

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1776

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District
other names/site number Atlanta Guard Station

2. Location

street & number Boise National Forest N/A not for publication
city or town Atlanta N/A vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Elmore code 039 zip code 83601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth C. Reid 22 Nov 02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

K. G. Reid 11/26/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
USDA FOREST SERVICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Edgar R. Ball 1/23/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested Other State agency
- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

CONSERVATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1930-1942

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

USDA Forest Service (designer)

Civilian Conservation Corps (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 24 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas W. Dodd, Consulting Historian
organization _____ date 12/10/93
street & number 6750 El Colegio Rd. #326 telephone (805) 562-6949
city or town Goleta state CA zip code 93117

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name USDA Forest Service, Boise National Forest
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state ____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

County and State Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho

Description

The Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District consists of ten buildings situated on 24 acres of land on a terrace approximately 1,00 feet south of the Middle Fork Boise River. Originally the headquarters of the Boise National Forest's Atlanta Ranger District, the Station is now used by the Boise National Forest as a base for work crews, a recreation rental cabin, and housing for the recreation cabin volunteer.

The grounds: The Ranger Station was withdrawn from the public domain by the General Land Office Commissioner in 1909. The site around the Ranger Station has been leveled. A low, stone retaining wall visible north of the ranger's dwelling indicates that Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees expended some effort in preparing the site for construction. Grass lawns have been planted around the ranger's dwelling, garage, office/bedroom, and guard's dwelling. Foundation plantings of annual flowers and lilac bushes ornament the ranger's dwelling. A flagpole marks the entrance to the ranger's front walk.

The entire compound and pastures are enclosed by a rail fence. Much of the unlandscaped portion of the grounds remain in pasture for Forest Service livestock, as they have since the Station's establishment. The Station's uplands remain in sagebrush, Douglas fr, and ponderosa and lodge pole pine, while the areas along watercourses grow thick with willows.

Ranger's Dwelling (Building No. 1101): Originally built in 1933 as a standard, two-room, rectangular-plan R4-7 guard station dwelling, the ranger's house burned during the winter of 1936. The current dwelling, an identical R4-7, replaced it in 1937, and was subsequently altered in 1941 by the addition of a two-room wing on the north elevation, creating a T-plan.

Built on a concrete foundation over a basement, the wood-frame dwelling has a concrete slab porch deck on the west elevation. With its three square pillars surmounted by a plain frieze panel, the porch spans the entire width of the gable end and constitutes the building's dominant visual element. False-beveled drop siding, each board milled to resemble two narrow clapboards, clad the exterior surfaces. Corner boards define the edges of the exterior walls. Four-over-four, double-hung sash windows with plain surrounds, grouped in bays of two or three, constitute the primary fenestration. These windows were a result of the 1941-42 remodeling and replaced the paired, six-pane sliding windows of the R4-7 plan. Three-pane hopper windows, set into the foundation, light the basement. Atop the building is an intersecting gabled roof with ridge boards, wood shingles, and exposed rafters. Like nearly all the other roofs at the Atlanta Ranger Station, this dwelling's roof has a steep pitch of 45 degrees, to shed the high-country winter's heavy loads of snow. A brick interior chimney rises from the center of the dwelling. The dwelling is painted white, with a wood shingle roof stained green, and green window trim, in accordance with the 1935 Building Construction Manual. From the exterior, it looks as it did in 1942.

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Inside, the building has a living room/office and kitchen in the original structure, and a bedroom and bathroom in the addition. Remodeling during the 1950s removed the walls between the kitchen and living room to open the floor plan, and changed the kitchen counters and cabinets, but the interior retains its original wood floors and painted fiberboard walls.

Built to house the Atlanta District Ranger and his family, the house later became the quarters of the Fire Control Officer after the district headquarters moved to Dutch Creek Ranger Station about 1960. Today, the ranger's dwelling houses a volunteer who maintains the Idaho City Ranger District's recreational rental cabins.

