles. The site was located on the Forest road to Ketchum, five miles distant. The site was being used for storing Forest Service equipment, road culverts, and other supplies for general use of the Forest.²⁷⁶

Wilson Creek Administrative Site

The Wilson Creek Administrative Site was recommended to be withdrawn on 10/10/07, requested for withdrawal on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 2/26/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 88.70-acre site at T5N, R18E, Section 14 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site for a potential ranger station and nursery. The character of the land was mostly tillable. The Ketchum-Lost River wagon road passed

²⁷³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Cove Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷⁵ Ibid.

²⁷⁶ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Warm Springs Creek Administrative Site, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

through the western portion of this tract. The parcel was drained by Wilson Creek, which flowed into nearby Trail Creek.²⁷⁷

In 1916, the Wilson Creek Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Wilson Creek.²⁷⁸ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Wilson Creek Administrative Site was not being used.²⁷⁹

Fire Lookouts:

Bald Mountain Lookout

The first Bald Mountain Lookout was built in 1921 as a small structure that lay on the bottom of the ridge near the current Bald Mountain Lookout. However, it does not appear on a 1926 SNF map.²⁸⁰ The 1921 lookout reportedly burned in the 1960s.²⁸¹

The CCC and several college students, living in a tent, built the second Bald Mountain Lookout from winter to summer during 1938-1939. This frame structure was a two-story building with rubble masonry foundation. Construction materials were hauled to the site by a caterpillar. In 1939-1940, a trail to the lookout was constructed over an old skid trail from the 1890s for harvesting timber in the area. Using a bulldozer for the work, and pack mules to haul in supplies, a three-man forest crew then finished the trail by hand. The Bald Mountain Lookout was occupied year-round.²⁸² In 1938, the Bald Mountain Lookout appeared as such on a SNF map of that year.²⁸³

In 1941, George L. Nichols of the Division of Engineering inspected the Bald Mountain Lookout and approved the final finishing touches to the lookout. On 3/6/42, the Forest Service approved the withdrawal of the Bald Mountain Lookout site. This 20-acre tract was located at T4N, R17E, Section 27. Over time, the Bald Mountain Lookout received regular maintenance and repairs to such items as windows. The Bald Mountain fire lookout was the principal one on the Ketchum Ranger District and also served the Greenhorn Ranger District at the time of its construction. It also served as an observation point for tourists in the summer. It was accessible by horse trail three miles from the Ketchum Ranger Station and the Bald Mountain Ski lift operated by Sun Valley²⁸⁴

²⁷⁷ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Cove Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷⁸ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

²⁸⁰ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁸¹ File: Bald Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁸² Ibid.

²⁸³ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

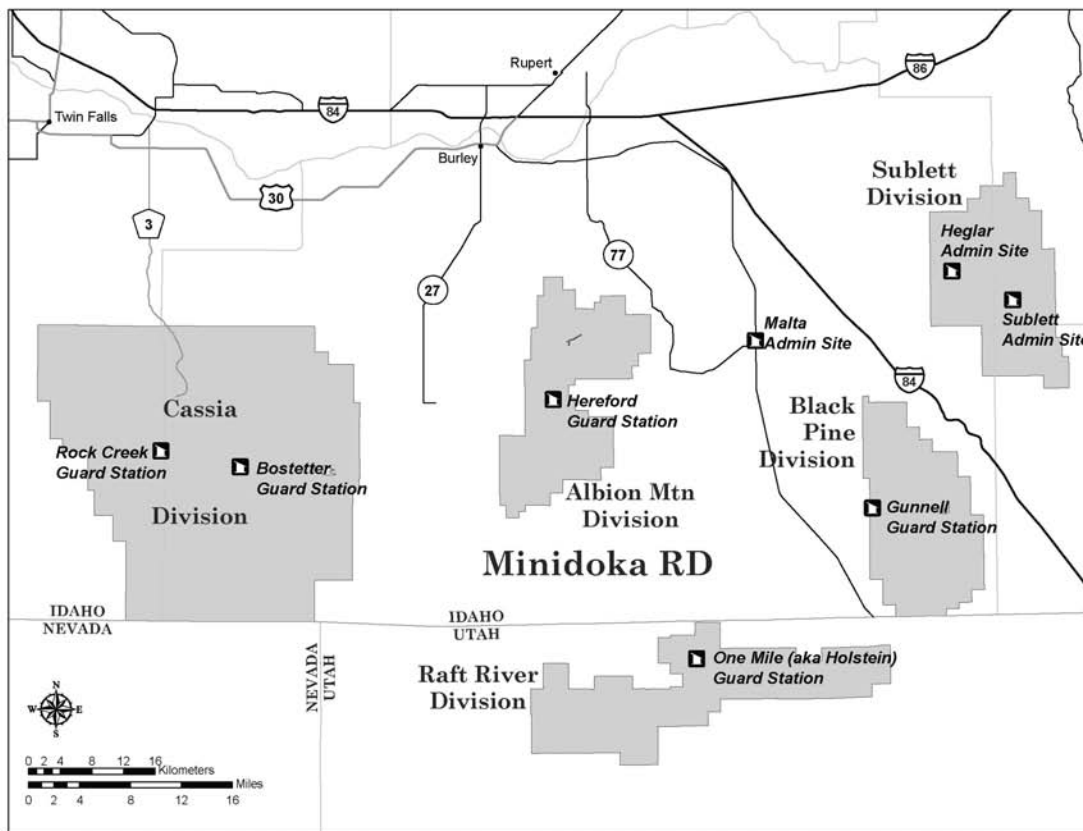
²⁸⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; File: Bald Mountain Lookout, Ketchum Ranger District, Ketchum, Idaho; File: Bald Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Bald Mountain Lookout, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, the Bald Mountain Lookout was extant and found ineligible for the National Register.²⁸⁵

²⁸⁵ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

C. MINIDOKA RANGER DISTRICT

The Minidoka Ranger District was created in 2002 when the former Burley and Twin Falls ranger districts were joined. This consolidation came six years after the two districts were combined on a trial basis in 1996. In that year, the Burley Ranger District was in charge of the Malta Compound, Sublett Guard Station, One Mile Guard Station, Mount Harrison Lookout, as well as the Gunnell and Heglar administrative sites. On the other hand, the Twin Falls Ranger District was in charge of the Rock Creek Guard Station and the Bostetter Guard Station.²⁸⁶



Map Five. Minidoka Ranger District

Today, the Minidoka Ranger District covers an area of more than 604,000 acres in southern Idaho and northern Utah and has five divisions that correspond to those of the former Minidoka National Forest. These divisions are: Cassia, Albion, Sublett, Black Pine and Raft River (the latter is located in northern Utah).²⁸⁷

²⁸⁶ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁸⁷ 4 December 2002, Sawtooth National Forest News Release.

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the Minidoka (formerly Burley/Twin Falls) Ranger District (see Map Five). They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative sites only.

Albion Ranger Station

The Albion Ranger Station was located on Blocks 5 and 21 of Hunter's Addition, Albion, Idaho on land acquired in 1947. In 1947, rentals were very poor in Albion, and the federal government determined that it was advantageous to furnish quarters for the new district ranger who was unable to find suitable housing. Originally, the Forest Service desired to move a dwelling from the Howell Canyon Guard Station to Albion. However, the Forest Service eventually decided to move a dwelling from the Shoshone Administrative Site to Albion at a cost of \$1,695.00. Additional costs to make the dwelling fairly convenient amounted to \$2,819.00. In 1950, the dwelling's basement and furnace were remodeled. In the same year, or thereabouts, a garage was erected of panels salvaged from Camp Antelope, a former CCC camp on the Toiyabe National Forest at no cost. The garage was 20' x 25' and designed for storage of two cars. There is an Improvement Site Plan (1947), a Landscape Plan (1952), and historic photographs for the Albion Administrative Site.²⁸⁸

In 1954, the Forest Service proposed moving the Albion Garage to the Malta Ranger Station to be used as a warehouse. Instead, the Forest Service moved a Plan R4-1 Barn from the Soldier Ranger Station to the Malta Ranger Station. At the same time, many items were removed from the Albion dwelling for use elsewhere, an indication of its demise or sale.²⁸⁹

In 1980, a cultural resource inventory site form (SW-306) was completed with photographs for the Albion Ranger Station. It indicated that the dwelling and garage were still extant.²⁹⁰

²⁸⁸ File: Albion Administrative Site, O Improvements, and Albion Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Personal Communication from Ray Connelly to Richa Wilson, 2003.

²⁸⁹ File: Albion Administrative Site, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁹⁰ File: Albion Ranger Station, SW-306, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.



Albion Ranger Station, n.d.

Beaver Dam Administrative Site

The Beaver Dam Administrative Site was withdrawn on 10/16/08 by the GLO and was located at T16S, R20E, Sections 11 and 14. This 48-acre site was revoked on 1/9/19.²⁹¹ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Black Pine Administrative Site

The Black Pine Administrative Site was withdrawn on 5/14/40 and was located at T15S, R29E, Section 32. The purpose of the site was to establish and maintain a pasture and campsite in connection with range management activities in this part of the Forest.²⁹² Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Bostetter Ranger and Guard Station

In July 1906, the Bostetter Ranger Station was one of the first five stations on the Cassia Forest Reserve. The others were Buck Flat or Fraser, Trout Creek, Noonung, and Langford Flat. Cassia Forest Reserve Supervisor Peter T. Wrensted selected these sites. Supervisor

²⁹¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁹² Ibid.; and File: U Administrative Sites, Minidoka, Black Pine, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Wrensted had suggested 150 acres in the neighborhood of T14S, R19E, Section 25 for a “pasture and camp house.”²⁹³ Nonetheless, a different site was withdrawn on 1/9/07 by the GLO. Located at T14S, R20E, Section 31, the station was located near the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon on a spur road from the Oakley-Rogerson highway 20 miles west of Oakley, Idaho. The site consisted of 138 acres, 98 of which were pasture. Bostetter Ranger Station was the summer headquarters of the District Ranger who had winter headquarters at Oakley, Idaho.²⁹⁴

In 1906-07, the Forest Service constructed a 14’ x 24’ log dwelling on this 138-acre site for \$500.00. This dwelling was built near the spot where an old cabin belonging to a pioneer named Bostetter stood. In 1919,²⁹⁵ the Forest Service built an addition and concrete foundation bringing the building’s total cost to \$632.43. The original dwelling had a shingle roof and was “L” shaped. In 1910, the Forest Service built a shingle-roof, 16’ x 24’, log barn (\$138.00), and a log 10’ x 14’ tool shed with a concrete floor (\$40.00). Six years later, the Forest Service fenced a 98-acre pasture with juniper posts and wire.²⁹⁶

No additional improvements occurred until the early 1930s, other than an addition to the dwelling in 1926 and fencing additions in 1922. By the early 1930s, the original structures were most likely in bad shape due to usage and the harsh climate. For instance, the harsh winter of 1917 caused severe damage to the house, barn and other improvements such as the fence. At this time, the interior of the house was lined with what they listed as Neponsite Board or Beaver Board—a fiber composite board.²⁹⁷

In 1933, the Forest Service built a log root cellar with concrete floor (\$70.00). The 10’ x 10’ cellar was built from materials from an old log building. Then, in 1934, the Forest Service, using ECF (\$1061.94) and NIRA Improvement Funds (\$495.75), constructed an 18’ x 30’ four-stall, Plan R4-11 barn for a total cost of \$1,557.69, replacing the older barn, which was razed. The new barn had been built in front of the dwelling, but in 1935, it was lifted from its foundation and moved to the rear of the lot and a new foundation cast under it.²⁹⁸

Next, a 1936 Improvement Plan proposed: (1) keeping the current dwelling; (2) building a garage (no specified plan); (3) modifying and/or removing several roads and fence lines and creating new entrances, car parking, and some flagstone walkways. However, this proposal was not acted upon at this time with the exception of adding a Plan R4-20 two-stall garage to the site that year.²⁹⁹

In 1952, the old Bostetter Ranger Station (1906), the Plan R4-11 barn (1934) the Plan R4-20 two-stall garage (1936), and tool shed (1910) still stood on the site, but the dwelling and

²⁹³ File: Trout Creek Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

²⁹⁴ Bostetter Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁹⁵ Apparently, the original Bostetter Cabin was approximately 300 yards downstream from the Bostetter Ranger Station. It was occupied for a time by the trapper’s wife who had chickens and cows. She walked to 18 miles to Oakley to sell her butter and eggs. Ibid.

²⁹⁶ File: Bostetter Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, and Bostetter Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

²⁹⁷ Ibid.

²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²⁹⁹ Ibid.

tool shed had outlived their usefulness. The old dwelling was in very bad shape and the lower logs and floor sills had rotted out. Remodeling and/or repairing this structure were unfeasible so the Forest Service razed it, and removed the old tool shed. At this time, the Forest Service changed the site from a ranger station to a guard station and converted the Plan R4-11 barn into a guard station, which involved extensive remodeling. There are blueprints and photographs regarding this project in the files. Because horses were kept at Bostetter Guard Station only during the summer, a barn was not considered necessary.³⁰⁰

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were four buildings extant at the Bostetter Guard Station (3-bedroom dwelling, garage, storage shed and a pit toilet). All were found ineligible for the National Register.³⁰¹ Current facilities records list a dwelling, a garage/warehouse, and a toilet as being constructed in the 1930s.³⁰²

Buck Flat Administrative Site

See Shoshone Ranger Station below.

Buckhorn Administrative Site

The Buckhorn Administrative Site was withdrawn on 7/23/08 by the GLO and was located at T13S, R20E, Section 19. This 85-acre site was revoked on 1/9/19.³⁰³ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Durham Administrative Site

The Durham Administrative Site was withdrawn on 11/27/07 by the GLO and was located at T14N, R14W, Sections 29 and 30. This 80-acre site was revoked on 12/20/18.³⁰⁴ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Emery Administrative Site

The Emery Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 8/11/15 for a ranger station to be located on the Goose Creek Division of the MNF. This 150-acre site was

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰² Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰⁴ Ibid.

located at T15S, R23E, Section 26. The character of the land was 40 acres agricultural land, 90 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wasteland. The Forest Service selected this tract because there was no other suitable site available for an administrative site in this locality, and there was a possibility at a future date temporary quarters would be needed here. Emery Creek, a small creek, flowed through the southern part of the area from east to west. The area was also valuable to the Forest Service in that it controlled the creek sufficiently to insure open water for range stock that grazed on the Forest.³⁰⁵

Flint Administrative Site

The Flint Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 4/22/18, approved on 4/24/18, and located at T11S, R30E, Section 22. The Forest Service selected this tract on the Sublett Division of the MNF for three reasons: first to ensure a sawmill site for the cutting of National Forest timber in the future, second, to ensure that the Forest Service retained control of the only water available for several miles, and third, to reserve for the Forest Service a future administrative site.³⁰⁶

Fraser Ranger Station

The Fraser Ranger Station was one of the first five stations on the Cassia Forest Reserve. The others were Bostetter, Langford Flat, Noonung, and Trout Creek. See Shoshone Ranger Station below.

Fuller Administrative Site

The Fuller Administrative Site was located on the Cassia East Division of the MNF at T14S, R20E, Section 6. The Forest Service recommended its withdrawal on 9/22/22, which was approved on 10/10/22 or 10/20/22. This 85-acre site was selected as a pasture for Forest Service officer's horses when working the north end of this Division. About 20 acres of the tract was timbered.³⁰⁷

³⁰⁵ File: Emery Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁰⁶ File: Flint Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰⁷ File: Fuller Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Goose Creek Administrative Site

The Goose Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on 10/16/08 by the GLO and was located at T15S, R19E, Section 6. This 30-acre site was revoked on 1/9/19.³⁰⁸ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Gunnell Ranger and Guard Station

This site along Six Mile Creek was named after W.J. Gunnell, a pioneer settler who in 1940 still lived in that vicinity. The Gunnell Ranger Station was recommended for and approved for withdrawal on 8/1/08 and was originally located in T15S, R28E, Sections 15 and 16, at the only practical site for a yearlong Ranger Station on the west side of the Black Pine Division of the MNF. This 217-acre site was primarily agricultural land (80 acres) with the remainder good pasture. In September 1908,



Gunnell Ranger Station, 1910

the withdrawal was amended so that the site was entirely located in Section 15, giving it 160 acres. Six acres of the site were bottomland, which were cultivated and where good crops of hay were raised. Another seven acres could be cultivated with some irrigation from a nearby creek—Six-Mile Creek. The Gunnell Ranger Station was admirably located for the watering of stock and it appeared to the Forest Service that it was possible to winter at least twelve head of horses on the site.³⁰⁹

In 1909-1910, a station was built as a temporary headquarters for the Black Pine Ranger District of the MNF. This shingle-roofed dwelling was an 18' x 24', two-room log structure. A four-foot porch ran along the full length of the front. The dwelling was constructed for \$298.00. In 1911, a five-stall log barn measuring 16' x 32' was constructed. In 1914, an 8' x 12' woodshed was added to the site. In 1915, a 13' x 19' tool house and storeroom was built of native log, board gables, and shingle roof for \$100.00.³¹⁰ Water rights were

³⁰⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁰⁹ File: Gunnell Ranger Station Water Development, O Improvements, File: Gunnell Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Gunnell Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³¹⁰ File: Gunnell Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, and Gunnell Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

purchased in 1916 from Gunnell, and in 1919-20, water development (cistern and piping) for the ranger station followed.³¹¹

In 1936, photographs were taken of the Gunnell Ranger Station showing improvements, such as the guard station (1909-1910), barn (1911), and tool house (1915). In 1940, a two-to-five acre fenced pasture was proposed as an overnight sheep campground in connection with range management activities,³¹² and in 1941, the Forest Service developed an Improvement Plan for the Gunnell Ranger Station. This 1941 Improvement Plan indicated that the site still had the following buildings: dwelling, tool house, barn with attached garage, and toilet. The garage and the toilet may have been added to the site during the 1930s, because in 1935, the Forest Service added a 14' x 16' frame addition to the barn, which served as a garage. In October 1951, the barn and garage were sold to William Gunnell and removed,³¹³ and in 1952, an improvement plan with photographs indicated that the 1909-1910 guard station and the 1915 tool house were still extant and in good shape.³¹⁴

In 1958, the Gunnell Guard Station was photographed again, showing the guard station (1909-1910), tool house (1915), and an undated toilet (1915?).³¹⁵

In 1980, a cultural resource inventory site form (SW-308) was completed with photographs for the Gunnell Guard Station. It indicated that the guard station (1909-1910) and tool house (1915) were still extant.³¹⁶ In the early 1980s, the Gunnell Guard Station's eligibility for the National Register was undetermined. However, in 1975, SHPO Merle Wells in a letter to the SNF regarding a Forest Service inventory of historic resources in the Black Pine Division determined that a storeroom at the Gunnell Guard Station was not eligible for the National Register.³¹⁷ In 1984, an IMACS Site Form (SW-84-625) was completed for the site indicating that a tool house (1915) and a pit toilet (1915) were still extant, but ineligible for the National Register.³¹⁸

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there was one building extant at the Gunnell Guard Station (shed/tool room). It was found ineligible for the National Register.³¹⁹ Current facilities records may incorrectly list a 1909 storehouse and a 1915 shed at the site.³²⁰

³¹¹ File: Gunnell Ranger Station Water Development, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Gunnell Administrative Site, 6440 Property, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³¹² File: Gunnell Administrative Site, 6440 Property, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³¹³ File: Gunnell Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, and Gunnell Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Gunnell Administrative Site, 6440 Property, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³¹⁴ File: Gunnell Administrative Site, 6440 Property, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³¹⁵ Ibid.

