

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000338 Date Listed: 4/13/92

Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District  
Property Name

Cache                      UT  
County                      State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Antoinette Allee*  
Signature of the Keeper

4/14/92  
Date of Action

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**Statement of Significance:** The Period of Significance is amended to read: c1907-1939.

This information was confirmed with Evan DeBloois of the USDA Forest Service.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name TONY GROVE RANGER STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT  
other names/site Tony Grove Memorial Ranger Station, Tony Grove Nursery, Tony Grove Ranger District

2. Location

street & number Wasatch-Cache National Forest N/A not for publication  
city, town Logan (23 miles east on U.S. Highway 89 in Logan Canyon) X vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84321

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>   </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>   </u>	<u>2</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>   </u>	<u>   </u> objects
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>		<u>4</u>	<u>4</u> Total
		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

*Guan J. DeBorja* 2-25-92  
Signature of certifying official Date  
USDA Forest Service  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

*Walter Mark* 1/15/92  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
Utah Division of State History, Office of Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
    See continuation sheet *Autumn Glee* 4/13/92  
 determined eligible for the National Register.     See continuation sheet  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

*fm* Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / camp  
AGRICULTURE / horticultural facility  
AGRICULTURE / agricultural outbuilding  
OTHER / ranger station

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / camp  
OTHER / ranger station

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: log cabin  
OTHER: hall-parlor plan (cabin)  
OTHER: CCC standard plans (barn & generator shed)

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls Log  
WOOD (siding)  
roof Shingle  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

## Setting and General Information

The Tony Grove Ranger Station is a U.S. Forest Service administrative site on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The historic district consists of a compound including five buildings, a pasture area, and remnant nursery trees. It is located in a high mountain valley at an elevation of 6280 feet. The on-site vegetation is primarily grass with stands of willow and aspen. Tony Grove Creek flows through a riparian meadow to the north of the compound and joins the Logan River to the northeast. Most of the surrounding mountains are covered by mixed aspen and coniferous forest administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The original log cabin was built on the site between 1907 and 1911, shortly after the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of 1897 that enabled the creation of the U.S. Forest Service. The other structures are of frame construction and were added between 1937 and 1939. Their construction was related to the use of the site as a tree nursery.

The buildings and sites that are contributing to the significance of the district are the log cabin, the electrical generator shed, the horse barn and the remnants of the nursery stock. Noncontributing elements include the outhouse, the relocated tack/paint shed, horse loading dock with fences and corral, and weather station equipment, all of which date from more recent years.

### Log Cabin

The log structure is a one-story, two-room, side-gabled cabin with an attached front porch. Dimensions of the structure are 8.6 x 5.48 meters and the front porch is 7.5 x 2.3 meters. The structure is constructed of saw-hewn logs with half-dovetail corner notching and rests on a nonhistoric concrete foundation added in the 1960s and covered with rough sawn boards to conceal the concrete. Chinking between logs is wood branches and splinters covered with plaster. The roof is of moderate pitch and covered with cedar shingles painted dark green.

The porch is log and plank construction resting on a concrete foundation. The original porch roof supports were stripped poles from local trees that were painted white (see historic photo from 1937). These were replaced in the late 1970s by 8x8 inch square pine lumber.

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The log cabin has two doors, one on the front and one in the rear. Both doors provide access to the kitchen/living area. The front door is paneled without glazing; the back door is paneled with glazing in the top section. The cabin has four windows: two on the front, one the north end, and one on the back side of the bedroom. All windows are double hung, measuring 75 x 130 centimeters, with two panes side-by-side in each sash. Window and door frames, jambs, and sills are milled wood. The casings are 1x4 inch pine. Each window has shutters made from 1x4 inch planks. The internally placed chimney is made of yellow brick and measures 30 centimeters square.

Additional exterior finishing details include plank facing of the porch and cabin foundation, and drop siding on the triangular areas under the gables. Finish work under the eaves was done with the same material as the interior finish: a two inch, beveled siding or paneling with a false center joint bevel.