Ranger's Woodshed (Building No. 1612): This woodshed (1939), linked to the ranger dwelling's back door by a narrow concrete walk, was built on the R4-66 standard plan. It has a concrete foundation, earthen floor, wood-frame construction clad with false-beveled, drop siding and corner boards, and a standard-pitched, gabled wood shingle roof with ridge boards and exposed rafters. A wide, brace door in the gable end of the north elevation offers access to the shed, while a six-pane fixed window provides light from the east wall.

The woodshed is painted white with a green-stained roof and appears as it did in 1939.

Two-Car Garage (Building No. 1392): This R4-20 two-car garage, built in 1933 on a rectangular plan, has a concrete foundation and floor, wood-frame construction, and a steeply pitched, gabled roof with ridge boards, wood shingles, and exposed rafters. The exterior walls are clad with wooden, false-beveled drop siding with corner boards. Six-pane, casement windows with simple surrounds constitute the fenestration. A five-panel door on the north elevation affords access, while two large sliding garage doors, with four cross-bucks each, allow entry for vehicles. A grease pit and storage cabinets, all original, remain inside. A floodlight hangs over the doors on the eastern gable end, while a non-historic stovepipe emerges from the wall in the western gable end. The garage is painted white with green window trim and a green-stained roof. During the historic period, the crossbucks were painted green rather than the current white. The building continues in its original uses today--as a garage, storeroom, and shop--and has suffered but few alterations to its historical character.

Office and Bedroom (Building No. 1124): Built in 1933, this one-story rectangular R4-51 office and bedroom provided office space and sleeping quarters for a forest guard. The office is built on a concrete foundation, has wood-frame construction, and a steeply pitched, gabled roof with ridge boards, wood shingles, and exposed rafters. A brick interior chimney pierces the roof on the north elevation. The walls are clad with wooden false-beveled drop siding with cornerboards. A full-width porch with three square pillars dominates the front, eastern gable end. Tongue-in-groove floorboards form the deck of the porch. A screened, four-panel, three-pane front door offers access to the office portion of the building. The building is fenestrated with screened six-over-six,

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Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

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double-hung sash windows with simple surrounds. Gable ends are penetrated by a triangular, louvered vent. The rear porch, on the west elevation, has been enclosed with plywood and beveled ceiling boards to house an indoor bathroom. A wood-framed sliding window has been installed on the south elevation of the former porch. The building is painted white with green window trim and a green-stained roof. With the exception of the rear porch enclosure, the building appears as it did in 1933.

The interior was modernized in the 1950s, when the woodstove, folding table/cupboard, and telephone stand were removed. This building became a bunkhouse for field crews and is now a recreational rental cabin: the office area is a bedroom and the former bedroom serves as the kitchen, while the rear porch is now the bathroom. The original fiberboard walls remain, but the wood floors have been covered with linoleum.

Single Unit Latrine (Building No. T-1): This latrine serves the garage (1392) and office/bedroom (1124) buildings. Built on the standard R4-70 plan, this wood-framed privy has a steeply pitched, gabled roof with ridge boards, wood shingles, exposed rafters, and narrow bargeboards. The walls are clad with wooden, false-beveled drop siding with corner boards. The small, square building sits on a concrete foundation. Two diamond-shaped vents in the side walls provide ventilation, as does a triangular vent in the gable above the five-panel door. The door has a simple surround. Inside, the latrine appears to retain its original wooden seat. The latrine is painted white with a green-stained roof and appears as it did when constructed in 1933.

Dwelling (Building No. 1102): This R4-7 dwelling, built in 1934, is exemplary of the most popular guard station plans on the Boise National Forest. It is a one-story, rectangular building on a concrete foundation with wood-frame construction and a steeply pitched, gabled roof with ridge boards, wood shingles, and exposed rafters. It has a porch similar to the R4-51 in design and materials, but is slightly wider. The walls are clad in wooden, false-beveled drop siding with corner boards. Pairs of six-pane sliding windows, with simple surrounds, provide light and ventilation. Gable ends are penetrated by a triangular, louvered vent. A brick, interior chimney rises from the roof on the north elevation. A rear addition, which runs the width of the west elevation, has been built on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior treatments of false-beveled siding, cornerboards, wood shingle roofing, and exposed rafters have all been replicated, and the effect is sympathetic to the building's character. A vertical board covering the joint between the siding on the new and old parts of the building clearly demarcates the addition. The dwelling is painted white with green window trim and a green-stained roof. With the exception of the rear addition, the building's appearance is essentially unchanged from 1934.