³¹⁶ File: Albion Ranger Station, SW-306, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³¹⁷ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³¹⁸ File: Gunnell Guard Station, SW-84-625, Burley Ranger Station, Burley, Idaho.

³¹⁹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³²⁰ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Hereford Ranger and Guard Station

The Hereford Ranger Station was located on the Albion Mountain Division of the MNF, approximately 7 miles west of Elba, Idaho in Sections 32 and 33, T13S, R24E. Withdrawal of 60 acres for the site was recommended by the Forest Supervisor on 9/5/07, requested by the Forester on 2/15/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 2/29/08. On 1/28/09, an additional 33 acres were withdrawn in Section 32, making a total area of 93 acres. The addition was selected because the ranger station did not have sufficient pastureland.³²¹

In 1909, the Hereford Ranger Station was built as a summer station for the District Ranger who wintered in Elba, Idaho. At that time of its construction date, it was a two-room 14' x 24' log structure, but had a lean-to addition of two rooms (kitchen and bedroom) added in 1919-20 along with a front porch to make the house large enough for family use. In 1909, a 24' x 26' log barn was also built. In 1922, a frame portion (12' x 24') was added to the barn for a buggy shed. In 1910, a 12' x 14' tool house was built as well. These buildings were located on the south side of a pasture, the pasture being between the Oakley-Elba road and the ranger station. In 1920, a lodgepole corral was constructed on the south side of the barn. In 1921, a 5' x 6' springhouse was constructed and reconditioned in 1935, and in 1931, the pasture was fenced. A 1941 Improvement Plan indicated that the dwelling, tool house, springhouse and barn were still extant. A Plan R4-95 gas and oil house, a Plan R4-34 garage, and flagstone walk and flagpole were proposed as additions to the site.³²²

In 1984, an IMACS site form (SW-494) was completed on the Hereford Ranger Station. It indicated that the site consisted of a dwelling, storage shed, pit toilet, and barn, which were all constructed circa 1909-1910. In the early 1980s, the Hereford Guard Station was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D.³²³

During the summer of 1985, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. In December 1985, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed to make every effort to maintain the Hereford Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. In February 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.³²⁴

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were four buildings extant at the Hereford Guard Station (dwelling, barn, shed, and toilet). All were found ineligible for the National

³²¹ Hereford Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, and File: Hereford Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³²² Ibid.

³²³ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Hereford Guard Station, SW-84-625, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³²⁴ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Register.³²⁵ Current facilities records indicate two buildings remain on the site: a one-bedroom house and a barn, both with construction dates of 1909.³²⁶

Heglar Ranger Station

On 6/13/08, the Forest Service realized the need for a ranger station at T11S, R29E, at the junction of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 near the head of the south end of Heglar Canyon on the Sublett Division of the Raft River National Forest. By October of that year, the MNF had been formed and sought this area for a ranger station. On 1/7/09, however, the Forest Service recommended the withdrawal of a 67.50-acre ranger station site at T11S, R29E, Section 4. The Forest Service selected this tract because no other was suitable in this locality—the water being very scarce in the region. There were several improvements on the site (a squatter 16' x 36' two-room log house and corral constructed by Hyrum Walker and valued at \$125.00), for which the claimant wished to be compensated.³²⁷

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there was one building extant at the Heglar Ranger Station (barn). It was found ineligible for the National Register. Eventually, it was moved to the Sublett Ranger Station (see below).³²⁸

Holstein Ranger Station

See One Mile Ranger Station below.

Howell Creek [Canyon] Guard Station

The Howell Creek [Canyon] Ranger Station was developed in 1937. On 6/15/37, the Forest Service developed an Improvement and Landscape Planting plan for the Howell Creek Guard Station. This plan indicated the presence of a Plan R4-5 dwelling (no date, but likely built by the CCC), and proposed development including a Plan R4-24 garage, a flagpole, retaining walls, flagstone walkways, new toilet location, gravel driveways, car parking, and landscaping. It is not known whether or not these improvements were ever constructed.³²⁹

³²⁵ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³²⁶ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³²⁷ File: Heglar Temporary Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³²⁸ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³²⁹ File: Howell Canyon Guard Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Nonetheless, on 1/14/41, the Forest Service withdrew a 48.23-acre tract for administrative purposes at T13S, R24E, Section 1.³³⁰

In August 1948, the Forest Service made known that it wished to move the Howell Creek Guard Station to Malta, Idaho because it had not been used very much since its construction (10-12 days annually), and that any supervision of this area could be handled from the ranger headquarters at Albion, Idaho. Many of the summer homeowners in the area, as well as those who used the area for recreational purposes, protested this move. They even offered to pay for a part-time recreation guard. Even the Burley Chamber of Commerce and Senator Dworshak of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee became involved, but to no avail because of the housing shortage in Malta, which needed to be met. According to one document, the move of the Howell Creek Guard Station was “part of a larger program of moving all of the buildings constructed under CCC for which we had no present use, or where their use as year-long quarters had a greater value than short-term use in place.”³³¹

In 1950, the Howell Creek Guard Station was moved to the Malta site to serve as a office building.³³²

Indian Camp Administrative Site

The Indian Camp Administrative Site was withdrawn on 10/16/08 by the GLO and was located at T16S, R19E, Section 8. This 67-acre site was revoked on 1/9/19.³³³ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Junction Administrative Site

On 5/22/09, the Junction Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal. This 160-acre tract was located at T15S, R23E, Section 3 on the Goose Creek Division of the MNF. The character of the land was approximately 100 acres of pastureland, two acres of agricultural land, and the balance was covered with aspen trees. The Forest Service selected this tract as the most suitable ranger station located on the south end of the Goose Creek Division. Lake Creek, a natural mountain stream, flowed from the property.³³⁴ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

³³⁰ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: U Administrative Sites, Minidoka, Howell Creek Administrative Site, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Howell Creek Guard Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³³³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³³⁴ File: Howell Canyon Guard Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Langford Flat Administrative Site

The Langford Flat Administrative Site was located at T15S, R18E, Sections 9 and 18 and was withdrawn on 1/9/07 by the GLO. The Langford Flat Ranger Station was one of the first five stations on the Cassia Forest Reserve. The others were Bostetter, Buck Flat or Fraser, Nooning, and Trout Creek. This 170-acre site was revoked on 12/15/08. On 12/15/08, the GLO withdrew a 130-acre site at T15S, R18E, Sections 7, 17, and 18 for the Langford Flat Administrative Site. Records indicate that it perhaps existed as late as 1911.³³⁵

Lynn Administrative Site

On 5/24/09, the MNF recommended that the Lynn Administrative Site be withdrawn for a ranger station. This 160-acre site was located at T14N, R16W, Section 28. The Forest Service valued this tract as the only suitable place for a ranger station on the west end of the Raft River Division. Several springs were thought to provide sufficient water for irrigating and a garden. The 160-acre site was withdrawn on 8/18/09.³³⁶

Nonetheless, on 2/25/15, the MNF recommended a new Lynn Administrative Site for withdrawal as a ranger station. This 250.90-acre site included the previous site along with part of Section 29. Approximately 210 acres was pastureland and 30 acres of agricultural land. Much of the motivation of this recommended withdrawal was to protect important and valuable water sources for public use. The addition to the Lynn Administrative Site was approved on 9/17/15, but 40 acres in Section 29 was eventually released.³³⁷

Malta Ranger and Guard Station

Since the establishment of the Sublett-Black Pine District headquarters at Malta in 1926, office and dwelling rentals were difficult to obtain and always unsatisfactory to the Forest Service. Therefore, on 2/18/49, the Forest Service negotiated a purchase of a 2.35-acre administrative site in Malta at T13S, R26E, Section 13. Following this purchase, the Forest Service made several improvements to the site. First, in 1949-50, the Forest Service constructed a rambler or ranch type dwelling without a basement using a special plan (Plan R4-1-C-3) at a cost of \$13,183.50. Second, in 1950, the Forest Service moved a Plan R4-5, 18' x 30' building from the Howell Canyon Guard Station and remodeled it for use as an office at a cost of \$397.00. And third, the Forest Service built a two-car garage using material coming from some portable camp buildings secured from CCC Camp Antelope on

³³⁵ File: Shoshone Ranger Station (Temporary), 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³³⁶ File: Lynn Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³³⁷ Ibid.

the Toiyabe National Forest at a cost of \$408.64. A two-acre horse pasture with corral was also set aside which was necessary for the ranger to make over-night stops with horses in Malta. By 1952, the site was properly landscaped based on a 1949 landscaping plan, and there were plans to add a Plan R4-34 barn, a warehouse, and a gas and oil building in the future. In 1955, a Plan R4-11 warehouse, and an 8' x 8' pump house (no standard plan) lean-to on the back of the garage were added. In 1958, a second dwelling (plan unknown)



Malta Ranger Station, n.d.

was added to the site, along with a paint and oil storehouse, an outdoor toilet, a corral, and a small weather station.³³⁸

In 1984, cultural resource site forms were completed for the buildings of the Malta Ranger Station. They included the 1949-1950 rambler or ranch type dwelling (SW-309-1), 1938 office (SW-309-2) moved from Howell Canyon, a 1958 dwelling (SW-309-3), a two-car garage garage/storeroom moved from the Toiyabe National Forest (SW-309-4), a 1955 barn/warehouse (SW-309-5), and a prefabricated metal building used as a paint house (SW-309-6). By this date, there were also several trailer pads present that had mobile homes on them from time to time.³³⁹

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were eight buildings extant at the Malta Compound (2-bedroom dwelling, 3-bedroom dwelling, office, garage/storeroom, warehouse, paint house, pesticide building, and new warehouse). All were found ineligible for the National

³³⁸ Malta Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, and File Malta Station Site, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; File: Malta Ranger Station, 6440 Real Property, Burley Ranger Station, Burley, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³³⁹ Files: Malta Ranger Dwelling, SW-84-309; Malta Ranger Station, SW-84-625; Malta Garage, 6440 Real Property; Malta Ranger Station, 6440 Real Property, and Malta Warehouse, 6440 Real Property, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

Register.³⁴⁰ Current facilities records list five buildings constructed in the 1930s, three trailer pads (1975), and five buildings built between 1967 and 2002.³⁴¹

McMullen Basin Administrative Site

The McMullen Basin Administrative Site was withdrawn on 6/20/08 and was located at T13S, R17E, Section 36. This 80-acre site was released on 7/4/08.³⁴² Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Naf Administrative Site

The Naf Administrative Site was withdrawn on 8/21/09 and was located at T14N, R13W, Section 10. This 160-acre site was released on 4/16/18.³⁴³ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Nooning Administrative Site

On 7/9/06, Cassia Forest Reserve Supervisor Peter T. Wrensted selected a 16-acre site of meadowland, formerly known as Nooning Place, for a government pasture for the Forest Service. The Nooning, or Nooning Place Administrative Site was located at T14S, R20E, Section 15 and was on the former Cassia Forest Reserve. The Nooning Ranger Station was one of the first five stations on the Cassia Forest Reserve. The others were Bostetter, Buck Flat or Fraser, Langford Flat and Trout Creek. It was withdrawn by the GLO on 1/9/07.³⁴⁴

Oakley Guard Station

On 1/9/36, the Forest Service purchased Lot 3, Block 9 of original townsite of Oakley, Idaho (T14N, R22E, Section 4) for an administrative site for a permanent headquarters for the Oakley Ranger District. In 1936-1937, the Forest Service made the following improvements: a Plan R4-51 office at a cost of \$3,478.94; a Plan R4-1 dwelling at a cost of \$6,778.13; a Plan R4-35 garage and equipment building at a cost of \$6,032.21; a Plan R4-33A garage and storeroom; a Plan R4-20 two-car garage for storage space for the ranger's

³⁴⁰ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁴¹ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁴² File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁴³ Ibid.

³⁴⁴ File: Nooning Ranger Station, O Improvements, and File: Trout Creek Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

personal car and one office car; and a Plan R4-13A two-horse barn; a Plan R4-95 gas and oil house. In addition to these improvements, the site was also fully landscaped at this time, including a separate graveled equipment and service yards.³⁴⁵

Interestingly, CCC labor and labor under the ERA were used to build the dwelling, office and storeroom, equipment building and shop, barn, and two-car garage. Upon completion of these improvements, the Regional Office inspected them and found the workmanship very unsatisfactory. According to the inspection report: "...the job could have been better organized and that a lot of time has been lost because of improper organization. It might be that the carpenter became disgusted with the type of CCC and relief labor that he had and tried to do the major part of the work himself, or it may be that the CCC and the relief workers did not get proper instructions in carrying out the work. Then we know that this job for the most part was handled in the winter when weather conditions were severe, and this, no doubt, had its effect on the quality of work accomplished." In response, Forest Supervisor Betenson wrote: "It is appreciated that the work was done with CCC labor and labor under ERA, secured from the Relief Rolls, who were not skilled in much of the work which they were required. . . . I think too often we take things for granted and think subordinates are familiar with the standards required by the Forest Service, and we later find, that due to lack of emphasis on our part, unsatisfactory work is done which is later difficult to correct after the unsatisfactory work is discovered."³⁴⁶

In 1979, Forest Archaeologist Joseph Gallagher conducted a cultural resources inventory report on the Oakley Guard Station in conjunction with a land exchange. This project involved the exchange of the property of the Oakley Guard Station and all buildings for property of equal value within National Forest lands. At that time, the Oakley Guard Station consisted of seven 1937 or later frame structures. The State of Idaho had by this date prepared a District nomination for the town of Oakley that included the USFS Guard Station.³⁴⁷ The Oakley Guard Station (1936—earliest structure date) was found possibly eligible for the National Register under Criteria C by the State of Idaho. The Forest Service and the Idaho SHPO disagreed and the decision went to the Keeper of the Register.³⁴⁸ According to the online National Register inventory, the Oakley Guard Station was determined eligible on 1/3/80.³⁴⁹

One Mile [Holstein] Ranger and Guard Station

The One Mile Ranger Station was located on the Raft River Division of the MNF about five miles from Standrod, Utah, and was formerly known as the Holstein Ranger Station. Withdrawal of 160 acres at T14N, R14E, Section 9 along One Mile Creek was

³⁴⁵ Oakley Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: U Administrative Sites, Minidoka, Oakley Administrative Site (Purchase), Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁴⁶ File: Oakley Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁴⁷ File: Oakley Guard Station Land Exchange, SW-79-147, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³⁴⁸ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁴⁹ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

recommended by the Forest Supervisor on 11/11/07 and was granted by the GLO on 12/7/07. The construction of the Holstein Ranger Station was authorized in July 1908, and the station was completed in 1909 as a summer station for the District Ranger. The building was a combination log and frame structure of four rooms. The log portion was 12' x 24' and was built first, and a 10' x 24' vertical board frame lean-to was added later. At the same time, 135 acres was used as a horse pasture. In 1910, a 16' x 24' log barn was situated on the site, a 10' x 14' cellar was added in 1915, and a 12' x 16' frame vertical board garage was built in 1916.³⁵⁰

No further improvements occurred until the 1930s. At that time, the following improvements were made to the site: a 14' x 16' log tool house was built in 1933 using Forest Service and NIRA funds; a roof, door, and floor was completed for the cellar in 1935; and a Plan R4-70 toilet was built in 1936 on the east side of the dwelling. In 1941, an improvement plan indicated that the Forest Service proposed to remove the old barn and garage, and build a new Plan R4-24 closer to the dwelling, but apparently the changes did not happen.³⁵¹

In 1944, the Forest Service changed the name of the Holstein Ranger Station to the One Mile Ranger Station because the local ranchers and stock raisers believed that the name "Holstein" suggested that only this type of cattle ranged on this part of the Forest range.³⁵²

In the early 1980s, the One Mile Guard Station (1909—earliest structure date) was surveyed (SW-83-512) and thereafter found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D.³⁵³ During the summer of 1985, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. In December 1985, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson gave a high priority to maintaining the One Mile Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. In February 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.³⁵⁴

On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were five buildings extant at the One Mile Guard Station (dwelling, barn, storage shed, root cellar, and pit toilet).³⁵⁵

In 1997, plans were being made to restore the One Mile Guard Station. However, it was a challenge to find support for the cabin's restoration because it sits in Utah but is part of a national forest based in Idaho. Changes were proposed to improve the historic integrity of the NRHP-eligible One Mile Guard Station. A plan was approved to restore the cabin. In

³⁵⁰ One Mile Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵¹ One Mile Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁵² File: U Administrative Sites, Minidoka, One Mile Ranger Station, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵³ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: One Mile Guard Station, SW-83-512, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³⁵⁴ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁵⁵ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

1999, a grant was received to finish the interior of the cabin to make it habitable. The Forest Service planned to use the building for administrative purposes.³⁵⁶

Current facilities records list four 1909 buildings (dwelling, barn, storage shed, cellar), and a 1970 toilet.³⁵⁷



Family in Front of Holstein Ranger Station, n.d.

Pine Basin Administrative Site

The Pine Basin Administrative Site was withdrawn on 10/16/08 by the GLO and was located at T13S, R18E, Section 26. This 30-acre site was revoked on 1/9/19.³⁵⁸ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Platts [Pole Canyon] Administrative Site

The Platts Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6/18/09 for the Black Pine Division of the MNF. This tract was located at T15S, R29E, Section 6. The only available water on the east side of the Black Pine Division was Pole Canyon Spring (which flows through the tract) and a ranger station was badly needed in that locality. The character of the land was pastureland. A 12' x 14' log cabin with a dirt roof and no floor or

³⁵⁶ File: One Mile Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: One Mile Guard Station Rehabilitation, SW-97-fs-0507f, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³⁵⁷ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁵⁸ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

windows was located on this tract and claimed by Moroni Stone and his sons. The T.S. Platts sawmill, which was constructed under special use permit, was on the north end of this tract. On 6/10/09, 23 acres was recommended for withdrawal, but there was no indication of approval. Nonetheless, during the summer of 1915, the Forest Service fenced the important spring in Pole Canyon and stock watering troughs were installed as well. In April 1917, it was suggested that the name of the administrative site be changed to Pole Canyon.³⁵⁹ Nothing more is known regarding this particular site.

Point Administrative Site

The Point Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 8/18/09 under the Black Pine Division of the MNF. Named after Point Spring, the Forest Service selected this tract for a ranger station as the only suitable tract on the north end of the Black Pine Division, where one was needed for the proper administration of the MNF. The 160-acre Point Administrative Site was located at T13S, R28E, Section 32. The character of the land was 20 acres of agricultural land with the remainder as good pasture.³⁶⁰ Nothing more is known regarding this particular site.

Pole Canyon Ranger Station

See Platts Administrative Site above.