The log cabin has had routine maintenance and some more extensive stabilization since it was constructed. Routine maintenance has usually included reinking with a mix of portland cement, sand, and lime, as well as the treatment of the roof with an oil-based mix. Occasional painting of the interior, window frames, and end gables has also been done. More extensive stabilization has included the addition of the concrete foundation to lift the cabin's sill logs off the ground and away from ground moisture. Additionally, the original front porch log columns were replaced in the late 1970s with 8x8 inch square posts. In 1988, a new shingle roof, similar to the original, was installed, the cabin was completely reinked, two rotten logs were replaced on the south end, epoxies were injected into other rotten cavities in logs, and interior roof trusses were added to guard against potential structural collapse. All work in the last decade has been done with an eye for historic authenticity or compatibility.

The interior of the cabin is composed of two rooms: a kitchen/living room measuring 4.5 x 5 meters, and a bedroom that is 3.4 x 5 meters. The rooms are connected by a single doorway. The floors are sawn pine planks. The walls and ceiling are covered with the beveled paneling with false center joint bevel hung vertically on outside walls and horizontally on the interior dividing wall. The kitchen/living room has a wood burning kitchen stove, ceramic sink, and built-in closet made of 1x4 inch planks. The kitchen area is painted white and the floor is covered with linoleum. The bedroom has a built-in closet and a small gas stove. The bedroom walls are stained with dark clear stain and varnished. Moveable interior furnishings are a wooden kitchen table, a wood and metal pie safe cabinet, a couch, two single beds and a dresser. The interior wall finishing appears to related to the later period of construction at the site (late 1930s) rather than the first decade of this century.

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Outbuildings

The two contributory outbuildings, the electrical generator shed and the horse barn, date to the 1937-1939 period and are associated with the Forest Nursery period.

The electrical generator shed is of frame construction and has a concrete slab foundation. It measures 1.5 x 2.0 meters and is finished with tongue-and-groove planking with beveled edges. There is one fixed, six pane window and a paneled door. The structure is painted white with dark green trim.

The generator shed contains its original generating machinery including a water driven 15 CFS Pelton turbine to drive a Westinghouse 120 volt 5.2 Amp AC/DC generator. A dam was built upstream just off the property and underground piping was laid to divert the water to the generator shed. Water was fed through a firehouse-like nozzle, from which it emerged at very high velocity and hit the Pelton wheel which is fitted with blades in the shape of twin cups. The jet of water, pointed symmetrically to the middle ridge of the blades, split into halves, each of which ran smoothly along the walls of the cups and discharged at a much lower velocity. The force of the water on the cups turned the wheel maximizing the capture of kinetic energy in the water. A modern Pelton wheel has a maximum efficiency of about 80% for the conversion of potential energy to useful work. A Westinghouse rectifier is also housed in the shed. All of this machinery is very clean and probably could be put back into operation without much effort. It all dates from the mid 1930s and is a good example of a small, though sophisticated, rural electrification system.

Other elements of the electrical generating system include the dam, conduit/penstock and valves. All of the conduit/penstock elements are below grade and the dam has been breached, therefore, these elements are considered noncontributory.

The horse barn follows the Forest Service standard plan (Plan R-4 #12) for a six horse barn.<sup>2</sup> The barn measures 6.1 x 9.2 meters and is of frame construction on a concrete foundation. The exterior is drop siding painted green with white trim. The interior is oil-coated natural wood. The structure is in very good condition.

A noncontributory CCC-period tack/paint shed was moved to the Tony Grove site from the Farmington Guard Station in Farmington, Utah, during the summer of 1989. It is contemporaneous and stylistically equal to the other CCC-period buildings on the site and uses materials and construction techniques identical to the other

  X   See continuation sheet

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<sup>2</sup>Original plans available with the U.S. Forest Service Regional Office, Ogden, Utah.