Inside, in 1956, the wall between the living room and kitchen was removed, and new kitchen cabinets, counters, and a linoleum floor were installed. Original features such as the folding table/cupboard, woodstove, and telephone stand were removed during the remodeling. Originally

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Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

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a forest guard/assistant ranger's dwelling, the building was converted to a bunkhouse for field crews. An interior bathroom was also installed.

Single Unit Latrine (Building No. T-2): This latrine served the guard dwelling (1102). Built on the standard R4-70 plan, this wood-framed privy has a steeply pitched, gabled roof with ridge boards, wood shingles, exposed rafters, and narrow bargeboards. The walls are clad with wooden channel-grooved beveled siding with corner boards. The small, square building sits on a concrete foundation. Two diamond-shaped vents in the side walls provide ventilation, as does a triangular vent in the gable above the five-panel door. The door has a simple surround. Inside, the latrine appears to retain its original wooden seat. The latrine is painted white with a green-stained roof and appears as it did when constructed in 1934.

Ice House/Cellar (Building No. 1445): This 10-foot-by-10-foot icehouse/cellar was built in 1932 to provide food storage for personnel at Atlanta Ranger Station. It is not built to a standard plan and is smaller than the R4-63 icehouse. Built on a concrete foundation, the icehouse is a one-and-one-half-story building with a steeply pitched, gabled roof. Double-wall construction, with an insulating layer in between, maintained a low temperature inside.

The roof has ridge boards, exposed rafters, narrow bargeboards, and is covered with wood shingles. The exterior is clad with channel-grooved beveled wooden siding with corner boards. A small door, clad in beveled siding and located in the gable, allows ventilation. Entry to the main storage area of the icehouse is provided by a double-door arrangement which improves the building's insulation. The exterior door is insulated. Both exterior doors have simple surrounds. The cellar is currently used to store food and beverages as part of the Atlanta Guard Station's fire cache. The icehouse is painted white with a green-stained roof and appears as it did when constructed.

Gas House (Building No. 1439): The gashouse, currently used to store fuel and oil, appears to have originally been the tool storeroom indicated on the 1939 Improvement Plan. It has been moved a few yards to the northwest and now stands at the end of the driveway, where the R4-33 Shop and Storehouse building stood. This building was built in 1930 and is not an example of the Region Four standard plans. It was incorporated into the CCC-built Atlanta Ranger Station compound in 1933. The gashouse is a one-story, rectangular building with a steeply pitched, gabled roof. The roof has ridge boards, exposed rafters and wood shingles. It has a concrete foundation, and its wood-framed walls are clad with channel-grooved beveled siding with corner boards. The five-panel door with a plain surround in the side wall on the south elevation has been reinforced with sheet metal over the bottom panel. A six-pane casement window in the west gable and the pair of six-pane sliding windows on the north elevation all have plain surrounds. The gashouse is painted white with green window trim and a green-stained roof.

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Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

County and State Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho

Barn (Building No. 1331): The four-horse barn (R4-11), built in 1933-34, housed the saddle stock used by the ranger and forest guards in patrolling their backcountry district. Pack strings also supplied the district's fire lookouts. The one-and-one-half-story, rectangular barn has a concrete foundation, wood-framed construction, false-beveled wooden siding with corner boards, and a steeply pitched, gabled roof with ridge boards and exposed rafters, covered by wood shingles. The sliding two-panel/cross-buck doors with concrete ramps on the south, west, and north elevations give access to the pasture and corral. The hayloft doors are each one panel, with plain surrounds. The remnants of a hay hoist are located in the gable of the south elevation. Two pairs of four-pane casement windows fenestrate the west elevation, while five four-pane casement windows provide light on the east elevation. The south elevation has one four-pane casement window, and a pair of them in the north elevation gable illuminate the hayloft. All have plain surrounds. The barn is painted white with green window trim and a green-stained roof. During the historic period, the cross-bucks on the sliding doors were painted green, rather than the present white.