Rock Creek Ranger Station

The 198.3-acre Rock Creek site was withdrawn for administrative purposes on 11/27/40 to be used for a summer headquarters, but is now used for a summer guard station, and was strategically located for the Twin Falls Ranger District in T14S, R18E, Section 25. In 1941, a number of improvements were made planned for this site under the CCC program and money was allotted for the purchase of the material in fiscal year 1941. They included the construction and/or re-siting of the following buildings: a Plan R4-3 four-room dormitory type of dwelling of milled log siding finished in oil and varnish stain at a cost of \$2,848.03; a Plan R4-51 (revised) ranger's office also of milled log siding at a cost of \$2,553.58; a Plan R4-33 (revised) 24' x 48', shingle-roof warehouse finished with plywood walls and ceiling with overhead storage space; and the relocation of a Plan R4-11 18' x 30', four-stall barn from the Shoshone Ranger Station (1933) and a 24' x 48' road equipment shed (based on Figure 535 of the Forest Truck and Trail Handbook) built in 1934. Other improvements constructed

³⁵⁹ File: Platts Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁶⁰ File: Point Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

at this time included a fenced pasture and station yard. Little landscaping was necessary because of native surroundings. In the end, only minimal CCC labor (112 man days) was used on the Rock Creek Ranger Station because the Rock Creek CCC camp moved out in August 1941. Thereafter, private carpenters were hired to complete the project along with Forest Service personnel.³⁶¹

In the early 1980s, the Rock Creek Guard Station's (1933—earliest structure date) eligibility for the National Register was undetermined.³⁶² On March 29, 1996, the SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were four buildings extant at the Rock Creek Guard Station (3-bedroom dwelling, office, warehouse and generator shed). All were found ineligible for the National Register.³⁶³ Current facilities records indicate that three 1941 buildings remain (house, bunkhouse, and warehouse), a 1947 generator shed, and two 1972 trailer pads.³⁶⁴

Shoshone Ranger Station

Named after the Shoshone Indians who lived and occupied the region,³⁶⁵ the Shoshone Ranger Station was formerly named the Fraser or Frazier Ranger Station, and was also known as Buck Flat. In July 1906, Cassia Forest Reserve Supervisor Peter T. Wrensted had suggested 120 acres in the neighborhood of T14S, R18E, Section 10 on Buck Flat, Shoshone Basin for a ranger's pasture and cabin."³⁶⁶ Nonetheless, a different 130-acre site, known as the Fraser Ranger Station, was withdrawn on 1/9/07 by the GLO at T14S, R18E, Section 8 and 9, and an 110-acre addition located at T14S, R18E, Sections 8 and 9 was released and approved by the Acting District Forester on 11/4/14. Located approximately nineteen miles east of Rogerson, Idaho, the Fraser Ranger Station was built in 1907-1908. This 14' x 22', two-room log building was built at a cost of \$165.00. At the same time, a 16' x 24', shingle-roof, four-stall log barn and a round horse corral 50' in diameter were also built. Other improvements to the site prior to the 1930s included the following: a 12' x 14' combination woodshed and tool house (pre-1914); a 170-acre fenced pasture; and a five-room frame dwelling (no standard plan) was added to the Shoshone Ranger Station in 1929 at a cost of \$1,651.00. A hillside cellar was most likely constructed

³⁶¹ Rock Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, File: Rock Creek Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, and Shoshone Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁶² File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁶³ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁶⁴ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁶⁵ [History of the Minidoka National Forest](#), 24.

³⁶⁶ File: Trout Creek Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.



Fraser Ranger Station, n.d.

at the same time. By 1929, the Fraser Ranger Station had been renamed the Shoshone Ranger Station.³⁶⁷

In the early 1930s, several improvements were made to the Shoshone Ranger Station. They included the following: a Plan R4-11 18' x 30' barn constructed in 1933; a 12' x 14' hillside cellar reconstructed in 1933; and a 24' x 48' road equipment shed (based on Figure 535 of the Forest Truck and Trail Handbook) built in 1934.³⁶⁸

Eventually, in 1947, the Shoshone Guard Station was abandoned, and the buildings either moved or abandoned by that date. In 1941, the Road Equipment Shed and the Plan R4-11 barn were moved to the Rock Creek Ranger Station. In 1947, the 1929 dwelling was moved to the Albion Ranger Station, but was later sold off in the mid-1950s. In 1947, the original 1907 dwelling was the only building remaining at the site. The Idaho Fish and Game Department used it under Special Use Permit.³⁶⁹

³⁶⁷ Shoshone Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize; and File: Shoshone Ranger Station (Temporary), 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁶⁸ Shoshone Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho

³⁶⁹ *Ibid.*; *History of the Minidoka National Forest*, 18-19; and File: Albion Administrative Site, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

In the early 1980s, Regional Archaeologist Evan DeBloois found the Shoshone Guard Station (1907—earliest structure date) eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D.³⁷⁰

Sublett Ranger and Guard Station

The Sublett Ranger Station was approved on 5/22/14 and included parts of Sections 20, 28 and 29, T12S, R30E. Named after the trapper Milton Sublette, this 118.9-acre building site was situated in the forks of two canyons with the main view to the west. Approximately 15 acres were agricultural land, 100 acres were pasture with a few scattering Douglas fir trees and thickets of quaking aspen, and 3.9 acres were wasteland. The tract was posted in July 1911 and fenced and occupied in 1913. It was selected because there was no other land suitable for carrying on the administrative work of the Forest Service. It was centrally located for the carrying on of the work and was accessible to the users of the Forest. The site was drained by Sublett Creek, which provided a source of domestic water.³⁷¹

A year prior to the approval of the Sublett Ranger Station, a three-room frame ranger station was built and used as the summer headquarters for the Sublett Ranger District of the MNF. The 26' x 28' station was constructed was sided with rustic tongue-and-groove lumber with a 5' porch across the full length of the front. Other improvements were soon added to the site. In Fiscal Year 1915, a two room, 14'x 15' frame storehouse and woodshed was built. The building cost \$154.90. In Fiscal Year 1917, a five-stall log barn measuring 16' x 26' with a 12' x 16' frame addition for garage (no date) was constructed at a cost of \$645.00. Two years later, a 10' x 12' concrete cellar with a shingle roof and trap door was added to the site at a cost of \$131.34.³⁷²

A corral was added to the property in 1929 to assist in trapping trespass horses, and to hold trespass cattle. The interiors and exteriors of each of these buildings were modestly upgraded using Forest Service and NIRA funds in the early 1930s. A 1941 Improvement Plan for the Sublett Ranger Station that the site had a



Sublett Ranger Station, 1921

³⁷⁰ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁷¹ File Sublett Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁷² Sublett Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

toilet (construction date unknown) in addition to the dwelling, cellar, tool shed, barn with garage. The 1941 Improvement Plan proposed the addition of a proposed Plan R4-24 garage, which was not constructed.³⁷³

The Sublett Guard Station (1913—earliest structure date) was surveyed (SW-317) in 1984.³⁷⁴ During the following summer, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. By the end of the year, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed to maintain the Sublett Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. In February 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.³⁷⁵

The SNF evaluated those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D on March 29, 1996. There were five buildings extant at the Sublett Guard Station (dwelling, barn, storage shed, root cellar, and pit toilet). All were found eligible for the National Register.³⁷⁶

Current facilities records list the 1909 "Heglar Barn," four 1913 buildings (house, barn, cellar, and storage shed), and a 1970 toilet.³⁷⁷ The Heglar barn was moved to the Sublett Ranger Station sometime after 1996.³⁷⁸

Trapper Creek Administrative Site

On 6/25/08, the Trapper Creek Administrative Site, located at T15S, R20E, Section 1 or Section 11, was recommended for approval as an administrative site because no other suitable tract in this locality was suitable for a future Ranger Station. This 38-acre site was partially drained by Trapper Creek and requested for withdrawal on 7/21/08, and withdrawn on 10/16/08 by the GLO.³⁷⁹ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

³⁷³ File: Sublett Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, and File: Sublett Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho; and Sublett Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁷⁴ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Sublett Guard Station, SW-84-625, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho.

³⁷⁵ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁷⁶ File: Sublett Guard Station Improvement, SW-94-1610, Burley Ranger District, Burley, Idaho; and File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁷⁷ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁷⁸ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁷⁹ File: Trapper Creek Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Minidoka National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Trout Creek Ranger Station

The Trout Creek Ranger Station was one of the earliest stations on the Cassia Forest Reserve. The others were Bostetter, Buck Flat or Fraser, Langford Flat and Nooning. The initial proposed site of the Trout Creek Ranger Station was a 32-acre tract located at T16S, R19E, Section 12, which was divided by Trout Creek. Cassia Forest Reserve Supervisor Peter T. Wrensted selected this site in 1/9/07. However, this site was never officially approved, and was revoked on 9/22/22.³⁸⁰

Meanwhile, a second site was selected at T16S, R19E, Section 16 for use as a temporary station for traveling forest officers during field season. A three-strand 80-acre pasture fence was authorized for Trout Creek Ranger Station completed in late 1908. MNF Assistant Forest Ranger T.R. Peters mapped out Trout Creek Ranger Station site on 4/1/09 a 71-acre that lay west and along Trout Creek. Thereafter, a 16' x 24', two-room log building was constructed at a cost of \$533.00 on the west side of the tract.³⁸¹

Minimal improvements were made on the Trout Creek Ranger Station. They included a four-strand barbed wire pasture fence constructed in 1931 at a cost of \$151.51. By the early 1950s, the dwelling was badly deteriorated and rat infested because no maintenance work had been done on this building. Nonetheless, the roof and wall structure of the building were in fair condition for the age of the building. A photograph of the Trout Creek Station was taken in October 1952.³⁸² Nothing more is known regarding the fate of this station.

³⁸⁰ File: Trout Creek Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁸¹ Ibid.

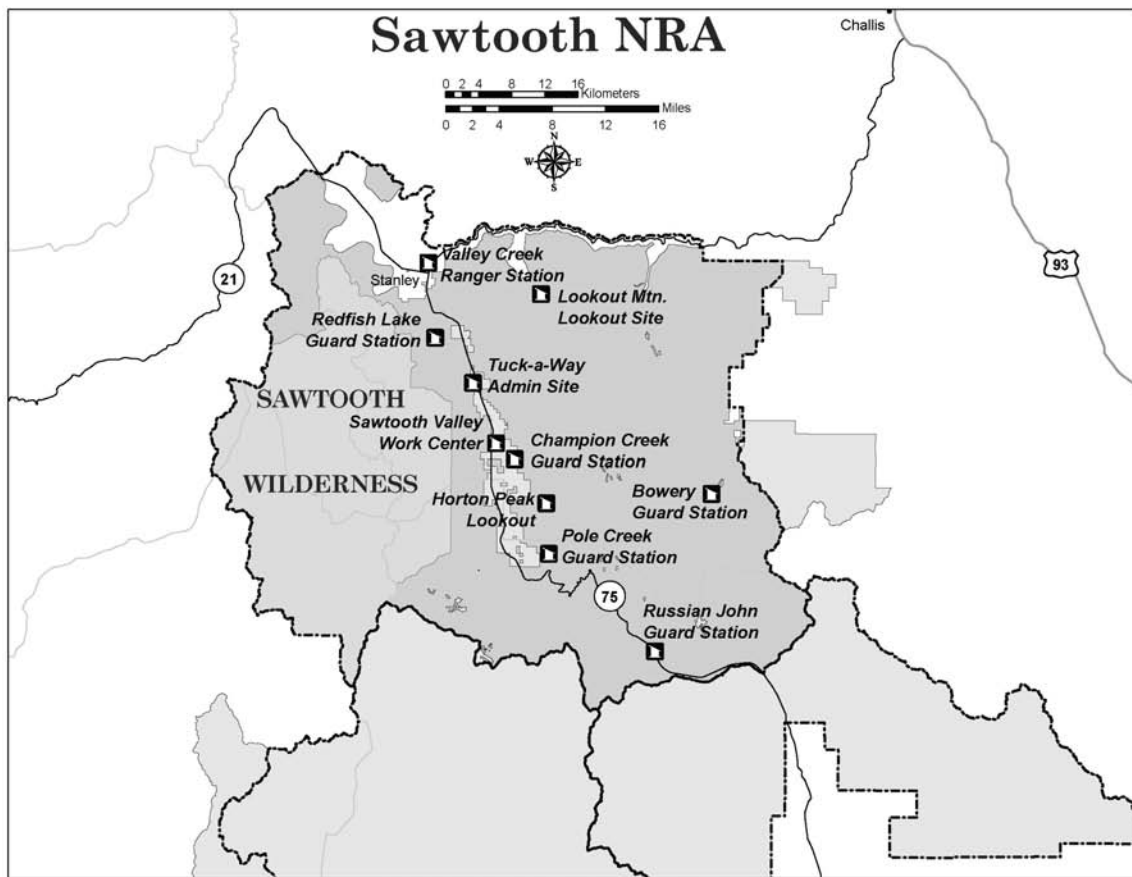
³⁸² Ibid.

D. SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Sawtooth National Recreation Area was created in 1972, well after the closing date of this study.

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently under the responsibility of the Sawtooth National Recreational Area (see Map Six below). They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative sites only.



Map Six: Sawtooth National Recreation Area

Alturas Lake Administrative Site

The Alturas Lake Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 9/26/07, the withdrawal requested on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 3/3/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 147-acre site at T7N, R14E, Sections 17,18,19, and 20 on the SNF. The site, which was located along the north shore of Alturas Lake contained no timber, but the entire tract was good pasture and tillable. According to a blueprint map of the site, a ranger cabin was located on the tract alongside the road to Ketchum, Idaho.³⁸³

The Alturas Lake Administrative Site continued in operation, but by 1916 only had an unfenced pasture. However, it lay within the proposed Sawtooth Park at this date.³⁸⁴ In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Alturas Lake Administrative Site was not being used.³⁸⁵

Blackman Administrative Site

The Blackman (misspelled as Blackmon on some documents) Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/22/08, requested for withdrawal on 11/14/08, but returned by the Department of the Interior without action. Nevertheless, a tabular record of administrative sites lists the 40.70-acre site at T8N, R15E, Section 6 on the SNF as withdrawn on 10/22/08. The tract of pastureland was drained by several springs, a creek to a small lake, and was selected because no other suitable tract could be located in the vicinity. An unnamed trail passed through the northern portion of the tract.³⁸⁶

The Blackman Administrative Site only had an unfenced pasture in 1916,³⁸⁷ and list of Forest Service administrative sites indicated that the Blackman Administrative Site was not being used in 1929.³⁸⁸

Boulder Administrative Site

The Boulder Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 9/20/07, the withdrawal requested on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 3/3/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 89-acre site at T5N, R16E, Section 12 on the SNF. The tract

³⁸³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Alturas Lake Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁸⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁸⁵ Ibid.

³⁸⁶ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Blackman Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁸⁷ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁸⁸ Ibid.

had no timber, but was suitable for agriculture and/or pasture, was drained by Boulder Creek although the Wood River bordered its southern boundary, and it lay along the Stanley-Ketchum wagon road.³⁸⁹

Like the Alturas Lake and Blackman administrative sites, the Boulder Administrative Site only had an unfenced pasture and a holding area in 1916. Water was still available from either Boulder Creek or the Wood River.³⁹⁰ The Boulder Administrative Site, according to a list of Forest Service administrative sites, was not being used in 1929.³⁹¹

Bowery Ranger and Guard Station and Lookout

The Bowery Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/23/08, and the withdrawal requested on 11/14/08. This site was listed at T9N, R17E, Section 23. The Forest Service had selected this 50.10-acre tract because of its location and the quality of the grasses growing thereon. A blueprint site map indicates that the East Fork of the Salmon River flowed through the tract along with a trail up the Salmon River. The site, however, was never withdrawn by the GLO. Apparently, it was discovered that through errors in the original recommendation, the location was incorrectly given. The correct location of this station was really Section 1, T7N, R16E. This mistake was discovered in February 1909. The request was returned by the Department of Interior without action.³⁹²

Sometime between 1909 and 1916, the Forest Service approved a 151.42-acre withdrawal for the Bowery Ranger Station, which was relocated at T8N, R17E, Section 31.³⁹³ The 151.42-acre site was about 1/2 mile above the mouth of West Pass Creek and about five miles above the East Fork of the Salmon Road. It was approximately 26 miles by trail from the Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station. The Bowery Ranger Station continued in operation, but by 1916 only had an unfenced pasture and a holding area. Water was still obtainable from the East Fork of the Salmon River.³⁹⁴

The Forest Service built the Bowery Guard Station in 1925, which was used as a summer quarters for the administrative guard and for fire control. The Bowery Guard Station was a 14' x 20' log one-room cabin with three windows and one door. The roof was sheeted with "rubberoid" roofing and the building cost \$423.64. At the same time, a 4' x 4', log latrine was constructed. A pasture along a portion of the East Fork of the Salmon River was enclosed in 1930 with 1.25 miles of fence using 400 treated posts.³⁹⁵

³⁸⁹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Boulder Ranger Station, 0 Improvement—Administrative, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹⁰ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹¹ Ibid.

³⁹² File: Bowery Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

³⁹⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹⁵ Bowery Guard Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

The Bowery Guard Station was restricted almost entirely to fire control purposes with a lookout on a point just above the station in the 1930s. By 1938, the Bowery Guard Station and Lookout appears as such on a SNF map of that year.³⁹⁶

During the summer of 1941, a new guard station was built at Bowery to replace the old log structure that had served many years. This was made possible by the construction of the East Fork Salmon Road from Germania Creek to the Bowery Administrative Site.³⁹⁷

The Bowery Guard Station (1925—earliest structure date) was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and D.³⁹⁸ During the summer of 1985, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. In December, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed to maintain the Bowery Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites in February 1989, but was never signed.³⁹⁹

The SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register on March 29, 1996. There were eight buildings extant at the Bowery Guard Station (dwelling, tack and hay, woodshed, generator house, pit toilet, Tent Frame #158, Tent Frame #258, and a vault toilet). Only the dwelling, generator house, and pit toilet were found eligible for the National Register.⁴⁰⁰ Current facilities records list a 1925 woodshed, a 1939 guard station, a 1941 toilet, power-plant shelter, two tent-frame houses (both 1958), a 1977 barn and a 1993 toilet.⁴⁰¹

Champion Creek Guard Station

The Champion Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 11/20/13, the withdrawal requested on 11/26/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/26/13. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 160-acre site at T8N, R14E, Sections 14 and 23 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this site because of its central location in the ranger district, its accessibility to the public, its value as a lookout station, and the possibility of its making a very desirable permanent headquarters. Champion Creek flowed through the

³⁹⁶ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, and Bowery Guard Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹⁷ File: Specific Miscellaneous, 1600—Information Services, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹⁸ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

³⁹⁹ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁰⁰ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁰¹ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

property, which had 100 acres of agricultural land and 60 acres of pasture. There also were nearby stands of spruce and lodgepole pine.⁴⁰²

The Champion Creek Administrative Site continued in operation in 1916, but only had an unfenced pasture. Water was still obtainable from Champion Creek.⁴⁰³ A Forest Service list of administrative sites, however, indicated in 1929 that the Champion Creek Administrative Site was not being used.⁴⁰⁴

The SNF evaluated those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register on March 29, 1996. At this time, there were three buildings extant at the Champion Creek Guard Station (homestead, hay barn and woodshed). Eligibility for the National Register was undetermined.⁴⁰⁵ Current facilities records list a cabin, hay barn, and woodshed, all of which were constructed in 1910.⁴⁰⁶

Decker Administrative Site

The Decker Administrative Site was withdrawn on 3/9/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 91.30-acre site at T8N, R13E, Section 2 on the SNF. The site was revoked on 5/15/14.⁴⁰⁷ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Galena Administrative Site

The Galena Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 9/27/07, requested to be withdrawn on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 2/26/08. This 113.16-acre site is located at T6N, R15E, Section 7 on the SNF, and not at T6N, 14E, Sections 11 and 12 as indicated by a Tabular List of Administrative Sites. The Forest Service selected this tract for its exceedingly good pasture. The site lay west of the Stanley-to-Ketchum Road and the Salmon River and Camp Creek flowed through the tract.⁴⁰⁸

The Galena Administrative Site had an unfenced pasture in 1916, and water was available from the Salmon River and Camp Creek at this time.⁴⁰⁹ The Forest Service list of active

⁴⁰² File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Champion Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁰³ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁵ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁰⁶ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁰⁷ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁰⁸ Ibid; and File: Galena Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁰⁹ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

administrative sites indicated that the Galena Administrative Site was not being used in 1929.⁴¹⁰

North Fork Ranger Station

The North Fork Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 1/1/08, requested to be withdrawn on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 2/26/08. This 75.50-acre site is located at T5N, R17E, Sections 3 and 10 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this tract because the majority of the tract was tillable (60 acres) and because it was conveniently located along the Stanley-to-Ketchum Road. In addition to these factors, the North Fork of the Wood River bordered on the eastern side of the tract and a timber road passed through the parcel.⁴¹¹

In 1916, the North Fork Administrative Site continued in operation. Water was available from the North Fork of the Wood River.⁴¹² In 1929, a list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the North Fork Administrative Site was not being used.⁴¹³ Today, this is the site of the current SNRA headquarters.