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CCC-period Tony Grove structures. The tack/paint shed was placed at the exact location of a similar structure which was reportedly removed during the 1950s. Its addition recreates a situation more like the CCC period of use.

The outhouse is also noncontributory, having been installed about 15 years ago. It is constructed of similar materials as the other buildings in the district, and appears to have been moved around the property. The horse loading dock, fences and corral all appear to be nonhistoric. All are constructed of historically or stylistically appropriate materials, but are noncontributory. Several nonhistoric and noncontributory remote weather stations have been placed on the site.

Site Features

West of the log cabin and generator shed are a number of large conifers, planted in rows, which are the mature remnants of early nursery plantings. These appear to be the only remaining nursery stock and are contributory to the significance of the district.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  
\_\_\_ nationally      \_\_\_ statewide      X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria    X A    \_\_\_ B    X C    \_\_\_ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    \_\_\_ E    \_\_\_ F    \_\_\_ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>c. 1907-1936</u>	<u>c. 1907</u>
<u>CONSERVATION</u>	<u>late 1930s</u>	<u>1936</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	_____
_____	<u>N/A</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Significant Person

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>N/A</u>	<u>U.S. Forest Service</u>
	<u>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</u>

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Tony Grove Ranger Station is significant for both its historical associations and its architecture. The cabin was one of the first Forest Service facilities constructed in the Cache County area. The Forest Service presence was important in this mountainous region, especially in conjunction with the School of Forestry at Utah Agricultural College in Logan, which shared the Tony Grove facility for many years. The cabin is architecturally significant as an excellent example of an early twentieth century log cabin. Its saw-hewn logs and half-dovetail notching exhibit a level of craftsmanship unmatched by other extant cabins of the period in this area.

The Tony Grove complex was expanded by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s as its focus was shifted to providing nursery stock for forests throughout Utah and Idaho. It is one of only two major nurseries developed in Utah by the Forest Service. The barn and generator shed are good examples of CCC architecture, though their significance in the broader context of CCC architecture is difficult to assess at this point without a more complete survey of CCC buildings.

Historical significance relates to both its beginning as an early Forest Service facility, and later, as a Forest Nursery with connections to the CCC programs. There are significant architectural elements from both of these historic periods: the log cabin from the early Forest Service period and the frame structures from the Forest Nursery/CCC period, as well as the remnant nursery stock.

Early 1900s

The Tony Grove site was used prior to 1905 as a sheep dip and gathering area by local herders. After the creation of the Forest Reserve System the property came under federal administration. (The National Forest System was created by the Organic Act/a.k.a. Sundry Civil Services Act of 1897.<sup>1</sup>) A 1907 map shows that the site was known as the Tony Grove Ranger District office by that time.

The cabin was built c. 1907 for use by the District Ranger. It is significant as a unique example of log architecture for the local area. Though a comprehensive

X See continuation sheet

<sup>1</sup>Steen, Harold K., The U.S. Forest Service: A History, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1976, p. 324-325.

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survey of log buildings in northern Utah has not yet been completed, initial findings indicate that few cabins from this period survive and most were built of unhewn logs with saddle notching. None are as well preserved, and none are currently on the National Register. The site is also historically significant as a very early example of a burgeoning national conservation ethic in the late 19th and 20th centuries that coincided with the philosophies and administrations of Theodore Roosevelt.

The log construction is exemplary in quality. The technique of construction, saw-hewn with half-dovetail notching, is a form that is not uncommon for this late 19th/early 20th century period in the intermountain region, but does represent additional effort as compared to the more common unhewn, saddle notched log construction. The cabin is a vernacular expression of the common log building, in that it has individual variation within prescribed traditions and is absent of overt ornamentation<sup>3</sup>. Though the architect/builder remains unknown from searches through Forest Service files and other efforts, local residents were likely responsible. Improvements and renovations to the building during the 1930s, and later maintenance efforts, are unobtrusive and do not detract from the original construction.