Inside, the barn has four stalls, tack storage, and a rodent-proof feed room. A ladder leads through a crawlspace to the hayloft, which presently houses a fire cache, rather than hay. The barn's interior is in excellent condition. With no significant alterations (other than an easily removed windsock mounted on the gable of the south elevation), the barn has maintained its historical integrity.

Other Structures: The Atlanta Ranger Station also includes driveways, walkways, and fences, as shown on Map 1. The only major change from the 1939 Improvement Plan map is the elimination of the circular drive in the center of the compound. Years of use have formed one large parking area. The pasture fences have been repaired and replaced in the course of routine maintenance. The present fences are of post-and-rail construction. A concrete pad with a metal lid indicates the location of the Station's well, just south of the ranger's dwelling. A stone retaining wall lies just inside the fence to the north of the ranger's dwelling.

Some other structures, shown on the 1939 Improvement Plan map, are no longer extant or have been removed from the Station. The R4-33 Storehouse and Shop building, built in the 1930s as part of the compound, was moved to Dutch Creek Ranger Station as part of the transfer of the Atlanta Ranger District headquarters. The tiny gashouse shown in the northwest corner of the compound no longer exists, nor do the R4-66 woodshed (behind the guard dwelling and office buildings) or the R4-70 latrine associated with the ranger's dwelling.

Recent Intrusions: Atlanta Ranger Station has been relatively unmarred by recent intrusions. A unobtrusive helipad occupies part of the pasture northeast of the barn and a wooden walkway extends across the sometime-boggy pasture to provide access. A low-profile grease pit for vehicle maintenance, constructed from railroad ties, is situated just west of the gashouse.

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Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

County and State Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho

Statement of Significance

The Atlanta Ranger Station is significant for its ability to represent the work conducted by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for the USDA Forest Service between 1933 and 1942. It is especially significant to the Boise National Forest as the best preserved and most intact CCC-era ranger station complex administered by the Boise National Forest.

The R4-51 office/bedroom enhances the significance of the Station because few of this type were constructed on the Boise National Forest. Nearly all the structures at the compound today were constructed by the CCC. Only the gashouse and icehouse/cellar are exceptions. Similarly, most of the CCC-era buildings remain, except for the R4-33 storehouse/shop, an R4-66 woodshed, and an R4-70 latrine. The storehouse and shop is extant in its new location at the Dutch Creek Work Center, and the woodshed and latrine are represented by similar surviving structures at the Atlanta compound.

Historical background:

Charles T. Gray, the first ranger appointed to the Boise National Forest, assumed responsibility over the Atlanta Ranger District in 1908 (Smith 1983: 47). In his first season afield, Gray located the Montezuma Ranger Station Administrative Site to replace the earlier Greylock Administrative Site, situated one-and-one-half miles east of Atlanta. The General Land Office approved the withdrawal in 1909. The new site on Montezuma Creek offered more pasture for Forest Service livestock and aided the ranger by placing him nearer the community of Atlanta. Whether Gray erected a structure is unknown. Rangers often made use of existing cabins or other structures, built a new cabin or house, or simply pitched their tent within the boundaries of early ranger station sites (Attebery 1991: 125). These "stations" were often more important for their pastures than their buildings. From Montezuma, Ranger Gray supervised construction of the Boise-Atlanta State Wagon Road up the Middle Fork Boise River. He also located other administrative and recreational sites, inspected homesteads, managed timber sales and grazing permits, and established trails, helping to shape the landscape of the Atlanta District. During the winter, the ranger would join the other forest officers to build stations, roads, telephone lines, and other improvements elsewhere on the Boise and Payette National Forests (Smith 1983: 127).