Pierson Administrative Site

The Pierson Administrative Site was withdrawn by the GLO on 11/7/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 125-acre site at T8N, R14E, and Section 35 on the SNF. This site was revoked on 2/2/11.⁴¹⁴ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Pole Creek Ranger and Guard Station

The Pole Creek Ranger Station Site was recommended for withdrawal on 7/9/08, requested to be withdrawn on 8/7/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/7/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 131.46-acre site at T7N, R15E, Section 30 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this tract of agricultural and pastureland because it was “exceptionally” well located and had “exceptionally good ground” for a ranger station. It was also desirable as a ranger’s headquarters because it was a stock center of the region and

⁴¹⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹¹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: North Fork Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴¹² File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴¹³ Ibid.

⁴¹⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

had plenty of wood. There also was a plentiful supply of water from Pole Creek, and the site straddled the Pole Creek Wagon Road.⁴¹⁵

The Forest Service, in July 1908, constructed a 16' x 28' gable-ended, two-room, log cabin with a one-half pitch, cedar shingle roof and a rock foundation. Materials such as shingles, finishing lumber, nails, and concrete blocks for the chimney were hauled to the site from Hailey, Idaho, a distance of about 55 miles. The logs were cut locally, but the rest of the lumber was hauled from Oregon Gulch, a distance of about 35 miles. The cost of the Pole Creek Cabin, along with fencing about 40 acres with posts one rod apart with stays between was approximately \$375.00. This amount excluded ranger and guard labor costs estimated at \$346.00 to cut and peel the logs and build the cabin and fence. An increase of authorized money was needed to complete the project because the improvement (cabin and fence) exceeded the \$500.00 per station requirement. In the end, the Pole Creek Cabin cost \$458.00 alone.⁴¹⁶

The Forest Service, in July 1910, added a 22'-6" x 14'-6" barn to the Pole Creek Ranger Station. The sum of \$114.00 was allotted for the project. Lumber used for the gable ends and roof were secured from a neighboring mill. The roof was covered with corrugated iron. In the end, the cost of material and labor for the barn was \$220.60—far exceeding initial estimates.⁴¹⁷

Pole Creek Ranger Station continued in operation, and in 1916, had a ranger station and a fenced pasture. Additionally, water from Pole Creek was being used for irrigation and station purposes by the ranger and his horses.⁴¹⁸ The Pole Creek Ranger Station appears as such on a 1926 and 1938 SNF maps.⁴¹⁹

In the early 1980s, the Pole Creek Guard Station (1909—earliest structure date) was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, and D. The Forest Service proposed to the Regional Office on 8/7/72 that the Pole Creek Guard Station be listed as a National Register site.⁴²⁰

The Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF in the summer of 1985. SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson in December agreed to maintain the Pole Creek Ranger Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted in February 1989 regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.⁴²¹

⁴¹⁵ Ibid.; and File: Pole Creek Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, and Pole Creek Ranger Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴¹⁶ File: Pole Creek Cabin, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

⁴¹⁸ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴¹⁹ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926; and Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴²⁰ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴²¹ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.



Pole Creek Ranger Station Under Restoration, 1986

The SNF, on March 29, 1996, evaluated those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. At this date, there were two buildings extant at the Pole Creek Ranger Station (dwelling and modern vault toilet). Only the dwelling was found eligible for the National Register.⁴²² Current facilities records indicate both remain on the present-day site.⁴²³

Redfish Lake Ranger and Guard Station

The Redfish Lake Ranger Station was withdrawn by the GLO on 3/3/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 99-acre site at T10N, R13E, Sections 34 and 35, and T9N, R13E, Section 3. According to this document, the greater part of this area was within the CHNF.⁴²⁴ The site was along the Redfish Road overlooking Redfish Lake, approximately six miles from Stanley, and about fourteen miles from the Sawtooth Valley Station. The purpose of this withdrawal was for use by a forest guard in connection with fire prevention and recreational work, holding the area closed for any other purpose.⁴²⁵

⁴²² File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴²³ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴²⁴ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴²⁵ Redfish Guard Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

The Redfish Lake Ranger Station had an unfenced pasture in 1916, and water was obtainable from Lake Creek.⁴²⁶ A list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service, however, indicated that the Redfish Lake Administrative Site was not being used in 1929.⁴²⁷

The site remained unimproved until 1933. Several buildings were erected at that time for administrative purposes in association with the development of the Redfish Campgrounds as headquarters for a recreation and fire patrolman. They included the following: a Plan R4-7 guard station, a Plan R4-23 garage-storeroom, and a Plan R4-70 latrine. EC and NIRA funds, as well as CCC labor was used to construct these buildings, which were completed between 1933 and 1935.⁴²⁸ In 1938, the Redfish Lake Guard Station appears as such on a SNF map of that year.⁴²⁹ An April 1942 improvement plan indicated that the Redfish Lake Guard Station had the following facilities: R4-7 dwelling, R4-23 garage and woodshed, R4-70 toilet, and a flagpole in front of the dwelling.⁴³⁰ An addition of 4.35 acres was made to the site in 1949, which was needed as headquarters for a Fire Control Aide, stationed at this location during the summer months.⁴³¹

In the early 1980s, the Redfish Lake Guard Station's (1925—earliest structure date) eligibility for the National Register was undetermined.⁴³² The Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF during the summer of 1985. SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson, thereafter, agreed to maintain the Redfish Guard Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. A February 1989 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.⁴³³ In the same year, Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologist Joseph Gallagher inspected the property to identify immediate needs to protect the property and plan for any restoration.⁴³⁴

The SNF, on March 29, 1996, identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. There were two buildings extant at the Redfish Guard Station (dwelling, and a pit toilet) at this time. All were found eligible for the National Register.⁴³⁵ Current facilities records list them with construction dates of 1936.⁴³⁶

⁴²⁶ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴²⁷ Ibid.

⁴²⁸ Redfish Guard Station Improvement Plans, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴²⁹ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴³⁰ Intermountain Region Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952—Redfish Lake Guard Station, Bound, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah.

⁴³¹ File: U Administrative Sites, Sawtooth, Redfish Lake Administrative Site, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴³² File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴³³ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴³⁴ File: Pole Creek Ranger Station—Cultural Resource Management Success Stories, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴³⁵ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴³⁶ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.



Russian John Ranger Station, 1920

Russian John Ranger and Guard Station

The Russian John Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 9/29/07, requested to be withdrawn on 2/14/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 3/3/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 88.20-acre site at T6N, R16E, Section 31, and T5N, R16E, Sections 5 and 6 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this tract because it was comprised of 60 acres of tillable area—the rest being pastureland. The Wood River flowed past the northeastern boundary of the tract, and a road to Ketchum traversed the tract as well.⁴³⁷

In 1916, the Forest Service operated from the Russian John Ranger Station, which had a pasture by that date. Additionally, water from Dooley Creek was being used for irrigation and station purposes by the ranger and several horses for four months of the year.⁴³⁸ The pasture was fenced with barbed wire in 1929.⁴³⁹

Several improvements were made to the Russian John site. The following buildings were completed in 1934: a Plan R4-7 office and dwelling, a Plan R4-33 equipment and storeroom, a Plan R4-70 toilet, a bath house, a paint house, and a woodshed. These

⁴³⁷ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Russian John Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴³⁸ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴³⁹ File: Russian John Guard Station, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

improvements were paid for through NIRA funding.⁴⁴⁰ The Russian John Guard Station was noted as a Guard Station and appears as such on a 1938 SNF map.⁴⁴¹ An Improvement Plan dated October 21, 1940 indicates that by this date the site also had a bathhouse and springhouse. At this time, a bedroom, bath and basement were added to the dwelling. A landscape-planting plan was developed in March 1941 and thereafter most likely implemented.⁴⁴²

The Russian John Guard Station (1934—earliest structure date) was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria B In the early 1980s.⁴⁴³ On March 29, 1996, there were six buildings extant at the Russian John Guard Station (office/dwelling, warehouse, storeroom, woodshed, pit toilet, and bath house). Eligibility for the National Register was undetermined for all buildings.⁴⁴⁴ Current facilities records list six 1934 buildings at this site (house, bath house, paint house, toilet, warehouse, and woodshed).⁴⁴⁵

Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station, Lookout, and Work Center

On 9/20/33, the Forest Service purchased an 80-acre site for the Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station located at T8N, R14E, and Section 9 for \$400.00. Prior to its purchase by the Forest Service, for some 8-10 years, the Forest Service had maintained a lookout from the ridge crest thereon—even though the land was privately owned. At periods of high fire hazard, an additional guard had been used as a smoke chaser from the same point.⁴⁴⁶

A number of other buildings were completed here, which was selected as the headquarters for the Sawtooth Valley Ranger District in 1933. The site was more centrally located than the Pole Creek Ranger Station the previous headquarters station. These building were built using ECF and NIRA funds as well as some CCC labor, and they included the following: a Plan R4-2 ranger dwelling (modified with full basement, and bedroom on first floor replaced with bathroom with shower and other modifications); a Plan R4-7 guard station, a Plan R4-11 four-horse barn with pole corral, a Plan R4-21 two-car garage and storeroom, a Plan R4-66 woodshed, a Plan R4-33 shop and storeroom (modified with right hand door facing the shop blocked in solid and a small panel door installed), and a Plan R4-70 single unit toilet. Other improvements included a lumber shed (no standard plan), gas pump and concrete

⁴⁴⁰ Russian John Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Russian John Bath House, File: Russian John Guard Station, File: Russian John Paint House, File: Russian John Pit Toilet, File: Russian John Warehouse, and File: Russian John Woodshed, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁴¹ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁴² File: Russian John Guard Station, O Improvements, and Russian John Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; File: Russian John Bath House, File: Russian John Guard Station, and File: Russian John Paint House, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁴³ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁴⁴ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁴⁵ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁴⁶ Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.



Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station, 1940

base, gravel or shale drives, and a flagpole.⁴⁴⁷ The Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station and Lookout appears as such on a 1938 SNF map.⁴⁴⁸

The Sawtooth Valley Work Center's (1933—earliest structure date) eligibility for the National Register was undetermined until the early 1980s.⁴⁴⁹ The Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF, and thereafter in December 1985, SNF Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed to maintain the Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station site as a portion of the Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted in February 1989 regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.⁴⁵⁰

The SNF, on March 29, 1996, identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. There were fourteen buildings extant at the Sawtooth Valley Work Center (ranger dwelling, office, barn, woodshed, shop/bunkhouse, gas and oil house, garage/storage, small bunkhouse, bunkhouse complex, vault toilet, Trailers #1, #2, and #3, and well house). All were found eligible for the National Register with the exception of the

⁴⁴⁷ File: Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station Improvement Plans and Photographs, Oversize, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho

⁴⁴⁸ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁴⁹ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁵⁰ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

bunkhouse complex, Trailers #1, #2, and #3, and well house.⁴⁵¹ Current facilities records list eight 1930s buildings and five buildings constructed between 1969 and 1991.⁴⁵²

Senate Administrative Site

The Senate Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 10/23/08, and requested to be withdrawn on 11/14/08, but returned by the Department of the Interior without action. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 50.70-acre site at T6N, R15E, Sections 2 and 11, but incorrectly lists an approval date of 10/23/08. The Forest Service selected this tract because the land was considered exceptionally good pasture ground and excellently located for a ranger station. Senate Creek drained the site.⁴⁵³

In 1916, the Senate Administrative Site continued in operation, but only had a fenced pasture. Water was still available from Senate Creek.⁴⁵⁴ A list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that the Senate Administrative Site was not being used in 1929.⁴⁵⁵

Tuck-A-Way Storage Building

Facilities records lists this 1940 storage building to be located nine miles south and three miles east of Stanley, Idaho at T8N, R14E, Section 6.⁴⁵⁶ Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Valley Creek [Stanley] Ranger and Guard Station

The Valley Creek Ranger Station started out as the 160-acre Stanley Ranger Station located at T10N, R13E, Section 7, which was withdrawn by the GLO on 6/24/08, but was on the Challis National Forest (CHNF) at the time. This site was revoked on 8/11/13. There is no indication that it was ever developed. However, on 11/1/09, a 20.36-acre site in T10N, R13E, Sections 3 and 4 was approved as the Valley Creek Ranger Station. In 1909, a ranger station was built on this site. On 6/15/14, after the Stanley Ranger Site had already been revoked, an addition consisting of 74.12 acres in T10N, R13E, Section was added to

⁴⁵¹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁵² Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁵³ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Senate Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁵⁴ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵⁶ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.



Valley Creek Ranger Station, 1981

the Valley Creek site.⁴⁵⁷ By 1926, the Valley Creek Ranger Station appears as such on a SNF map of that year, but under the jurisdiction of the CHNF.⁴⁵⁸

The original Valley Creek Ranger Station (1909) was removed in 1933. Meanwhile, a set of new buildings was being constructed on this CHNF site. They included a telephone office-garage (1929), a machine shop (1932), a new ranger station (1932-33), a barn (1933), a woodshed-cellar (1933-34), and an oil house (1935-36). Later the machine shop and oil house were moved elsewhere, but the rest remained. The post-1933 buildings were constructed by the CCC and were rustic in style.⁴⁵⁹ The Valley Creek Ranger Station appears as such on a 1938 SNF map of that year.⁴⁶⁰

The Valley Creek Ranger Station was part of the CHNF until 1972, when it was transferred to the newly created Sawtooth National Recreation Area of the SNF.⁴⁶¹

In the early 1980s, the Valley Creek Ranger Station (1931—earliest structure date) was found eligible for the National Register under Criteria.⁴⁶² It was listed in the National Register on 12/15/82, but mistakenly as the “Stanley” Ranger Station, and not the Valley Creek Ranger Station. According to the nomination, it is an “excellent and well-preserved example of Forest Service log architecture from the CCC period of the 1930s.”⁴⁶³

During the summer of 1985, the Southern Idaho Zone Forest Archaeologists completed a structures and site analysis of the SNF. Forest Supervisor Roland M. Stoleson agreed in December of that year to maintain the Valley Creek Ranger Station site as a portion of the

⁴⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁸ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1926, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁵⁹ File: Valley Creek Caretaker’s House, 6440 Real Property, and File: Valley Creek Woodshed/Icehouse, 6440 Real Property, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁶⁰ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁶¹ File: Valley Creek Caretaker’s House, 6440 Real Property, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁶² File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁶³ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Forest Service's Administrative History in Southern Idaho. In February 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Forest Service, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was drafted regarding this and other sites, but was never signed.⁴⁶⁴

The Valley Creek, or "Stanley" Ranger Station was no longer needed by the late 1980s, and a local interest group, the Sawtooth Interpretive and Historical Association (SIHA), took over the site and restored the CCC-era buildings. The Valley Creek Ranger Station complex was occupied by the SIHA by 1993 under a Memorandum of Understanding with the SNF. At that time, the SIHA operated a small museum in the ranger station building, which featured exhibits of artifacts of local history.⁴⁶⁵

On March 29, 1996, there were four buildings extant at the Valley Creek Guard Station (dwelling/museum, barn, caretaker house, ice house).⁴⁶⁶ Current facilities record list the following four buildings on this site: ranger dwelling, caretaker's dwelling, and icehouse/woodshed built in 1931, and a barn built in 1935.⁴⁶⁷

Meanwhile, the present-day (and correctly name) Stanley Ranger Station was developed three miles south of Stanley in the 1960s. This site was withdrawn as 167.29 acres in T10N, R13E, Section 22 by Public Land Order (PLO) 3537 in 1965. This was supplemented by PLO 4334 (11/29/67), which withdrew 66.26 acres in Sections 22 and 27. In 1968, another PLO revoked 132.69 acres of the site. Current facilities records indicate there are thirty-two buildings, structures, and trailers that provide housing, storage and administrative space. Many date from the 1960s and 1970s, although there is a gas and oil house that was moved there from the Valley Creek Ranger Station.⁴⁶⁸

Vienna Administrative Site

The Vienna Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 7/10/08, requested to be withdrawn on 8/7/08, and withdrawn by the GLO on 11/7/08. A tabular record of administrative sites lists the 34.78-acre site at T6N, R14E, Sections 21 and 22 on the SNF. The Forest Service selected this tract of pastureland because no other locality could be found and because Smiley Creek provided ample water for domestic purposes. In addition, the Vienna-Ketchum Wagon Road bordered the western boundary of the site.⁴⁶⁹

⁴⁶⁴ File: Administrative History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁶⁵ File: Valley Creek Caretaker's House, 6440 Real Property, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁶⁶ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁶⁷ Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁹ File: Tabular Record of Administrative Sites on Sawtooth National Forest, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Vienna Ranger Station, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

An unfenced pasture existed at the Vienna Administrative Site in 1916 and water was still obtainable from Smiley Creek.⁴⁷⁰ A list of administrative sites still held by the Forest Service indicated that in 1929 the Vienna Administrative Site was not being used.⁴⁷¹

Fire Lookouts:

Horton Peak Lookout

The Forest Service first reported on the withdrawal of the Horton Peak Lookout Administrative Site in 1942. This report stated that this 4.79-acre site of very poor grazing land with some scattered timber was located at T7N, R14E, Section 6. The Forest Service selected this tract as the principal fire lookout for the Sawtooth Valley District because it was a prominent location overlooking timbered areas across the valley. Based on this report, the Forest Service withdrew the site on 12/30/42.⁴⁷²

In the early 1980s, the Horton Peak Lookout's (1938—earliest structure date) eligibility for the National Register was undetermined.⁴⁷³ The SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. On March 29, 1996, there were two buildings extant at the Horton Peak Lookout (lookout and pit toilet). Both were found eligible for the National Register, and are listed on current facilities records.⁴⁷⁴

Lookout Mountain Lookout

Lookout Mountain Lookout was located in T10N, R14E, Section 13. In 1938, the Lookout Mountain Lookout first appears as such on a SNF map of that year. A house nearby may have been used unofficially as the lookout.⁴⁷⁵

In 1944, the Forest Service proposed the withdrawal of the Lookout Mountain Lookout site. According to a report of date, a 32-acre site in T10N, R14E, Section 13 was selected for a Forest Service lookout with enough pasture to keep the ranger's or packer's horses for several nights during the fire season. By this date, a permanent lookout building had been constructed on the peak and had been used for some time as a primary lookout. From this point, one could see all of the Sawtooth range along with the Whiteclouds, Stanley Basin, the Upper Sawtooth Valley, and the Salmon River area.⁴⁷⁶

⁴⁷⁰ File: Stations, 1919-1921, L Status—Stations, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

⁴⁷² File: Horton Peak Lookout, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁷³ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁷⁴ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

⁴⁷⁵ Map of Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, 1938, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; and File: Lookout Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁷⁶ File: Lookout Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

The Lookout Mountain Lookout's (1933—earliest structure date) eligibility for the National Register was undetermined until the early 1980s.⁴⁷⁷ The lookout was evaluated for its cultural resource value along with the Horton Peak Lookout in 1986⁴⁷⁸ The SNF identified those administrative sites found eligible for the National Register. There were two buildings extant at the Lookout Mountain Lookout (lookout and a pit toilet) on March 29, 1996. Eligibility for the National Register was undetermined at this time.⁴⁷⁹

⁴⁷⁷ File: Pre-1941 Sawtooth NF Administrative Structures, Sawtooth Miscellaneous Reports, 7300 Buildings, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

⁴⁷⁸ File: Lookout Mountain Lookout, 7300 Buildings, Sawtooth National Recreation Area Headquarters, Ketchum, Idaho.