The Late 1930s

The second significant use of the site was as a Forest Nursery during a period when the Great Depression crippled America's economy. This late 1930s period also constitutes the second period of significance. Massive public works were implemented to employ thousands and rejuvenate overlogged and mismanaged public lands. The Tony Grove Nursery was established in 1936 with the plan of producing over 2 million seedlings to revegetate Utah and Idaho National Forests.

By 1939, using seed from several forests in Region IV, a million and half seedlings were started at the Tony Grove Nursery, and by 1942, nursery stock, valued at \$17,954, was delivered to the School of Forestry at Utah State Agricultural College and fourteen Region IV Forests<sup>4</sup>. This effort was coordinated with the Civilian Conservation Corps which provided labor for the construction of outbuildings and in nursery operations. The CCC also provided labor to improve the site's water and drainage systems. Other than a nursery in Little Cottonwood Canyon on the Wasatch Front, and an attempt in 1907 with an "enclosed nursery" up the left

  X   See continuation sheet

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<sup>3</sup>Wilson, Mary, Log Cabin Studies, Cultural Resource Report No. 9, U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, 1984.

<sup>4</sup>Peterson, Charles S. and Linda E. Speth, A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1980.



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hand fork of Blacksmith Fork Canyon,<sup>5</sup> the Tony Grove Nursery was the only Forest Service Nursery in the northern Utah area. It maintained close ties with Utah Agricultural College (now, Utah State University). College students still receive training in elementary Forestry at the site and on adjacent forested lands. Some nursery operations continued into the 1950s, when the tasks were transferred to Idaho. The contribution that the Tony Grove Nursery made to reforestation and conservation was significant.

The six horse barn was constructed in the late 1930s and is an example of CCC work. It physically documents the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service with other agencies to establish conservation measures at this time. The barn has not been modified significantly since its construction. The smaller generator shed and the generating equipment are also unmodified. A few CCC structures have been removed from the site, including a Ranger's residence and a large workshop/garage structure. Along with the barn and the generator shed, there are a number of large conifers, planted in rows, which are the mature remnants of early nursery plantings. The trees provided by the nursery included lodgepole pine, blue spruce, Ponderosa pine, and Engelmann spruce.

The buildings which date from the historic period and contribute to the significance of the district are the 1907 cabin, the barn, and the generator shed, the latter two structure were both constructed in the late 1930s. The remnant stands of conifers from the nursery are significant features of historic value.

Noncontributory elements include the outhouse, a modern horse loading ramp with fences, weather station equipment, and a relocated tack/paint shed. The tack/paint shed, though compatible in construction and period, is not original to the site. It was moved in 1989 from the Farmington Guard Station in Farmington, Utah, as part of a Memorandum of Understanding between Utah SHPO, the Forest Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It had been scheduled for removal and/or loss from federal ownership, and its preservation at Tony Grove was clearly in keeping with the historic character of the site. It is located on the same site as a previously removed CCC structure of similar scale.

Today the site continues to be used as a seasonal administrative site and retains the character and integrity of its past historic missions. The site's location near U.S. Highway 89 gives it an accessible location for potential use as an interpretive site to explain National Forest history and modern multiple use concepts as well as the history of the Tony Grove Ranger Station.

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<sup>5</sup>The Forest Service facility at this location is mentioned in a 1907 newspaper article in the local Logan newspaper. See "Forest Reserve Notes," The Journal, May 28, 1907, p.1.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Peterson, Charles S. and Linda E. Speth, A History of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1980.

Peterson, Charles S. and Linda E. Speth, Administrative and Personnel on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, from Journal of Forest History, 26:1, 1982.

Steen, Harold K., The U.S. Forest Service: A History, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1976.