By 1920, the ranger at Montezuma Creek and his crews had built a wood-framed house with a pyramidal roof for use as a dwelling and office. Locals had for years called the site Atlanta Ranger Station, and the Forest Service made the name change official in 1926. While construction of a toolhouse (later the gashouse), woodshed, and above-ground cellar (icehouse) signaled a small expansion of the Station between 1930 and 1932, the New Deal brought major development. CCC enrollees from Alexander Flats Camp F-175, under the direction of Forest Service employees and Local Experienced Men (LEMs), built several new structures at Atlanta Ranger Station between 1933 and 1934. Among those built were the first ranger's dwelling, a forest guard's dwelling, an

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Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

County and State Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho

office/bedroom, a shop/storeroom, a four-horse barn, a two-car garage, and latrines. Because the Station adjoined the town of Atlanta (a nominally urban area) the Forest Service Building Construction Manual called for frame construction, white painted siding, green trim, and green-stained shingle roofs for the buildings in the compound. The ranger's dwelling burned to the ground on Christmas Eve 1936 and was rebuilt in 1937, and expanded in 1941-42.

Atlanta Ranger Station served as headquarters for the Boise National Forest's Atlanta Ranger District (D-4), until about 1960, when the district headquarters was removed to Dutch Creek Ranger Station, approximately 15 miles down the Middle Fork Boise River. The facility became a guard station at that time and ultimately it became part of the Boise Ranger District (D2) when reorganization eliminated the Atlanta District in 1972. The Boise Ranger District was carved up in 1993, and Atlanta Guard Station came under the jurisdiction of the Idaho City Ranger District (D-3). While the largest Forest Service facility in the area is Dutch Creek Work Center, Atlanta Guard Station remains in use as work station, fire cache, base for field crews, and a jumping-off place for the Sawtooth National Recreation Area's wilderness rangers. The Intermountain Region's new recreation rental cabin program has given a new use to the office/bedroom building at Atlanta, and a volunteer in charge of maintaining nearby rental cabins now resides in the old Atlanta ranger's dwelling.

Historical Significance:

Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District is significant because it represents two important themes in the history of the Boise National Forest: the development and evolution of administrative facilities, and the role of the Civilian Conservation Corps in developing the Forest's administrative capabilities between 1933 and 1942. Idaho had 163 CCC camps--more than any state except California--and Idaho ranked second nationwide in CCC-related investment (Alexander 1987: 104; Schwantes 1991: 204). At the time, the CCC effort represented the largest expenditure of money and manpower by the Forest Service. Within a decade, the agency built new stations--composed of neat and trim architect-designed buildings--to replace the minimal and ramshackle stations designed and built in the previous 20 years by the rangers themselves. With the New Deal's emphasis on conservation and planning, Forest Service staffs found themselves with a larger workload. The new, larger, and more plentiful facilities of the CCC period helped the agency to better carry out their expanding duties.

While the Atlanta Station's icehouse/cellar and gashouse predate the CCC construction period, CCC enrollees built the rest of the buildings. The compound reflects the mandates of the Region 4 Building Construction Manual: the buildings be laid out in an orderly fashion from a surveyed center point, painted uniformly and in accordance with the color scheme prescribed by their setting, and conform with approved building plans. Standard plans helped to reduce building costs, speed construction, and reflect a uniform design that would help project an image of efficiency and permanence to the public.

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During the New Deal period, all ten ranger districts on the Boise National Forest (and parts of the old Payette National Forest that merged with the Boise National Forest in 1944) were served by administrative compounds constructed in whole or in part by CCC crews. Of those, Atlanta Ranger Station is the best remaining example of a New Deal-era Forest Service ranger district headquarters. It represents administrative sites of the 1930-1950 period and reflects the organization and mission of the agency. During the 1930s and 1940s, stations were usually staffed by a seasonal or year-round ranger and a seasonal assistant (Otis, 1986: 201). The Atlanta Ranger Station housed a year-round ranger and his family and a seasonal assistant, characteristic of the Forest Service during the period.