⁴⁷⁹ File: "Letter Regarding National Register Eligibility of Sawtooth Administrative Sites," 29 March 1996, Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Appendix A: Timeline

- 1811 First recorded non-Native American entry into the area when the Astoria expedition on their return trip camps near Burley, Idaho and calls the Raft River “Trout River.”
- 1843-1851 Immigration to Oregon and California passes through southern half of present-day Sawtooth National Forest at several points.
- 1860s Sawtooth Mountains is named by immigrants passing through the region because of the jagged peaks along the range, which, when observed along the skyline resembled a huge saw blade lying on its back.
- 1862 May 15: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is established.
General P.E. Connor and a colony of people build Fort Connor at Soda Springs.
- 1863 March 3: Idaho Territory is organized.
- 1869 First cattle arrive in Southern Idaho.
- 1874 First sheep brought into southern half of present-day Sawtooth National Forest at Heglar Canyon on the Sublett Division.
- 1875 September 10: American Forestry Association is formed.
- 1879 Prospectors and permanent settlers move into Wood River County after Native Americans are vanquished.
- 1879-80 Formation of first mining towns such as Galena (1879), Hailey (1880), Ketchum (1880), and Vienna (1880).
- 1881 Division of Forestry is established in the USDA.
- 1886-91 Evident that range on southern half of present-day Sawtooth National Forest is overcrowded and good range conditions could not be maintained due to dry years and the severe winter of 1886-87.
- 1890-97 Numbers of sheep being grazed increases rapidly, reaching peak in about 1897 creating a heavily overstocked situation.
- 1891 March 3: Forest Reserve Act is passed, giving the President power to establish forest reserves from public domain.

- March 30: President Benjamin Harrison creates first forest reserve (Yellowstone Timberland Reserve), which is administered by the GLO in the Department of the Interior (DOI).
- 1893 President Harrison leaves office after creating 15 reserves compiling 13 million acres. Grover Cleveland adds 5 million acres to forest reserve area.
- 1897 February 22: President Cleveland creates 13 forest reserves including the Teton Forest Reserve.
- June 4: Congress passes the Organic Act, which specifies the purposes for which forest reserves can be established, their administration and protection. The act allows hiring employees to administer the forests and opens the reserves for use.
- 1898 July 1: Gifford Pinchot succeeds Bernard Fernow as Chief of the Division of Forestry.
- 1899 February 28: Act is passed allowing recreational use on the forest reserves.
- 1901 USDA Division of Forestry is renamed the Bureau of Forestry. A new Division of Forestry is created in the DOI's General Land Office.
- 1902 The Minnesota Forest Reserve is established. It is the first forest created by Congress and not by Presidential proclamation.
- 1905 February 1: Forest reserves are transferred from DOI to USDA.
- March 3: Act is passed renaming the Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service (USFS), effective July 1, with Gifford Pinchot as Chief.
- May 29: Creation of the Sawtooth Forest Reserve, Idaho with an area of 1,947,520 acres.
- June 12: Creation of the Cassia Forest Reserve, Idaho, corresponding to the present-day Cassia Division.
- Publication of the first USFS manual, *The Use Book*, which codifies laws, regulations and standards for administration.
- 1906 June 8: American Antiquities Act is passed, authorizing protection of antiquities and features of scientific or historical interest on land owned or controlled by the Government.
- June 11: Homestead Act is passed, allowing agricultural lands within forest reserves to be available for homesteading purposes.

November 5: Raft River Forest Reserve is established and includes the present-day Raft River Division in Utah, the Goose Creek (later called Albion Mountain), Black Pine and Sublett divisions.

November 6: By proclamation, President Roosevelt adds 1,392,640 acres to Sawtooth Forest Reserve.

Pinchot organizes the forest reserves into three inspection districts.

1907 March 4: Forest Reserves are renamed National Forests. Establishment or enlargement of forests in six western states (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming) is forbidden except by Act of Congress.

The three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts. District Four's headquarters are in Salt Lake City.

1908 February: Sawtooth National Forest is split into East and West divisions.

May 23: Act is passed to require 25% of all money received by national forests be paid to States to benefit public schools and public roads of counties containing national forests.

June 26: Challis National Forest is created out of portions of the East Division of the Sawtooth National Forest, the Salmon River National Forest, and the Lemhi National Forest.

July 1: By Executive Order #858, 2,128,240 acres are eliminated to create the Boise National Forest out of the West Division of the Sawtooth National Forest with headquarters at Boise, Idaho. Land is also transferred to the newly created Challis, Lemhi, and Payette national forests.

July 2: By Proclamation, President Roosevelt combines the Raft River and Cassia forest reserves and renames them the Minidoka National Forest with a total area of 736,407 acres.

1910 January 7: Gifford Pinchot is fired by President Taft and replaced by Henry S. Graves.

May 6: President William H. Taft eliminates 97,322 acres from Minidoka National Forest.

Act is passed authorizing the President to reserve public lands for irrigation or waterpower sites.

1911 March 1: Weeks Act is passed, authorizing federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection, as well as government purchases of land in the headwaters of navigable streams and of forestland in the East. Leads to

numerous additions to and eliminations of national forest lands. Forest boundaries are moved to ridgelines.

1913 May 19: By Presidential Proclamation, Woodrow Wilson transfers a portion of the Sawtooth National Forest west of Stanley, Idaho to the Challis National Forest.

1915 March 15: The term lease law is passed, allowing permits for stores, hotels, summer homes, and other structures on national forests.

Strong support for recreational development.

USFS Branch of Research is established.

1916 First USFS campground is constructed.

1918 June 30: Recomputation of Sawtooth National Forest indicates 1,177,821 acres.

1922 March 20: Act is passed, allowing the exchange of land in national forests for private land within forest boundaries.

May 15: An addition was made to the Albion Mountain Division increasing the total area of the MNF to 13,956 acres.

1924 June 3: First wilderness area is established on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico.

June 7: Clarke-McNary Act is passed, expanding the 1911 Weeks Act authority for Federal-State cooperation in fire protection and forestry efforts. Allows purchases of forestlands in watersheds, not just the headwaters, of navigable streams.

1928 April 10: Act of Congress (Public Law 252) 8,724 acres are added to the Sawtooth National Forest.

Woodruff-McNary Act is passed, providing money for more land purchases.

McSweeney-McNary Act is passed, establishing a ten-year forestry research program and survey of forestry resources. Establishes regional experiment stations.

1929 May 1: "Districts" are renamed "regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts.

1931 June 30: Recomputation of Sawtooth National Forest indicates 1,191,934 acres.

- 1932 September 21: By Executive Order #5925, several additions and eliminations are made between the Sawtooth, Boise, and Challis national forests.
- 1933 April 5: Office of Emergency Conservation Work is established.
- April 17: First CCC camp is established on the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia.
- May 12: Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA or ERA) is established. Included a Works Division that later became the WPA.
- Forest Service sends the Copeland Report to the Senate, calling for a comprehensive management plan for the national forests, including plans for trails, recreation facilities, administrative facilities and lookouts.
- 1934 June 28: Taylor Grazing Act is passed; ending unregulated grazing on national forests.
- 1935 April 8: Emergency Relief Appropriations (ERA) Act is passed, permitting funding and operation of CCC camps.
- June 30: Recomputation of Sawtooth National Forest indicates 1,246,354 acres.
- Works Progress Administration is created from the Works Division of FERA.
- 1935-40 Sun Valley Ski Resort is established with support of the Forest Service.
- 1937 June 28: Emergency Conservation Work is renamed Civilian Conservation Corps.
- October 12: Sawtooth Primitive Area (200,942 acres) is set aside from the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth national forests to perpetuate wilderness conditions for historical, recreational, and aesthetic reasons.
- 1941 Magic Mountain Ski area gains importance.
- 1942 June 30: CCC is eliminated.
- 1944 April 14: By administrative order, the Soil Conservation Service transfers 4,498 acres of land located within the MNF to the Forest Service.
- 1946 The General Land Office and the Division of Grazing, both in the DOI, are combined to form the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
- 1950 April 24: Granger-Thye Act is passed, upholding USFS authority to regulate and collect grazing fees.

- 1953 July 1: Minidoka National Forest (SO in Burley) is combined with Sawtooth National Forest (SO in Hailey) and new SO is established in Twin Falls, Idaho.
- 1955 Golden Anniversary of the Forest Service.
- 1957 "Operation Outdoors," a five-year expansion and renovation plan for recreation facilities, is implemented.
- 1960 Congress passes the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act directing Forest Service to develop and administer the renewable resources (recreation, forage, water, timber and wildlife) on the National Forests for sustained yield.
- 1972 August: Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNRA) is established.

Appendix B: Personnel

SAWTOOTH NF PERSONNEL, 1906-1945

The information below regarding the Sawtooth National Forest personnel is derived from the following sources: (1) File: History, O Improvements, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; (2) File: Specific Miscellaneous, 1600—Information Services, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; (3) File: Sawtooth National Forest (Open files), 1650—Contacts and Other Historical Data, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; (4) No Author, *History of the Sawtooth National Forest* (Hailey, Idaho: Sawtooth National Forest, 1941); and (5) Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Sawtooth National Forest Supervisors, 1906-1945

Benedict, Miller S.

Miller S. Benedict began his career on the Toiyabe National Forest as a guard in 1908, advancing to ranger and, in 1909 to Forest Supervisor. In 1910, he became Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Boise National Forest. This was followed by a short stint as Idaho Forest Supervisor (1914) and as the fourth Sawtooth Forest Supervisor (1916-17). He joined the war effort and by June 1917 was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Tenth Engineering Regiment (Forestry). Benedict returned from World War I in 1919 to work on the Lassen National Forest in California for a few months. He then served again as Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest from 1920 until at least 1935. At this time, he was transferred to the Caribou National Forest as Supervisor, and then in June 1938 he became Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest. Eventually, he was transferred to the Regional Office, I & E. He retired in 1946 and lived in Ogden. By 1958, Benedict was living in Clarkdale, Arizona.

Briggs, Alonzo Eugene “Gene”

Alonzo Eugene “Gene” Briggs was born and raised on a farm and livestock ranch in southeast Idaho, and became a forest ranger on November 18, 1924 at the age of thirty. His assignments included the following: Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake), Caribou National Forest, 1925-26; Forest Ranger, District 2 (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1927; Forest Ranger, District 1 (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1928; and Senior Forest Ranger, District 1 (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1929-31. His next job was District Ranger of the Warren District on the Idaho National Forest, then the Kamas Ranger District on the Wasatch National Forest. Briggs became Assistant Forest Supervisor for the Nevada National Forest on March 1, 1937. A year later, he was sent to Reno for two months before he was transferred back to Ely as the Forest Supervisor for the Nevada National Forest. He started in this position on August 1, 1938 and finished on November 1, 1945 when he transferred to Burley, Idaho as Forest Supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest. While in Ely, Briggs was very active in the community, serving as President of the Ely Lions Club and Chairman of the White Pine County Civil Defense Council. He also wrote the civil defense emergency fire protection plan that was used by all of the counties throughout the state. Briggs retired in 1956 and was living in Ogden in 1958. He later wrote the book, *Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger*, which was widely distributed. He died in December 1971.

Daugherty, Charles or “Chas”

In 1918, Charles Daugherty entered the Forest Service as a trail and telephone line foreman on the Challis National Forest. He served in that capacity until 1921 or 1922, when he was assigned to Assistant Ranger work. Daugherty was in charge of various ranger districts on the Challis from 1923 to 1931. Thereafter, from 1932 to 1935, he was District Ranger (Greenhorn and Ketchum districts) on the Sawtooth National Forest, and from 1936 to 1938, he was Assistant Supervisor for the Sawtooth. He was transferred to the Targhee National Forest as Assistant Supervisor during January 1939. He returned to the Sawtooth National Forest as Supervisor in July of the following year, and in January 1943, Supervisor Daugherty was transferred to the Guayule Rubber Project with its headquarters at Los Angeles, California.

Fenn, F.A.

Technically, F.A. Fenn was the first Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, having served in that position from July to December 1906. At this time, headquarters were located at Boise, Idaho. From the Sawtooth National Forest, Fenn transferred to northern Idaho.

Grandjean, Emil A.

Born October 31, 1867 in Copenhagen, Denmark, Grandjean was a third-generation trained forester of French Huguenots ancestry. He immigrated to the United States in 1883, ending up in the Wood River Valley and Salmon River country of Idaho. After spending some time in Alaska, he returned to Idaho in 1899. His father and grandfather served as Chamber Councilor to the King in Forestry and First Master of the Hunts of the Crown's Forests. When the Sawtooth NF was created in 1905, he applied and was hired as a forest guard, and after a few months, he became an assistant ranger on the Payette.

Eventually, Grandjean returned to Sawtooth as a ranger (1907), but after a year he became the Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth and Payette forests. When the Payette and Weiser became part of the Sawtooth and a separate Boise National Forest was established (1908), Grandjean became the second Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest with headquarters at Boise, Idaho. He served in that capacity only a very short time before he was put in charge of the Boise National Forest until about 1922. At that time, he was offered the Supervisor position on the Nevada National Forest but declined. He was demoted to Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Boise. Consequently, he resigned in October 1922 and later moved with his family to Caldwell, Idaho. He died in August of 1942.

McPheters, Herbert G.

Herbert G. McPheters began as a Guard on the Weiser (1906), and then worked on the Sawtooth National Forest as an Assistant Ranger (1906-1907). In 1908, H.G. McPheters served as the first Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest and held that position until 1917 when he became the fifth Forest Supervisor for the Sawtooth National Forest. He held this position during World War II (1917-1919). In 1919, he was transferred and records indicate that he was Assistant Supervisor on the Kaibab. In 1925, he was transferred to the Salmon National Forest as Assistant Supervisor. During the spring of 1926 he was killed in a car accident along the Salmon River.

Moore, F.S.

In 1935, F.S. Moore became the seventh Forest Supervisor for the Sawtooth National Forest, and served at that post during the New Deal years until 1940. He entered the Forest Service as a Clerk on the Payette National Forest about 1909. He served as Clerk, Ranger, and Deputy Supervisor of the Payette National Forest, and then Supervisor of the Caribou National Forest from April 1928 to April 1935. In July 1940, he was transferred to the Boise National Forest as Supervisor. He retired in 1949.

Woods, Clarence N.

Clarence N. Woods began working on the Shoshone Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in July of 1902 as a second-class ranger. He worked on the Teton National Forest before he was sent to Elko in February 1907 to take charge of the Ruby Mountains and Independence forest reserves, which later became the Humboldt National Forest. After ten months, Woods was promoted to become the third Forest Supervisor of the new Sawtooth National Forest, operating from Hailey, Idaho. He served in that position until 1914. For over thirty years thereafter, he served in the Region Four office in such positions as Inspector of Grazing, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Operations, and Associate Regional Forester. Woods became Regional Forester in January of 1939 and retired from the Forest Service in 1944. He was community oriented, serving as director of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, a Rotary club official, and a member of the Boy Scout council and the Ogden Safety Council.

Sawtooth Deputy Supervisors, Rangers, Assistant Rangers & Other Personnel, 1906-1945**Bailey, C.A.**

Road Foreman, Sawtooth National Forest (1925-1940).

Beal, Robert P.

In May 1941, Robert P. Beal was transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest from the Wasatch National Forest and placed in charge of the Greenhorn District. However, in June 1941, he was called to the Army, and for the balance of the year there was no ranger in charge of the Greenhorn District. The work on the District was handled out of the Supervisor's Office.

Berry, Arthur H.

Arthur H. Berry entered the Service as a Guard in 1923. Thereafter, he served in the following positions: Ranger, District #2 (Flowers, Ketchum, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1924-1934), Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn, Hailey, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1935), Ranger, District #3 (Pole Creek, Obsidian, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1936-1937), Ranger, and District #3 (Sawtooth Valley, Hailey, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1938-1941). He retired from the Forest Service on December 31, 1957 and thereafter lived in Hailey, Idaho.

Bowman, Richard F.

Richard Bowman served as Senior Clerk on the Sawtooth National Forest from 1921 to 1931. In May 1931, he was transferred to the Nevada as Clerk. Later, he transferred to the Targhee National Forest, where he served until at least 1941.

Bradley, Glenn S.

Glenn S. Bradley entered the Forest Service as a laborer in a trail crew on the Salmon National Forest in 1923, and a year later was assigned to roadwork on the Challis National Forest, and then to a trail crew on the Salmon National Forest. From 1925 to 1928 he worked on the Salmon National Forest as a Guard, lookout, as laborer on trails, roads, telephone lines, creosote treating plants, and various other field jobs. He was assigned to the Copper Creek District on the Salmon National Forest as Ranger In 1929, and transferred in 1936 to the Sawtooth National Forest as Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek, Pine, Idaho). He served until at 1950.

Brado, Glen

Glen Brado entered the Service in 1934 as Guard at the Hunter Creek Ranger Station on the Sawtooth National Forest. Thereafter he served as Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn, Hailey, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1936-1940). In May 1941 Brado was transferred to the Targhee National Forest and placed in charge of the Heise Ranger Station. However, in July 1941, Ranger Brado transferred back to the Sawtooth National Forest to be in charge of the Ketchum District.

Butler, Lester

Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek) Sawtooth National (1915-1917).

Butler, O.M.

Forest Assistant, Sawtooth National Forest, Boise, Idaho (1908).

Dodge, Leslie E.

Deputy Forest Supervisor, Sawtooth National Forest (1917-1918).

Dremolski, L.A.