Wilson, Mary, Log Cabin Studies, Cultural Resource Report No. 9, U.S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, 1984.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- \_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- \_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register
- \_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- \_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark
- \_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- \_\_\_ State historic preservation office
- \_\_\_ Other State agency
- X Federal agency
- \_\_\_ Local government
- \_\_\_ University
- \_\_\_ Other

Specify repository:

Wasatch-Cache National Forest  
Salt Lake City, Utah

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 13.7 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/5/2/8/2/4</u>	<u>4/6/3/7/0/6/5</u>	B	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/5/3/2/1/4</u>	<u>4/6/3/7/0/9/9</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/5/3/1/5/3</u>	<u>4/6/3/6/9/3/2</u>	D	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/5/2/8/2/4</u>	<u>4/6/3/6/9/3/8</u>

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

## Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel is located in the SW 1/4, NW 1/4 of unsurveyed Section 12, Township 13 North, Range 3 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, Cache County, Utah being more particularly described as below:

Beginning at a fence corner which bears S 33 degrees 21' W, 8629.7 fee from the corner of Townships 13 and 14 North, Ranges 3 and 4 East, U. S. Forest Reserve Boundary Post No. 70; thence along the fenceline S 9 degrees 21' E, 235.3 feet; thence S 36 degrees 38' W, 396.2 fee; thence N 89 degrees 11' W, 1078.2 feet; thence N 0 degrees 24' W, 413.6 fee; thence N 84 degrees 35' E, 1284.8 feet to the point of the beginning.

Latitude 41 degrees 54'05", Longitude 111 degrees 33' 55"

(Surveyed in July 1989 by Forest Service surveyor, Sandy Lewis. Survey completed October 1991 by Kent Miller, licensed by the State of Utah.)

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

## Boundary Justification

District is defined by historic fence locations and existing roads, pasture and the Tony Grove Creek.

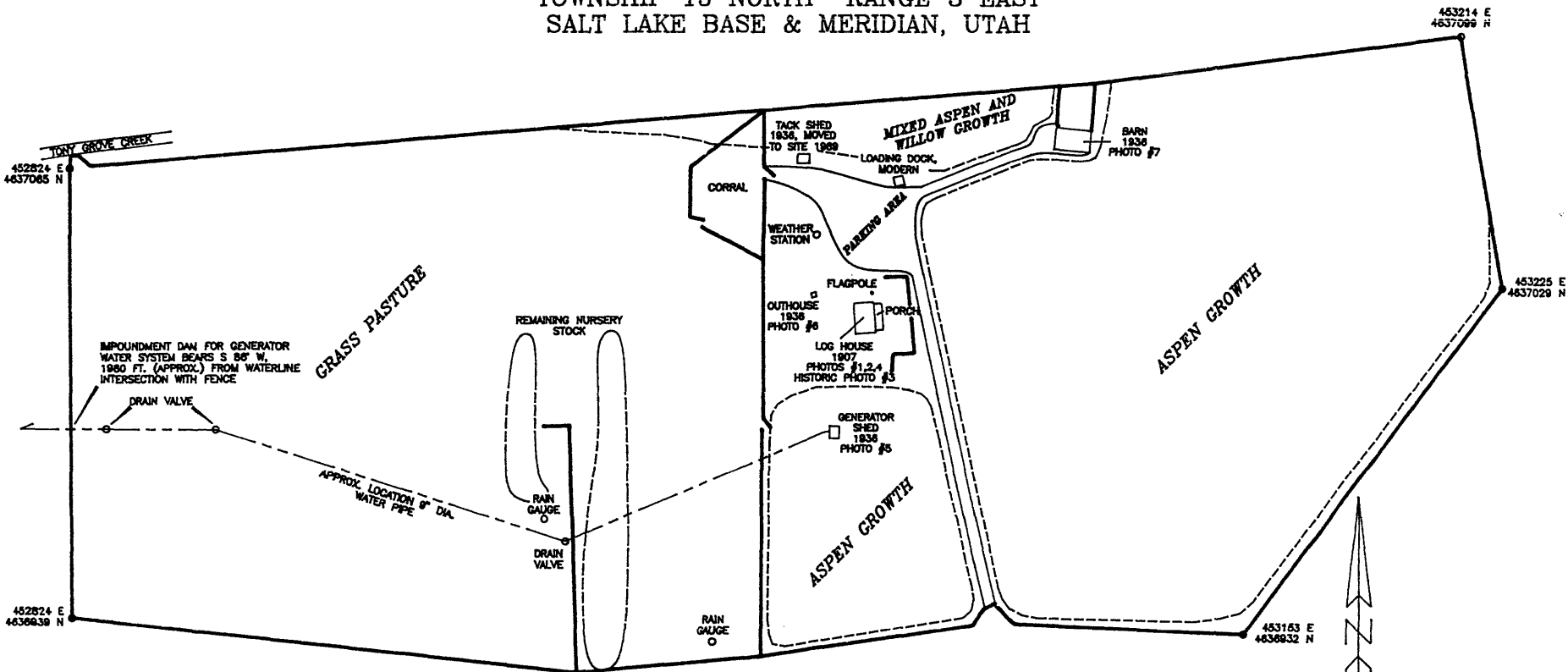
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eva Jensen and Monson Shaver, Archeology Technicians; and Tom Scott, Forest Archeologist  
organization Wasatch-Cache National Forest date November 1991  
street & number Federal Building, 125 South State Street telephone (801) 524-6333  
city or town Salt Lake City state Utah zip code 84138