Most district headquarters grew and evolved over the years, as the agency's mission expanded. New buildings were erected to accommodate larger staffs; old buildings were moved, converted, or even torn down as they were no longer needed for their original purposes. Atlanta Ranger Station escaped these changes because it had been "demoted." Dutch Creek Ranger Station became the Atlanta district headquarters around 1960, and funding for new construction and expansion flowed there during the 1960s and 1970s. As a result, Atlanta Ranger Station retained nearly all of its historic buildings, without major character-altering exterior modifications. The buildings--excepting the gashouse--remain in their original positions, reflecting the orderly layout of a New Deal-period administrative site. While the historic buildings have been preserved, no non-historic buildings intrude upon the Station's historic character and scale. Historic photographs, building plans, and maps show the Station's original appearance and confirm that the site retains its historical integrity today. As the best surviving example of a standard-plan, Depression-era ranger station on the Boise National Forest, Atlanta Ranger Station embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." Because of its links to the Civilian Conservation Corps, which transformed the landscape of the public lands between 1933 and 1942, Atlanta Ranger Station "is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." For these two compelling reasons, Atlanta Ranger Station deserves listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Section number 9 Page 1

Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

County and State Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho

Bibliography

Alexander, Thomas G. The Rise of Multiple Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region Four of the Forest Service. FS-399. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987.

Attebery, Jennifer Eastman. Building Idaho: An Architectural History. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1991.

Otis, Alison, William Honey, Thomas Hogg, and Kimberly Lakin. The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps-1933-1942. FS-395. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Schwantes, Carlos. In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991.

Smith, Elizabeth M. History of the Boise National Forest, 1905-1976. Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1983.

USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Boise National Forest. Atlanta Ranger District 5650 (Buildings, Water, and Sanitation) File.

_____. L-Stations-Boise-Montezuma R.S. File.

_____. Improvement Plans, Region Four, Boise National Forest, 1939. Boise National Forest Historical Files, Boise, ID.

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Section number 10 Page 1

Name of Property Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District

County and State Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho

UTM References (con't.)