L.A. Dremolski entered the Forest Service in 1925 as a trail crew member on the Wenatchee National Forest, Region 6. Thereafter, he served as the following over the next few years: 1926-1927, Guard, Wenatchee National Forest, and Assistant Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest; 1928-1930, Field Assistant, Ashley National Forest. Thereafter, he served on the Sawtooth National Forest in the following positions: Junior Ranger Examiner (1930-1935), Ranger, District #2 (Ketchum, Idaho) (1936-1937), Assistant Range Examiner (1938-1940), and Assistant Forest Supervisor (1941-1942). When Forest Supervisor Daugherty was transferred to the Guayule Rubber Project with its headquarters at Los Angeles, California in January 1943, Assistant Supervisor Dremolski was left in charge of the Sawtooth as Acting Supervisor.

Evans, Charles F.

Appointed from Wisconsin, Evans worked as a forest assistant in the regional office in 1912. He became a Forest Examiner on the Palisade in 1914, was transferred to the Ashley in 1915, then to the Lemhi in 1917. He was Forest Supervisor there from at least 1918 until 1922 when he went to the Division of Operations (it is not clear if this was at the WO or the RO). While there, he worked as a National Forest Examiner, then a District Forest Inspector, until at least 1925.

Garner, L.H.

L.H. Garner served as Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn, Hailey, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1930-1931), and then transferred to the Challis National Forest.

Garver, Raymond D.

An appointee from Nebraska, Garver worked as a forest assistant in the RO from 1912 to 1914. He then worked as a Forest Examiner for the Wasatch (1914), the Lands Department (1915-18), the Cache (1918-19), and the Uinta (1919-20). He became the Minidoka's Forest Supervisor in 1920, and then transferred to the RO's Grazing Office as a Senior Administrative Officer in 1924. Garver transferred to the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin in 1925.

Gilman, John

Ranger, District #2 (Flowers) Sawtooth National (1918).

Gray, Charles T.

Gray was a Guard, then a ranger on the Sawtooth (1906-10) and a ranger on the Boise (1910-1918). He resigned in 1918, but returned as a ranger on the Idaho in 1921 where he remained until at least 1925.

Gray, Frank E.

He was a guard on the Sawtooth in 1907-08. He also worked as a ranger on the Boise from 1909 until he resigned in 1918. After two years, he returned to work as a ranger on the Idaho in 1920. He was still there in 1924. He retired from the Forest Service on May 31, 1945.

Griffith, A.R.

A.R. Griffith served as Ranger, District #2 (Flowers, Ketchum, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1920-1922) and then resigned.

Grimshaw, Donald

Assistant Clerk, Sawtooth National Forest (1938).

Hays, A.L.F.

A.L. F. was Clerk on the Sawtooth National Forest from 1935 to 1936. In 1937, he was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest and by 1941 was Clerk on the Humboldt National Forest.

Heineman, T.F.

Forest Assistant, Sawtooth National Forest (1913).

Hendrickson, S.C.

Clerk, Sawtooth National Forest (1914-1917).

Hintz, Henry C.

Henry Hintz was one of the early Rangers on the Sawtooth National Forest. Records indicate that he worked on the Forest as a Ranger for District #2 (Soldier) (1906-1908). He passed away during 1908.

Hitchcock, Lester E.

Forest Assistant, Sawtooth National Forest (1911).

Hopke, E.S.

E.S. Hopke was the first clerk for the Sawtooth National Forest, serving for four years (1910-1913). By 1941, he was in the Regional Office in Portland, Oregon.

Horton, W.H.

W.H. Horton, one of the earliest Rangers, entered the Service as a Guard in 1908. He served on the Pole Creek District until he retired in 1929, due to ill health. His service included the following: District #3 (Pole Creek) (1908-1919), and District #3 (Pole Creek, Ketchum, Idaho) (1920-1929). He died in California about 1935.

Ivie, Alden S.

Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn) Sawtooth National Forest (1915-1918).

Ivie, Ray

One of the earliest rangers on the Sawtooth National Forest, Ray Ivie started out as a Ranger in 1908. His service included the following: Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn) (1908-1914), and Ranger, and District #2 (Flowers) (1915-1917). He resigned in 1917.

Jensen, N.C.

N.C. Jensen served as Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn), Sawtooth National Forest (1920-1924, and 1926-1929), and resigned thereafter.

Johnson, R.B.

R.B. Johnson served as Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek, Featherville, Idaho) (1931-1935). In 1937, he was promoted to Assistant Supervisor of the Challis National Forest. In 1942, he transferred to the Bridger National Forest, Kemmerer, Wyoming as Forest Supervisor.

LeFlang, Walter

Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn), Sawtooth National Forest (1919).

Locke, Samuel B.

Forest Assistant, Sawtooth National Forest (1911), Deputy Forest Supervisor, Sawtooth National Forest (1912-1914).

Mallory, Martyn

Ranger, District #2 (Flowers), Sawtooth National Forest (1919).

Millard, Ned

Ned Millard served as Ranger, District #3 (Pole Creek, Obsidian, Idaho), Sawtooth National Forest (1933-1935). In 1936, he transferred to the Targhee National Forest as a Ranger, a position he held until at least 1941.

Minear, J.D. "Ed"

"Ed" Minear entered the Service in 1908, working under Ranger Henry C. Hintz. His service on the Sawtooth National Forest from 1909 to 1937 was spent on several districts where he rendered loyal, faithful, and efficient service for a long period of years as a ranger. It included the following: District #2 (Soldier) (1909-1914), District #4 (Soldier) (1915-1919), and District #4 (Soldier, Fairfield, Idaho) (1920-1937).

Mink, Oscar W.

Oscar W. Mink worked on the Sawtooth as a Guard (1913-16) and Ranger (1916). He then transferred to the Humboldt where he was a Ranger (1917-18) and Deputy Forest Supervisor (1918-21). Some Humboldt records suggest he was Jarbidge District Ranger (1916-19) and Deputy Forest Supervisor (1919-21). Mink then went to the Weiser National Forest as Deputy Forest Supervisor (1921-23) and Forest Supervisor (1923). From 1923 until at least 1926, he was the Lemhi Forest Supervisor.

Moody, Virgil C.

Virgil C. Moody served as Ranger, District #2 (Flowers, Ketchum, Idaho), Sawtooth National Forest (1923), and then transferred to the Clearwater National Forest in Region 1.

Osborn, A.T.

A.T. Osborn served as Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek), Sawtooth National Forest (1918-1919), and Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek, Featherville, Idaho), Sawtooth National Forest (1920-1925).

Potter, Arthur

In 1917, Arthur Potter entered the Forest Service as a Guard on the Payette National Forest. After various assignments on the Payette, in 1925, he was transferred to the Boise National Forest as Assistant Supervisor. In 1937, he was transferred to the Targhee National Forest as Assistant Supervisor, and in 1939, he became the Assistant Forest Supervisor, Sawtooth National Forest (1939-1941).

Prevol, W.J.

W.J. Prevol entered the Forest Service on February 1, 1929 as Junior Clerk-Stenographer on the Wyoming Forest; was transferred to the Nevada Forest on July 5, 1930; and then was transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest as Principal Clerk. He held this position from 1932 to 1934, and then served as Administrative Assistant from 1935 to at least 1941.

Price, Harold

Prior to his assignment to the Sawtooth National Forest, Harold Price worked on the Humboldt National Forest doing grazing survey work. In 1932, he worked as a Junior Ranger Examiner, Sawtooth National Forest. By 1941, he was working for the Intermountain Range and Experiment Station in Utah.

Priest, Walter L.

Senior Clerk, Sawtooth National Forest (1919-1920).

Ritter, Ed

After spending several years as Ranger, District #3 (Pole Creek, Obsidian, Idaho), Sawtooth National Forest (1931-1932), Ed Ritter transferred to Region 7 where he was located at least until 1941.

Rutledge, Richard H.

Rutledge may have been hired as early as 1903. His appointment record shows in 1905-06 he was a Guard and an Assistant Ranger on the Sawtooth, Payette and Weiser forests. In early 1907 he became Assistant Supervisor of the Coeur d'Alene and Palouse forests. He then went to Missoula (Region 1) as Chief Officer of Operation (1908-1910), and Assistant Regional Forester (1910-1919), and Regional Forester (1919-1920). He returned to Region 4 as Regional Forester, a position he held from 1920 until 1938. He left in 1938 to become Chief of the Grazing Division (now BLM) in the Department of the Interior.

Ryder, Frank J.

Forest Assistant, Sawtooth National Forest, Hailey, Idaho (1909-1911).

Saling, Wallace M.

Wallace Saling entered the Forest Service in 1923 on the Clearwater National Forest as a sheep driveway patrolman. In 1924, he was a lookout and smoke chaser on the Clearwater, and in 1925, he was a Trail Foreman on the Clearwater National Forest. He was grazing survey crew member on the Cache and Uinta national forests in 1926. By 1929, he was appointed Junior Range Examiner on the Boise National Forest, and was detailed to the Regional Office on insect control work on the Wasatch National Forest. After stints on the Idaho, Payette, and Weiser national forests at various positions, in 1934 he was assigned to the Minidoka National Forest as Ranger. In 1937, he was transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest as Ranger in charge of District #4 (Soldier, Fairfield, Idaho) until at least 1941.

Shaw, Ora J.

Ora J. Shaw served as Ranger, District #1 (Greenhorn), Sawtooth National Forest (1925), and Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek, Featherville, Idaho), Sawtooth National Forest (1926-1928 and 1930).

Smith, Harold E.

Harold E. Smith entered the Forest Service as a CCC Voucher Clerk on the Boise National Forest in 1935. He received a Civil Service appointment in 1937 and transferred to the Challis National Forest as Warehouse Clerk. In 1939, he transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest as Clerk and held that position until at least 1941.

Stewart, John T.

Clerk, Sawtooth National Forest (1936-1939). In the spring of 1939, he was transferred to the Regional Office at Ogden, and was Clerk there until at least 1941.

Van Meter, T.H.

T.H. Van Meter entered the Forest Service working on the Targhee National Forest conducting timber sale work. Thereafter, he ended up working on the Sawtooth National Forest serving in the following positions: Ranger, District #5 (Shake Creek, Featherville, Idaho) (1929) and Assistant Forest Supervisor, (1931-1932). He was transferred to the Wyoming Forest in 1932 as Assistant Forest Supervisor. In 1934, he became Assistant Supervisor of the Payette National Forest. He was assigned to the Regional Office in Personnel Management and Fire Control Work in 1937 and during 1939, he was in charge of the Boise River Flood Control Project. In the spring of 1940, he became Supervisor of the Payette National Forest.

Van Winkle, H.H.

H.H. Van Winkle served as Ranger, District #3 (Pole Creek, Obsidian, Idaho), Sawtooth National Forest (1930). Having served one year on the Sawtooth, he transferred to the Lemhi National Forest (now Challis National Forest), and by 1941 was working on the Boise National Forest as Assistant Forester. In 1944, he transferred to the Teton National Forest as Assistant Forest Supervisor.

Walgren, L.R.

Clerk, Sawtooth National Forest (1918).

Walston, Russell

Assistant Clerk, Sawtooth National Forest (1938-1940).

Wilber, C.P.

Forest Assistant, Sawtooth National Forest, Hailey, Idaho (1909).

Winkler, Orval E.

Orval Winkler first entered the Forest Service in 1922 as a road crew member. Between 1924 and 1937, he was seasonally employed on the Kaibab and then the Sawtooth national forests. In 1937, he was appointed as Assistant Range Examiner on the Cache National Forest. Thereafter, he served as Ranger, District #2 (Ketchum, Idaho) Sawtooth National Forest (1938-1942). Ranger Winkler was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest with headquarters in Evanston, Wyoming in July 1942, where he served for 19 years.

MINIDOKA NF PERSONNEL, 1906-1945

The information below is derived from the following sources: (1) No Author, *History of the Minidoka National Forest* (Twin Falls, Idaho: Minidoka National Forest, 1941) and (2) Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Minidoka National Forest Supervisors, 1906-1945

Arentson, Carl B.

An Idaho native, Arentson was raised on a ranch. He worked in the mines and in the freighting business. His formal education consisted of five months at a Boise business college and some correspondence courses that he took while in the Forest Service. He was Acting Supervisor after only three years with the Forest Service. Nine years later, he was Wasatch Forest Supervisor from 1916 to 1919. This was followed by a similar stint on the Cache National Forest from 1922-1936. He then went to the Minidoka National Forest and became the seventh for a short time (February-June 1937). Thereafter, he became supervisor of the Bridger National Forest from 1937 to 1949. By the early 1950s, he was living in Logan Canyon, Utah in the summers and California in the winters. There is an oral history interview with him by Arnold Standing recorded in 1965.

Betenson, Blaine

Sixth Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1935-1937).

Briggs, Alonzo E.

Tenth Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1945-). See *Sawtooth National Forest Supervisors, 1906-1945* above.

Campbell, Walter M.

Campbell climbed the USFS career ladder, starting as a forest guard on the Weiser Forest Reserve in 1906. By the time he left the forest in 1914, he was a Deputy Forest Supervisor. He then served as third Forest Supervisor of the Minidoka (1914-1920), and then as Supervisor for the Boise (1920-1922), the Cache (1922, for 6 months), and the Uinta (1922-1924) national forests.

Garver, R.D.

Fourth Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1920-1923).

Mathews, John T.

Ninth Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1942-1945).

McCoy, William

Second Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1908-1914), operating from Oakley, Idaho.

Price, Curtis E.

Eighth Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1937-1942).

Stewart, Sidney S.

Fifth Forest Supervisor, Minidoka National Forest (1924-1935). Appointed from Indiana, Stewart worked as Forest Assistant on the Kaibab (1909-1911), and LaSal (1911-1913) national forests. In 1913, he went to the Salmon National Forest as Deputy Supervisor. He remained in this position until 1917 when he transferred to the Regional Office's silviculture branch as Forest Examiner. Stewart became supervisor of the Minidoka on July 1, 1924. He retired from Forest Service on November 30, 1941 and lived in Salt Lake City.

Stokes, J. Warrington

Stokes, appointed from Pennsylvania was a Forest Assistant on the Targhee (1911-13) before he became a Forest Examiner and assigned to the Palisade National Forest (1913-14). His appointment record indicates he worked on many forests throughout the region from 1911 until 1917 when he became Deputy Supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest. He transferred to Region 8 in the summer of 1918 but returned as the Minidoka's Deputy Supervisor in late 1919. He was promoted to Supervisor in 1920, a position he held until 1923. (He had several extended periods of leave without pay through 1922.) Stokes transferred to the Boise in 1923 where he was Assistant Forester until at least 1925. He retired from the Forest Service on September 30, 1946 - possibly due to a disability - and lived in Ogden.

Wrensted, Peter T.

On March 7, 1904, Peter Wrensted became the Forest Supervisor for the newly created Pocatello Forest Reserve. His appointment, then under the General Land Office, was at a salary of \$75 per month. One of his primary jobs was to determine his district boundaries and to regulate grazing to protect the water quality of the City of Pocatello. From 1905 to 1907, his duties grew to include not just the Pocatello Forest Reserve, but also the Cassia and Raft River forest reserves. His headquarters were in Pocatello, Idaho, and in 1906, a letter from Gifford Pinchot congratulated Wrensted, stating "I am very glad indeed to be able to congratulate you on your good work." On March 15, 1907, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot notified him that he was placed in charge of the new Portneuf Forest Reserve, 100,000 acres east of Pocatello City, Idaho. In 1906, he was became the first Forest Supervisor for the newly established Minidoka National Forest (1906-1908). In 1908, he was made Supervisor of the Pocatello National Forest, operating from Pocatello, Idaho.

Minidoka Rangers & Other Personnel, 1906-1947**Albion Mountain—Forest Ranger**

1907-1913	George H. Severe
1913-1914	Clarence Nelson
1914-1916	R.E. Clabby
1916-1924	Henry L. Smith—Smith worked on the Weiser as a Guard (1913) and Assistant Ranger (1914-16). He was a ranger on the Minidoka (1916-24), as well as Deputy Forest Supervisor (1924) and Principal Clerk (1924-25) on the Idaho National Forest. He transferred to the Challis in 1925 in the position of Senior Clerk. Smith retired on June 30, 1949 and lived in Challis, Idaho.
1924-1926	M.F. Youngblood

Albion Mountain and Raft River—Forest Ranger

- 1926-1932 M.F. Youngblood
- 1932-1947 Wallace S. Averill—Wallace Averill began his career on the Wyoming National Forest as assistant ranger in 1909 and by 1911 was employed as a guard there. His appointment records suggest he did not work for the Forest Service from the Fall of 1911 until September 1918 when he was hired as a ranger on the Weiser. The following year, he transferred to the Cache, working on the Paris RD until 1932. By that year, he was a ranger on the Minidoka National Forest. He retired on March 31, 1947, and his residence was Albion, Idaho.

Black Pine Division—Forest Ranger

- 1908-1911 Bert Mahoney—Mahoney was a Guard on the Cassia (1907) and an Assistant Ranger on the Raft River (1908-09) Forest Reserves. He held the titles of Assistant Ranger (1909-12) and Ranger (1912 until at least 1925) on the Minidoka National Forest. Mahoney retired on June 30, 1940 and lived in Burley, Idaho.
- 1911-1914 Wallace Hale
- 1914-1915 Marion Johnson
- 1915-1916 Simon Kinney
- 1916-1917 ? Wallace
- 1917-1920 Harry G. Kersey
- 1920-1921 William H. Taft
- 1921-1923 Chas. R. Boosinger

East Cassia Division—Forest Ranger

- 1907-1909 Fred Critchfield
- 1909-1912 Fred Bach
- 1912-1916 Simon Kinney
- 1916-1934 Edwin E. Stock— He was a Guard on the Caribou (1909), an Assistant Ranger on the Boise (1910-16), and ranger on the Minidoka.
- 1936-1937 Wallace Saling
- 1937-1939 A.K. Wogensen
- 1939- Christian E. Jensen—According to personnel records, he was a ranger on the Minidoka from 1920 until at least 1924. Jensen was a ranger on the Mink Creek (aka Preston) District of the Caribou National Forest (1936-39) and by 1940 was again a ranger on the Minidoka.

Raft River—Forest Ranger

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

Raft River and Black Pine—Forest Ranger

1923-1926 Chas. R. Boosinger

Sublett Division—Forest Ranger

1908-1909 Bill Oliver

1909-1911 Charles L. Castle

1911-1926 Bert Mahoney

Sublette and Black Pine—Forest Ranger

1926-1937 Bert Mahoney

1937-1941 Charles H. McDonald

1941- Lawrence H. Garner

West Cassia Division—Forest Ranger

1907-1915 George D. Crockett

1915-1920 S.A. Buchanan

1920-1936 C.E. Jensen

1936-1945 Elmer C. Ross—Ross was employed on the Sawtooth as a guard (1907) and Deputy/Assistant Ranger (1908-12). He was promoted to Ranger on the Payette (1912-14), then Boise (1914-18) forests. He transferred to the Regional Office where he worked as a telephone examiner (1918-19) and National Forest Examiner (1919-20). Ross was then sent to the Weiser as Deputy Supervisor (1920-24) and Senior Ranger (1924 until at least 1926). He retired on February 28, 1945 and lived in Twin Falls.