# TONY GROVE ADMINISTRATION SITE

UNSURVEYED NE1/4 SECTION 11, NW1/4 SECTION 12  
TOWNSHIP 13 NORTH RANGE 3 EAST  
SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN, UTAH



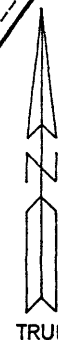
## NOTES

COORDINATE VALUES AT MAJOR FENCE INTERSECTION CORNERS ARE UTM, ZONE 12, NAD 27, DETERMINED BY SURVEY TIE TO THE NE SECTION CORNER OF SECTION 6, T.13 N., R.4 E., S.L.B. & M., UTAH, SAID CORNER POSITION CALCULATED FROM 1985 B.L.M. DEPENDENT RESURVEY DATA.

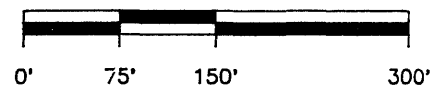
ACREAGE ENCLOSED BY PERIMETER FENCING EQUALS 13.9 ACRES.

## LEGEND

- EXISTING FENCES
- - - APPROX. LOCATION 9" DIA. WATERLINE
- - - - APPROX. VEGETATION BOUNDARIES



SCALE 1" = 150'



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**PHOTOGRAPH LABELS**

Photo No. 1

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: E. Jensen and T. Scott
4. 25 September 1987
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Log cabin structure, east elevation (camera facing west)
7. Photo No. 1

Photo No. 2

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: E. Jensen and T. Scott
4. 25 September 1987
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Log cabin, southwest corner notch detail (camera facing northeast)
7. Photo No. 2

Photo No. 3

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. ca. 1937
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Log cabin -- note historic porch (camera facing southwest)
7. Photo No. 3

Photo No. 4

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: E. Jensen and T. Scott
4. 25 September 1987
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Log cabin, west elevation (camera facing east)
7. Photo No. 4

Photo No. 5

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: E. Jensen and T. Scott
4. 25 September 1987
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Generator shed, view from southwest (camera facing northeast)
7. Photo No. 5

Photo No. 6

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: E. Jensen and T. Scott
4. 25 September 1987
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Frame outhouse, view from southwest (camera facing northeast)
7. Photo No. 6

Photo No. 7

1. Tony Grove Ranger Station Historic District
2. Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: E. Jensen and T. Scott
4. 25 September 1987
5. Negative on file at Weber State University, USFS Archeology Lab
6. Frame barn, view from southwest (camera facing northeast)
7. Photo No. 7