5. 1/1 6/5/0/8/5/0 4/8/5/1/6/2/0/
Easting Northing

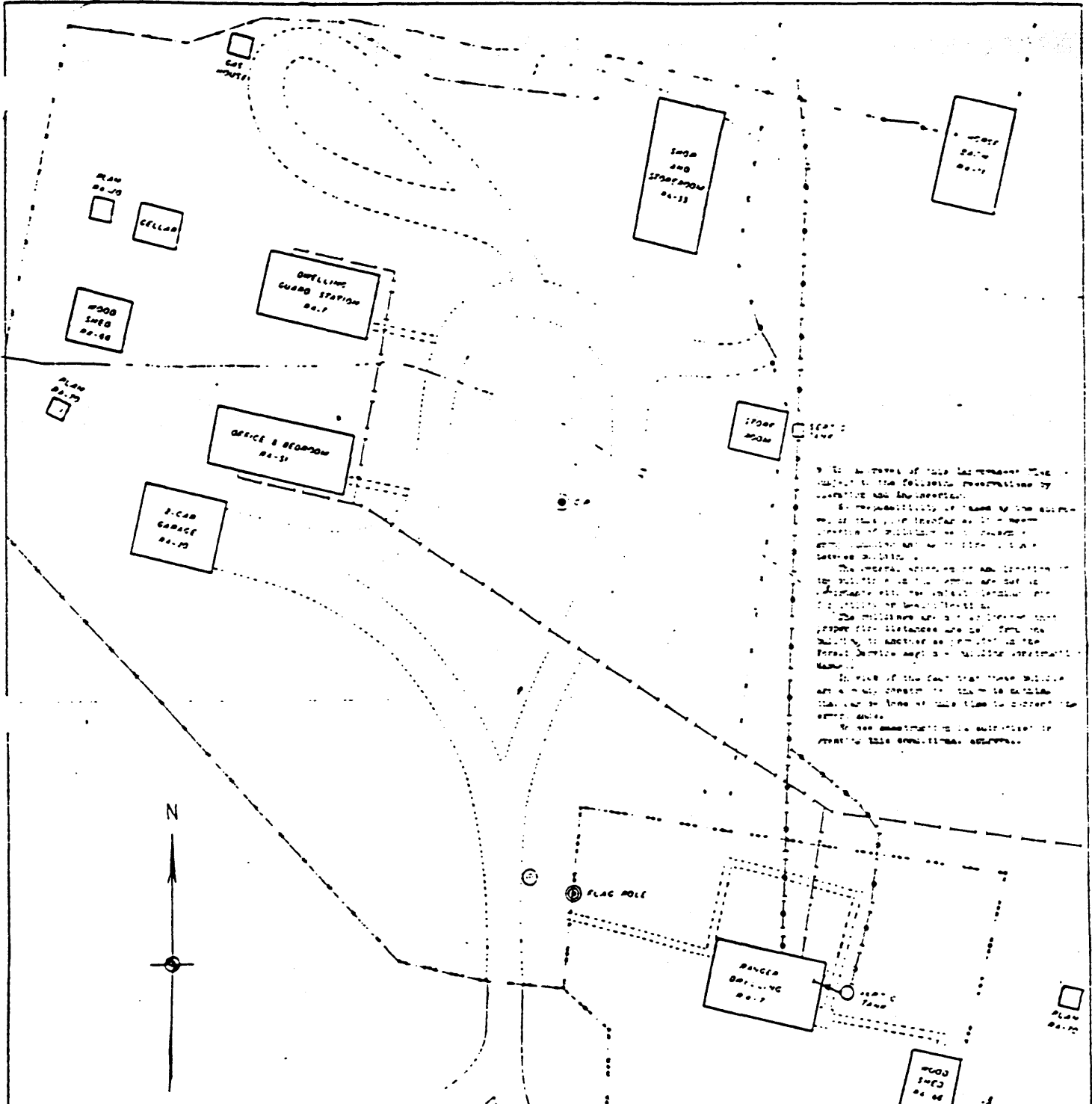
Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by references points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the enclosed Atlanta West, Idaho, USGS Quadrangle map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the nominated property was selected to correspond with the boundaries of the Ranger/Guard Station site as originally established by the Montezuma Ranger Station site in 1909. All historic buildings at the Atlanta Ranger Station Historic District are situated inside this boundary.

MAP 1: 1939 Improvement Plan,
Atlanta Ranger Station



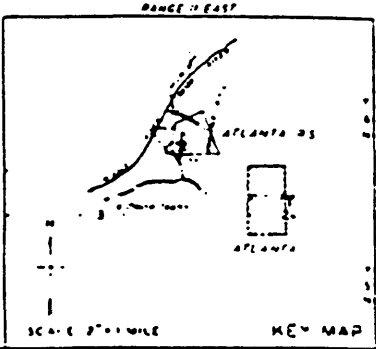
In the interest of this improvement plan... the following reservations by...
 The responsibility of the...
 The general character of the...
 The distances are...
 The...
 In view of the fact that these...
 The...
 The...