Forest Clerks

1907-1912 Truman R. Peters

1912-1916 H.G. Harris

1916 R.B. Haskell

1917 Howard J. Stratford— He was a clerk on the Humboldt (1917-18), Minidoka (1918), and Lemhi (1919-23). He left in 1918 to join the Army, returning in February of 1919. Stratford transferred to Region 6 in 1923.

1917 Edward Pfferley

1918-1920 Mabel Sturgis— She was a Clerk on the Minidoka (1918-20), Boise (1920-22), and Regional Office (1922 until at least 1923).

1920-1928 Evelyn Ferrin

1928-1929 I.R. Richardson

1929-1930 Evelyn Ferrin

1930-1935 Hugh E. Wilmot

1935-1937 Lewis E. Darby

1937- Byron K. Herndon

Forest Assistants, Forest Examiners

1906 G.E. Clements, Pocatello

1913-1917 Charles D. Simpson— Simpson came to Region 4 from Minnesota, working on the Minidoka as a Forest Assistant (1913-15), Examiner (1915-1917), and Deputy Supervisor (1917). He was appointed Supervisor of the Caribou (1917-19), then transferred to the RO Operations division as Forest Examiner (1919-1920) and Assistant Regional Forester (1920-23). Simpson transferred to Region 1 on April 16, 1923. In 1965, he was retired and living in Baker, Oregon.

Timber or Grazing Survey Workers

C.H. Burrage, Thornton G. Taylor, Dale M. Rustay, Milo H. Deming, D.E. Romano, and Nils Eckbo

Romano, Dominick E.

Dominick E. Romano was a ranger on the Minidoka (1921), Nevada (1921-22), and Salmon (1922 until at least 1926) forests. He retired on June 30, 1951 and lived in Ogden, Utah.

Rustay, Dale M.

He was appointed from Pennsylvania to the Minidoka as a forest assistant in 1920. He became a Ranger in 1922 and was transferred to the Humboldt, where his title was changed back to Forest Assistant. Later that year, he worked for short periods on the Boise and Targhee forests. In 1923, he was assigned to what appears to be a section of the Regional Office. Rustay continued to hop around, working on the Wyoming, Challis and Cache Forests in 1923-24, possibly as Deputy Forest Supervisor. He became Ranger on the Cache in July of 1924 but resigned from Forest Service the following April.

Taylor, Thornton G.

Taylor was appointed from Massachusetts to Region 4 where he was a Forest Assistant on various forests from 1921-24. These included the Minidoka, Fishlake, Wyoming, Fillmore, and Targhee. He became Ranger on District 7 (Hawley Gulch) of the Targhee in 1924 and was still in that position in 1926. In "The History of Engineering in the Forest Service," Henry Shank wrote that Taylor joined him as part of a timber survey party. Taylor was "fresh out of Yale and with a Boston accent . . . and had never before been west of the Hudson River. He endured much from other members of the party." He went on to be dean of the School of Forestry at Utah State University.

Appendix C: Administrative Sites

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES BY NAME

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	Withdrawal or Purchase
Albion Ranger Station	12 S	25 E	6	1947	12/23/1947
Alturas Lake Ranger Station	7 N	14 E	17	1908	3/3/1908
Baker Ranger Station	5 N	16 E	29	1908	10/23/1908
Bald Mountain Lookout	4 N	17 E	27	1921	3/6/1942
Basin Stock Corral	14 N	23 E	4	1947	3/15/1947
Beaver Dam Ranger Station	16 S	20 E	11	1908	10/16/1908
Big Creek Ranger Station	4 N	15 E	30	1908	10/23/1908
Big Peak Creek Ranger Station	5 N	15 E	30	1908	10/23/1908
Big Smoky Ranger Station	3 N	13 E	2	1906	12/13/1906
Black Pine Ranger Station	15 S	29 E	32	1940	5/14/1940
Blackman Ranger Station	8 N	15 E	6	1908	10/22/1908
Boardman Ranger Station	2 N	13 E	19	1908	8/27/1908
Bostetter Guard Station	14 S	20 E	31	1906	1/9/1907
Boulder Lakes Administrative Site	9 N	16 E	14	1956	12/20/1956
Boulder Ranger Station	5 N	16 E	12	1908	3/3/1908
Bowery Guard Station	8 N	17 E	31	1908	10/23/1908
Buck Camp Ranger Station	4 N	19 e	19	1908	4/30/1908
Buckhorn Ranger Station	13 S	20 E	19	1908	7/23/1908
Burley Dwelling Site	10 S	23 E	20	1936	4/10/1936
Buttercup Ranger Station	2 N	15 E	25	1908	7/13/1908
Buzzo Ranger Station	4 N	17 E	30	1908	3/3/1908
Champion Creek Guard Station	8 N	14 E	14	1913	11/26/1913
Cold Springs Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	2 N	12 E	23	1908	8/20/1908
Cove Ranger Station	3 N	19 E	15	1908	3/9/1908
Decker Ranger Station	8 N	13 E	2	1908	3/9/1908
Deer Creek Ranger Station				1907	10/24/1907
Deer Park Ranger Station	2 N	12 E	6	1915	1/9/1915
Durham Ranger Station	14 N	14 W	29	1907	11/27/1907
Elk Ranger Station	3 N	21 E	17	1908	3/9/1908
Emery Ranger Station	15 S	23 E	26	1915	8/11/1915
Emma Creek Ranger Station	5 N	13 E	27	1908	11/14/1908
Fairfield Administrative Site	15 N	14 E	9	1967	11/22/1967

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	Withdrawal or Purchase
Fairfield In-Town Administrative Site	1 S	14 E	9	1946	2/3/1946
Flint Ranger Station	11 S	30 E	22	1918	4/24/1918
Flowers Ranger Station	4 N	17 E	2	1907	12/7/1907
Fuller Ranger Station	14 S	20 E	6	1922	10/20/2022
Galena Ranger Station	6 N	14 E	11	1907	2/26/1908
Garfield Guard Station	3 N	21 E	2	1907	12/7/1907
Goose Creek Ranger Station	15 S	19 E	6	1908	10/16/1908
Greenhorn Guard Station	3 N	17 E	15	1908	2/26/1908
Grouse Butte Ranger Station	3 N	11 E	33	1942	3/6/1942
Grouse Creek Ranger Station	3 N	11 E	31	1908	11/14/1908
Gunnell Guard Station	15 S	28 E	16	1908	8/1/1908
Hailey Ranger Station	2 N	18 E	9	1934	4/28/1934
Hay Press Ranger Station	4 N	11 E	12	1908	11/11/1908
Heglar Administrative Site	11 S	29 E	4	1908	1/7/1909
Hereford Guard Station	13 S	24 E	32	1908	2/29/1908
Horton Peak Lookout	7 N	15 E	6	1942	12/30/1942
Howell Creek Ranger Station	13 S	24 E	1	1937	1/14/1941
Hunter Creek Ranger Station	1 N	11 E	15	1919	9/15/1919
Indian Camp Ranger Station	4 N	12 E	36	1909	4/23/1909
Indian Camp Ranger Station (Minidoka)	16 S	19 E	8	1908	10/16/1908
Iron Mountain Lookout	2 N	12 E	5	1908	10/19/1908
Junction Ranger Station	15 S	23 E	3	1909	5/22/1909
Ketchum Ranger Station	4 N	18 E	18	1933	1/3/1933
Langford Flat Ranger Station	15 S	18 E	7	1907	1/9/1907
Liberal Ranger Station	3 N	15 E	33	1909	10/27/1909
Liberal Ranger Station (old)	2 N	15 E	6	1908	10/19/1908
Lick Creek Lookout				1938	
Little Wood River Ranger Station	3 N	20 E	14	1908	3/3/1908
Lookout Mountain Lookout	10 N	14 E	13	1938	
Lynn Ranger Station	14 N	16 W	28	1909	8/18/1909
Malta Administrative Site	13 S	26 E	13	1949	2/18/1949
McMullen Basin Ranger Station	13 S	17 E	36	1908	6/20/1908
Naf Ranger Station	14 N	13 W	10	1909	8/21/1909
Nooning Ranger Station	14 S	20 E	15	1907	1/9/1907
North Fork Ranger Station (Sawtooth NRA)	5 N	17 E	3	1908	2/26/1908
Oakley Ranger Station	14 N	22 E	4	1936	1/9/1936

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	Withdrawal or Purchase
One Mile (aka Holstein) Guard Station	14 N	14 W	9	1907	12/7/1907
Paradise Peak Lookout	5 N	14 E	29	1942	3/6/1942
Pierson Ranger Station	8 N	14 E	35	1908	11/7/1908
Pine Basin Ranger Station	13 S	18 E	26	1908	10/16/1908
Pine Ranger Station	2 N	10 E	33	1908	10/16/1908
Placer Creek Ranger Station	3 N	16 E	6	1909	11/9/1909
Platts Ranger Station	15 S	29 E	6	1909	
Point Ranger Station	13 S	28 E	32	1909	8/18/1909
Pole Canyon Ranger Station	15 S	29 E	7	1909	6/18/1909
Pole Creek Guard Station	7 N	15 E	30	1908	3/9/1908
Porcupine Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	3 N	20 E	20	1908	3/3/1908
Potaman Peak Lookout	10 N	17 E	1		
Redfish Lake Guard Station	10 N	13 E	34	1908	3/3/1908
Rock Creek Guard Station	14 S	18 E	25	1940	11/27/1940
Ruick Creek Ranger Station	4 N	16 E	26	1908	2/26/1908
Russian John Guard Station	6 N	16 E	31	1907	3/3/1908
Salt Ground Ranger Station	2 N	13 E	2	1908	10/19/1908
Sawtooth Valley Work Center	8 N	14 E	9	1933	9/20/1933
Scotland Ranger Station	2 N	11 E	22	1908	8/20/1908
Senate Ranger Station	6 N	15 E	2	1908	10/23/1908
Shake Creek Guard Station	3 N	11 E	8	1908	11/14/1908
Shoshone (aka Fraser) Ranger Station	14 S	18 E	8	1907	1/9/1907
Skeleton Creek Ranger Station	3 N	12 E	15	1908	10/19/1908
Slick Ear Ranger Station	1 N	11 E	7	1908	10/26/1908
Soldier Ranger Station	2 N	14 E	19	1908	6/29/1908
Sublett Administrative Site	12 S	30 E	29	1914	5/22/1914
Three Mile Creek Ranger Station	1 N	13 E	2	1908	7/13/1908
Trapper Creek Ranger Station	15 S	20 E	11	1908	10/16/1908
Trout Creek Ranger Station	16 S	19 E	12	1907	1/9/1907
Tuck-a-Way Administrative Site	8 N	14 E	6		
Valley Creek Ranger Station	10 N	13 E	3	1909	11/1/1909
Vienna Ranger Station	6 N	14 E	21	1908	11/7/1908
Warm Springs Creek Ranger Station	4 N	17 E	21	1947	2/14/1947
Warm Springs Meadow Administrative Site	9 N	15 E	5	1956	12/20/1956
Warm Springs Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	3 N	12 E	7	1906	12/13/1906
Willow Creek Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	3 N	11 E	10	1931	9/15/1931
Wilson Creek Ranger Station	5 N	18 E	14	1908	2/26/1908

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES BY LOCATION

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	Withdrawal or Purchase
			Lick Creek Lookout	1938	
			Deer Creek Ranger Station	1907	10/24/1907
1 N	11 E	7	Slick Ear Ranger Station	1908	10/26/1908
1 N	11 E	15	Hunter Creek Ranger Station	1919	9/15/1919
1 N	13 E	2	Three Mile Creek Ranger Station	1908	7/13/1908
1 S	14 E	9	Fairfield In-Town Administrative Site	1946	2/3/1946
2 N	10 E	33	Pine Ranger Station	1908	10/16/1908
2 N	11 E	22	Scotland Ranger Station	1908	8/20/1908
2 N	12 E	5	Iron Mountain Lookout	1908	10/19/1908
2 N	12 E	6	Deer Park Ranger Station	1915	1/9/1915
2 N	12 E	23	Cold Springs Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	1908	8/20/1908
2 N	13 E	2	Salt Ground Ranger Station	1908	10/19/1908
2 N	13 E	19	Boardman Ranger Station	1908	8/27/1908
2 N	14 E	19	Soldier Ranger Station	1908	6/29/1908
2 N	15 E	6	Liberal Ranger Station (old)	1908	10/19/1908
2 N	15 E	25	Buttercup Ranger Station	1908	7/13/1908
2 N	18 E	9	Hailey Ranger Station	1934	4/28/1934
3 N	11 E	8	Shake Creek Guard Station	1908	11/14/1908
3 N	11 E	10	Willow Creek Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	1931	9/15/1931
3 N	11 E	31	Grouse Creek Ranger Station	1908	11/14/1908
3 N	11 E	33	Grouse Butte Ranger Station	1942	3/6/1942
3 N	12 E	7	Warm Springs Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	1906	12/13/1906
3 N	12 E	15	Skeleton Creek Ranger Station	1908	10/19/1908
3 N	13 E	2	Big Smoky Ranger Station	1906	12/13/1906
3 N	15 E	33	Liberal Ranger Station	1909	10/27/1909
3 N	16 E	6	Placer Creek Ranger Station	1909	11/9/1909
3 N	17 E	15	Greenhorn Guard Station	1908	2/26/1908
3 N	19 E	15	Cove Ranger Station	1908	3/9/1908
3 N	20 E	14	Little Wood River Ranger Station	1908	3/3/1908
3 N	20 E	20	Porcupine Ranger Station (Sawtooth)	1908	3/3/1908
3 N	21 E	2	Garfield Guard Station	1907	12/7/1907
3 N	21 E	17	Elk Ranger Station	1908	3/9/1908
4 N	11 E	12	Hay Press Ranger Station	1908	11/11/1908
4 N	12 E	36	Indian Camp Ranger Station	1909	4/23/1909
4 N	15 E	30	Big Creek Ranger Station	1908	10/23/1908
4 N	16 E	26	Ruick Creek Ranger Station	1908	2/26/1908
4 N	17 E	2	Flowers Ranger Station	1907	12/7/1907
4 N	17 E	21	Warm Springs Creek Ranger Station	1947	2/14/1947

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	Withdrawal or Purchase
4 N	17 E	27	Bald Mountain Lookout	1921	3/6/1942
4 N	17 E	30	Buzzo Ranger Station	1908	3/3/1908
4 N	18 E	18	Ketchum Ranger Station	1933	1/3/1933
4 N	19 e	19	Buck Camp Ranger Station	1908	4/30/1908
5 N	13 E	27	Emma Creek Ranger Station	1908	11/14/1908
5 N	14 E	29	Paradise Peak Lookout	1942	3/6/1942
5 N	15 E	30	Big Peak Creek Ranger Station	1908	10/23/1908
5 N	16 E	12	Boulder Ranger Station	1908	3/3/1908
5 N	16 E	29	Baker Ranger Station	1908	10/23/1908
5 N	17 E	3	North Fork Ranger Station (Sawtooth NRA)	1908	2/26/1908
5 N	18 E	14	Wilson Creek Ranger Station	1908	2/26/1908
6 N	14 E	11	Galena Ranger Station	1907	2/26/1908
6 N	14 E	21	Vienna Ranger Station	1908	11/7/1908
6 N	15 E	2	Senate Ranger Station	1908	10/23/1908
6 N	16 E	31	Russian John Guard Station	1907	3/3/1908
7 N	14 E	17	Alturas Lake Ranger Station	1908	3/3/1908
7 N	15 E	6	Horton Peak Lookout	1942	12/30/1942
7 N	15 E	30	Pole Creek Guard Station	1908	3/9/1908
8 N	13 E	2	Decker Ranger Station	1908	3/9/1908
8 N	14 E	6	Tuck-a-Way Administrative Site		
8 N	14 E	9	Sawtooth Valley Work Center	1933	9/20/1933
8 N	14 E	14	Champion Creek Guard Station	1913	11/26/1913
8 N	14 E	35	Pierson Ranger Station	1908	11/7/1908
8 N	15 E	6	Blackman Ranger Station	1908	10/22/1908
8 N	17 E	31	Bowery Guard Station	1908	10/23/1908
9 N	15 E	5	Warm Springs Meadow Administrative Site	1956	12/20/1956
9 N	16 E	14	Boulder Lakes Administrative Site	1956	12/20/1956
10 N	13 E	3	Valley Creek Ranger Station	1909	11/1/1909
10 N	13 E	34	Redfish Lake Guard Station	1908	3/3/1908
10 N	14 E	13	Lookout Mountain Lookout	1938	
10 N	17 E	1	Potaman Peak Lookout		
10 S	23 E	20	Burley Dwelling Site	1936	4/10/1936
11 S	29 E	4	Heglar Administrative Site	1908	1/7/1909
11 S	30 E	22	Flint Ranger Station	1918	4/24/1918
12 S	25 E	6	Albion Ranger Station	1947	12/23/1947
12 S	30 E	29	Sublett Administrative Site	1914	5/22/1914
13 S	17 E	36	McMullen Basin Ranger Station	1908	6/20/1908
13 S	18 E	26	Pine Basin Ranger Station	1908	10/16/1908
13 S	20 E	19	Buckhorn Ranger Station	1908	7/23/1908
13 S	24 E	1	Howell Creek Ranger Station	1937	1/14/1941

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	Withdrawal or Purchase
13 S	24 E	32	Hereford Guard Station	1908	2/29/1908
13 S	26 E	13	Malta Administrative Site	1949	2/18/1949
13 S	28 E	32	Point Ranger Station	1909	8/18/1909
14 N	13 W	10	Naf Ranger Station	1909	8/21/1909
14 N	14 W	9	One Mile (aka Holstein) Guard Station	1907	12/7/1907
14 N	14 W	29	Durham Ranger Station	1907	11/27/1907
14 N	16 W	28	Lynn Ranger Station	1909	8/18/1909
14 N	22 E	4	Oakley Ranger Station	1936	1/9/1936
14 N	23 E	4	Basin Stock Corral	1947	3/15/1947
14 S	18 E	8	Shoshone (aka Fraser) Ranger Station	1907	1/9/1907
14 S	18 E	25	Rock Creek Guard Station	1940	11/27/1940
14 S	20 E	6	Fuller Ranger Station	1922	10/20/2022
14 S	20 E	15	Nooning Ranger Station	1907	1/9/1907
14 S	20 E	31	Bostetter Guard Station	1906	1/9/1907
15 N	14 E	9	Fairfield Administrative Site	1967	11/22/1967
15 S	18 E	7	Langford Flat Ranger Station	1907	1/9/1907
15 S	19 E	6	Goose Creek Ranger Station	1908	10/16/1908
15 S	20 E	11	Trapper Creek Ranger Station	1908	10/16/1908
15 S	23 E	3	Junction Ranger Station	1909	5/22/1909
15 S	23 E	26	Emery Ranger Station	1915	8/11/1915
15 S	28 E	16	Gunnell Guard Station	1908	8/1/1908
15 S	29 E	6	Platts Ranger Station	1909	
15 S	29 E	7	Pole Canyon Ranger Station	1909	6/18/1909
15 S	29 E	32	Black Pine Ranger Station	1940	5/14/1940
16 S	19 E	8	Indian Camp Ranger Station (Minidoka)	1908	10/16/1908
16 S	19 E	12	Trout Creek Ranger Station	1907	1/9/1907
16 S	20 E	11	Beaver Dam Ranger Station	1908	10/16/1908

Appendix D: List of Research Files

Sawtooth National Forest Archival List By U.S. West Research, Inc.

February 15, 2004

Archive Box #1

U.S. West Research, Inc. Office

A. General Office Files:

- (1) Statement of Work
- (2) Proposal
- (3) Travel Information
- (4) Telephone Directory—Sawtooth National Forest Personnel List
- (5) Orientation Meeting Notes (10/20/03)
- (6) Working Bibliography
- (7) Archive Box List
- (8) Correspondence and Emails:
 - a. Dreama Pitman
 - b. Richa Wilson
- (9) Evaluating Administrative Sites: A Guide for Region 4 by Richa Wilson (12/14/02)

Bound Material:

Thomas Alexander, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service.*

Unbound Material:

Richa Wilson, "Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4 (Draft), 1891-1960."

USDA Forest Service, Region Four, Ogden, Utah

B. Documents Transmitted to USWR by Richa Wilson 10/20/03:

- (1) Sawtooth National Forest Visitor Maps, 2002
- (2) Staff Directory, Sawtooth National Forest, February 2003
- (3) National Register Nomination for Stanley Ranger Station, 1972 with letters about review of nomination.
- (4) News Release, Burley and Twin Falls district consolidation, 2002
- (5) Photocopied photographs of the Lookout Mountain lookout, June 1986 from file at Sawtooth NRA (Box 2 of "Bldg Stds, EA Project Record).
- (6) Letter regarding National Register eligibility status of Sawtooth administrative sites (Forest Supervisor William P. Levere to Clyde Lay, Engineering, 29 March 1996).
- (7) Printouts from the R4 Slides Database, photos of administrative sites and CCC camps
- (8) Historic Site Plans
- (9) INFRA query of existing administrative facilities (as of 10/15/03)
- (10) Sawtooth personnel query from the R4 personnel database (as of 10/15/03)

- (11) "History of the Minidoka National Forest" transcription of a 1941-1942 forest history, and "History of Sawtooth National Forest " transcription of a 1941-1942 forest history.
- (12) "Sawtooth Mountain Area Study Idaho, History," by USFS and NPS
- (13) "Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, History," by Victor O. Goodwin of the USFS and John A. Hussey of the NPS, January 1965
- (14) Management Direction for the Rural Historic Landscape of the Sawtooth Region."
- (15) Tabular Record of Administrative Sites, Sawtooth National Forest from RO Lands records.

B. Documents Transmitted to USWR by Richa Wilson 11/13/03:

- (1) "Porcupine Springs, Phase 1-Site Analysis Report," by Zabala Giltzow Albanese.
- (2) Documents (U-Administrative Sites) from historic files located in Regional Office Land Records:
 - a. Minidoka 1920.
 - b. Minidoka, Oakley Administrative Site (Purchase) McBride, Glen G. Title Accepted 6/9/36.
 - c. Minidoka, Black Pine, Approved 5/14/40.
 - d. Minidoka, Howell Creek Administrative Site, Approved 1/14/41.
 - e. Minidoka, Burley Administrative Site (Purchase), Title Accepted 6/9/36.
 - f. Minidoka, One Mile Ranger Station, Name Approved 1/26/44. Withdrawn 12/7/07 as "Holstein Ranger Station."
 - g. Sawtooth, Iron Mountain Lookout, Approved 3/6/42.
 - h. Sawtooth, Public Service Sites, Redfish Lake Area, Approved 12/26/39.
 - i. Sawtooth, Warm Springs Creek, Approved 12/26/39.
 - j. Sawtooth, Paradise Peak Lookout, Approved 3/6/42.
 - k. Sawtooth, Redfish Lake Administrative Site.
 - l. Sawtooth, Grouse Butte LO, Approved 3/6/42.
 - m. Sawtooth, Big Smoky Pasture, Approved 1/29/49.
 - n. Sawtooth, Bald Mountain Lookout, Approved 3/4/42
- (18) Sawtooth Historical Atlas Listing
- (19) Printout from R4 Slides Database "Harrison Mountain Fire Lookout, Constructed in 1977," 414-1, No. 89.
- (20) Printout of 1947 photos taken by Ray Connelly with Captions.

B. Documents Transmitted to USWR by Richa Wilson 10/20/03:

- (21) Draft Sawtooth report with edits, comments, etc.
- (22) Draft List of Sawtooth Administrative Sites based upon context statement and RO documents.
- (23) Tabular Record of Minidoka Administrative Sites
- (24) Memos regarding Size of Ranger District Studies (1972) from R4 Lands Status Office, Sawtooth Basic Information files.
- (25) Excerpt of "Regions 4 & 6 & the Washington Office," by Ray P. Connelly from *The History of Engineering in the Forest Service*.
- (26) Documents from the "2760, Withdrawals-Withdrawal Reviews-Sawtooth," located in the R4 Lands Status Office.
 - a. Excerpt from Federal Register, Vol. 55, No. (6 (5/18/1990) regarding Rock Creek and Garfield Administrative Sites.
 - b. Excerpt from Federal Register, Vol. 54, No. 192 (10/5/1989) regarding Skeleton Creek Ranger Station, Shake Creek Administrative Site, and Big Smoky Ranger Station
 - c. Withdrawal review report for the One Mile Administrative Site and Hereford Ranger Station
 - d. Correspondence and comments regarding withdrawal reports for Soldier, Skeleton Creek, Shake Creek, Big Smoky, Iron Mountain, Grouse Creek, and Liberal administrative sites.
 - e. Withdrawal review report for Iron Mountain Administrative Site.
 - f. Withdrawal report for the Big Smoky Ranger Station
 - g. Withdrawal report for the Skeleton Creek Administrative Site
 - h. Withdrawal report for the Shake Creek Administrative Site

- i. Withdrawal report for the Soldier Creek Administrative Site
 - j. Correspondence and withdrawal report for Ketchum Administrative Site.
 - k. Withdrawal revocation report for Shake Creek, Scotland, Cold Springs, Three Mile, Buttercup, Salt Ground, Emma, and Hay Press Administrative Sites.
 - l. Correspondence and withdrawal review report for Ruick Creek (Rooks Creek), Greenhorn, Garfield, and Warm Springs Creek Administrative Sites.
 - m. Withdrawal report for Bald Mountain Lookout
 - n. Withdrawal report for Grouse Creek, Boardman, and Liberal Administrative Sites
 - o. Correspondence and site plans for Boardman and Emma Creek Administrative Sites
 - p. Withdrawal review report for Rock Creek Administrative Site (excerpt)
 - q. Miscellaneous correspondence and tables regarding various administrative sites
- (27) Basic Information Sheets from R4 Lands Status Office for:
- a. Burley Administrative Site
 - b. Hailey Administrative Site
 - c. Oakley Administrative Site
 - d. Fairfield Administrative Site
 - e. Malta Administrative Site
 - f. Sawtooth Valley Administrative Site
 - g. Valley Creek Administrative Site (with Executive Order and letter)
 - h. Stanley Administrative Site
- (28) Correspondence and miscellaneous documents from R4 Lands Status Office permanent file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Minidoka-1904-1905."
- (29) Correspondence and miscellaneous documents from R4 Lands Status Office permanent file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Minidoka-1908-1922."
- (30) Correspondence and miscellaneous documents from R4 Lands Status Office permanent file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Minidoka-1909-1934."
- (31) Correspondence and miscellaneous documents from R4 Lands Status Office permanent file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Minidoka-1924-1936."
- (32) Correspondence and miscellaneous documents from R4 Lands Status Office permanent file titled "LP-BOUNDARIES-Minidoka-Transfer S.E. Idaho (LU Project LA-ID-1) 1940-1951."

Weber State University Forest Service Library/Store Room

Main File Room:

Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952.
 Bowery Guard Station
 Greenhorn Ranger Station
 Fairfield Ranger Station
 Hailey Office Site
 Liberal Guard Station
 Redfish Lake Guard Station
 Soldier Ranger Station

Archive Box #2

Sawtooth National Forest Supervisor's Office, Twin Falls, Idaho

Archaeologist's Office—Jamie Bennett:

Filing Cabinets, Historical Files—Administrative Sites, L-Status—Stations:

L Status—Stations—1919-1921

Alturas Lake Ranger Station
Big Peak Ranger Station
Big Smokey Ranger Station
Blackman Ranger Station
Boardman Ranger Station
Bowery Ranger Station
Buck Camp Ranger Station
Buttercup Ranger Station
Champion Ranger Station
Cold Springs Ranger Station
Cove Ranger Station
Deer Park Ranger Station
Emma Creek Ranger Station
Elk Ranger Station
Flowers Ranger Station
Galena Ranger Station
Garfield Ranger Station
Grouse Creek Ranger Station
Hay Press Ranger Station
Howell Canyon Guard Station
Hunter Creek Administrative Site
Indian Camp Ranger Station
Little Wood River Ranger Station
North Fork Ranger Station
Peace Valley Ranger Station
Pine Ranger Station
Placer Creek Ranger Station
Pole Creek Ranger Station
Soldier Ranger Station
Ruick Creek Ranger Station
Russian Jon Ranger Station
Skeleton Creek Ranger Station
Slick Bar Ranger Station
Salt Ground Ranger Station
Scotland Ranger Station
Snake Creek (Original) Ranger Station
Three Mile Ranger Station
Vienna Ranger Station
Willow Creek Ranger Station
Wilson Creek Ranger Station

Filing Cabinets, Historical Files—Administrative Sites, O-Improvements:

O-Improvement—Stations—Administrative History
O-Improvement—History
O-Improvement—Administrative History
Albion Administrative Site
Baker Ranger Station
Boulder Ranger Station
Burley Portable Warehouse
Emery Ranger Station
Flint Ranger Station
Fuller Ranger Station
Greenhorn Cabin
Gunnell Ranger Station Water Development

Hailey Four Car Garage
Horton Peak Lookout
Hunter Creek Ranger Station
Iron Mountain Ranger Station Cabin
Junction Ranger Station
Ketchum Administration Site Appraisal, 1984
Ketchum Dwelling
Ketchum Garage (2 Car)
Ketchum Ranger Station Office
Ketchum Ranger Station Bunkhouse
Liberal Ranger Station Pasture
Russian John Guard Station
Lynn Ranger Station
Nooning Ranger Station
Point Ranger Station
Pole Creek Cabin
Platte Ranger Station
Senate Ranger Station
Shake Creek Ranger Station Dwelling
Soldier Ranger Station
Soldier Ranger Station Office (empty)
Soldier Ranger Station Fence
Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station

Filing Cabinets, Historical Files—1600 Files and Related Material:

1600 Information Services:
 Specific Miscellaneous

1610 Plans:
 Mining

1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data:
 Sawtooth National Forest (Open Files)
 Sawtooth Division—Land Status

Filing Cabinets, Historical Files—7300 Building Files and Related Material:

Sawtooth Misc. Report #1, Pre-1941 Sawtooth
Bald Mountain Lookout
Big Smokey Guard Station
Bostetter Ranger Station
Bowery Guard Station
Burley Residence
Fairfield Ranger Station
Flowers Guard Station
Garfield Guard Station
Gunnell Ranger Station
Hailey Administration Site
Hailey-Ketchum Notes
Heglar (Temporary Station)
Hereford Ranger Station (Temporary)
Hunter Creek Guard Station
Ketchum Administrative Site
Ketchum Dwelling (1962)
Ketchum Ranger Station Storehouse

Ketchum Ranger Station Shop
Ketchum Ranger Station Pumphouse
Ketchum Exchange
Liberal Administrative Site
Malta Ranger Station Site
Oakley Ranger Station
One Mile Ranger Station
Rock Creek Administrative Site
Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station
Shake Creek Ranger Station
Shoshone Ranger Station (Temporary)
Stanley Administrative Site
Sublett Ranger Station
Trapper Creek Ranger Station
Trout Creek Ranger Station

Archive Box #3

Sawtooth National Forest Supervisor's Office, Twin Falls, Idaho (continued)

Archaeologist's Office—Jamie Bennett:

Un-filed Material, Historical Files—Alphabetical by Folder:

Accordion File:

Administration Site Evaluation
Hailey Administrative Dwelling
Ketchum Administrative Site
Other Information

Anecdotes

Bald Mountain History
Civilian Conservation Corps
Fire
Forest History by Mrs. Sliger
Forest Service Histories
Forest Service Personnel and Organizational History
Greenhorn Ranger Station Interpretive Brochure
History District-1
History District-2
History District-3
History District-4
History District-5
History Written by Petra Morrison
Interpretive Information, 1996

Ketchum Ranger District History File:

Ketchum Ranger District File
Forward, Table of Contents, Chapter 1, 1880-1905
Chapter 2, 1905-1933
Chapter 3, The CCC Years, 1933-1940
Chapter 4, Union Pacific Railroad Years, 1936-1964
Chapter 5, 1964 to the Present
Chapter 6, Old Timer's Tales
Chapter 7, Tales of Old Buildings and Movie Sets

Chapter 8, Conclusion
Chapter 9, Glossary of Place Names
Chapter 10, List of Sources and Reference Materials
Photographs—Need Originals

Livestock
Loose Material
Maps and Boundaries
Recreation
Timber

Oversized Material, Historical Files—Alphabetical and Bound:

Albion Ranger Station
Bald Mountain Lookout
Big Smokey Ranger Station
Bostetter Ranger Station
Bowery Guard Station
Burley Ranger Residence
Burley Warehouse
Fairfield Ranger Station
Garfield Ranger Station
Greenhorn Ranger Station
Gunnell Ranger Station
Hailey Office
Hereford Ranger Station
Holstein Ranger Station
Howell Creek Ranger Station
Hunter Ranger Station
Iron Mountain Lookout
Ketchum Ranger Station
Liberal Ranger Station
Magic Mountain Shelter
Malta Ranger Station
Oakley Ranger Station
One Mile Ranger Station
Pole Creek Ranger Station
Redfish Ranger Station
Rock Creek Guard Station
Russian John Ranger Station
Sawtooth Valley Ranger Station
Shake Creek Ranger Station
Shoshone Ranger Station
Soldier Ranger Station
Sublett Ranger Station
Trout Creek Ranger Station

Oversized Material, Maps—Chronological:

1910 USDA Forest Service: Map of Minidoka National Forest
1913 USDA Forest Service: Map of Sawtooth National Forest
1932 USDA Forest Service: Map of Sawtooth National Forest
1959 USDA Forest Service: Map of Minidoka National Forest
1960 USDA Forest Service: Map of Sawtooth National Forest (North Division)
1964 USDA Forest Service: Map of Sawtooth National Forest (North Division)

Archive Box #4

Burley Ranger District

Main File Room:

6440 Real Property Files:

- Current File
- Gunnell Administrative Site
- Malta Administrative Site Garage
- Malta Administrative Site Ranger Station
- Malta Administrative Site Warehouse
- Malta Ranger Station Dwelling (Old) #1120
- Quarters Rental
- Rock Creek Guard Station
- Rock Creek Guard Station Inspection
- Rock Creek Ranger Station Dwelling
- Rock Creek Ranger Station Dwelling #1101
- Rock Creek Ranger Station Office #1108
- Rock Creek Ranger Station Power Plant Shelter
- Rock Creek Ranger Station Warehouse, Garage, Bunkhouse
- Sublette Guard Station #1105

7300 Building Series:

- Facility Site Needs Report

Heritage File Drawers-Back Room:

Heritage Survey Files

- SW-83-512—One Mile Guard Station
- SW-84-306—Albion Ranger Station
- SW-84-307—Burley Ranger Residence
- SW-84-308—Gunnell Ranger Station
- SW-84-309—Malta Ranger Dwelling
- SW-84-623—Oakley Administrative Site, Advisory Council Case Folder
- SW-84-625—Gunnell Guard Station
- SW-84-625—Hereford Guard Station
- SW-84-625—Malta Ranger Station
- SW-84-625—Sublett Guard Station
- SW-94-1610—Sublett Guard Station Improvement
- SW-95-1226—North Heglars Barn
- SW97-fs-0507f—One Mile Guard Station Rehabilitation
- SW97-fs-147—Oakley Guard Station Land Exchange

Fairfield Ranger District

Main File Room:

6440 Real Property Files:

- Big Smokey Guard Station #051109

Shake Creek 2 Bedroom #051110
Shake Creek 2 Story House #051106
Shake Creek Guard House (2 Quarters) #051102
Shake Creek Guard House (1 Bedroom) #051125

7300 Building Series:

Big Smokey Guard Station
Fairfield Assistant Ranger Dwelling
Fairfield Ranger Dwelling
Liberal Administrative Site
Old Office Building Converted to Bunkhouse

Loose Material:

Historic Photographs
 Iron Mountain Lookout, n.d.
 Big Smoky Guard Station (2), 1926
 Soldier Ranger Station (2), n.d.
Loose Historical Material

Map File Room:

Atlas Information for Use of Sawtooth National Forest Status Records

Ketchum Ranger District

Main File Room:

6440 Real Property Files:

Bald Mountain Lookout, #1701
Garfield Guard Station, 1 Bedroom Dwelling, #1115
Greenhorn Guard Station, 1 Bedroom Dwelling, #1112
Hailey, 3 Bedroom Dwelling, #1117
Ketchum Ranger Station Office, #1208
Pioneer Cabin, #1626

7300 Building Series:

Building History and Maintenance, Part I
Building History and Maintenance, Part II
Building History and Maintenance, Part III

Sawtooth National Recreation Area

1680 History Files:

History Files Index
 Boulder Lake Administrative Site
 Highlights in History of Sawtooth Historical and Interpretive Association
 Historical Marker "Stanley Ranger Station"
 Inspection Notes, etc.

Kay Flock Transcript of Oral History Early Forest Service
Middle Fork Ranger District
Pole Creek Ranger Station
Pole Creek Ranger Station Cultural Resource Management Success Stories
Pole Creek Ranger Station Interpretive Planning
Pole Creek Ranger Station Historical Site I
Pole Creek Ranger Station Historical Site II
Russian John and Early Hot Springs

Engineer's Office: Danny King

6440 Real Property Files:
Black Binder (No Name)
Bowery Generator House, #1602
Bowery Guard Station, #1105
Bowery Woodshed
Real Property Listing, 1975—Loose
Valley Creek Barn, #1363
Valley Creek Caretaker's House
Valley Creek Woodshed/Icehouse

7300 Building Series:
Boulder Lakes Administrative Site
Champion Creek Residence, #1144
Lookout Mountain Lookout
Pole Creek Guard Station
Potoman Peak Administrative Site
Russian John Bathhouse, #1891
Russian John Guard Station, #1118
Russian John Paint House, #1603
Russian John Pit Toilet, #1890
Russian John Warehouse, #1344
Russian John Woodshed, #1659
Stanley Gas House, #1364

Carol Cole Office

Bound Material:
1941 No Author, Historical Information Report Sawtooth National Forest.
1965 Victor O. Goodwin and John A. Hussey, Sawtooth Mountain Area Study, Idaho.
1978 Arthur Selin, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Forest.
1996 Claudia Taylor Walsworth, Cultural Development of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Central Idaho.

Stanley Ranger District

Basement File Room:

1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data:

Stanley Ranger Station