CENTRAL POINT BEARINGS

IRON PIPE SET IN GROUND AT EDGE OF DRIVEWAY

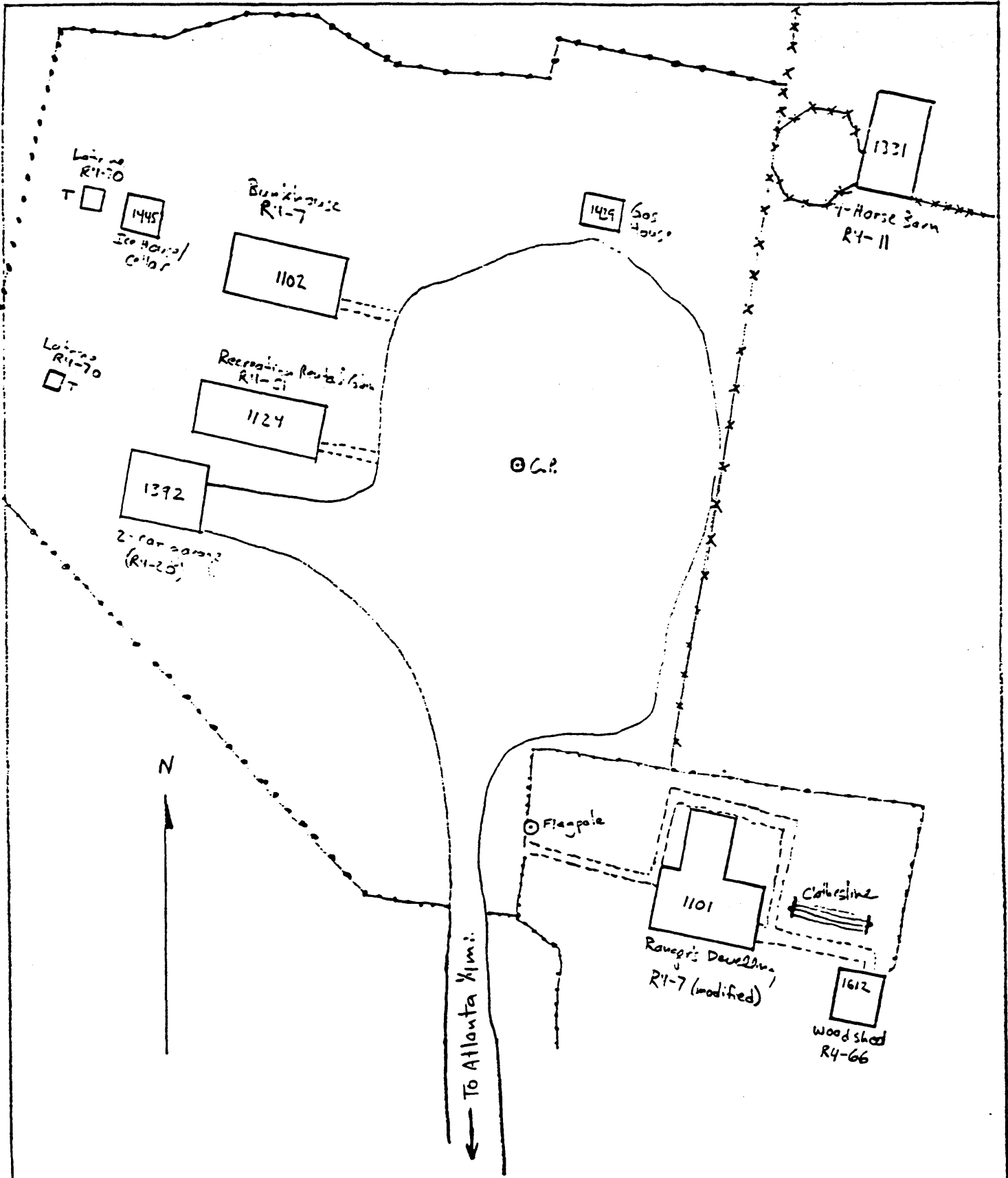
BEARING & DISTANCE TO COR	BUILDING OR OBJECT
N 50° 30' E 478 FT - SE	FOUR HORSE BARN
N 18° 00' E 740 - SW	SHOP & STOREROOM
N 62° 00' E 583 - NW	STOREROOM
N 30° 30' W 169.5 - SE	COMFORT STATION
N 30° 30' W 807 - SW	DWELLING-GUARD STATION
N 75° 00' W 619 - NE	OFFICE & BEDROOM
N 72° 00' W 150 - SE	WOODSHED
N 35° 45' W 150.8 - SE	GAS PUMP SHED
N 36° 00' W 150 - SE	CELLAR
WEST 85 - NE	TWO CAR GARAGE
S 33° 30' E 187 - NW	WOODSHED
S 40° 00' E 200.0 - NE	COMFORT STATION
S 2° 30' E 187.7 - CENTER	FLAG POLE
S 25° 00' E 114.8 - NW	RANGER DWELLING
N 81° 15' E 1850.0 - NW	SEC 7 3/4 RILE B.W.



MAP 1:
IMPROVEMENT PLAN, 1939

ATLANTA RANGER STATION
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

SCALE 1" = 25 FT CONTROL INTERVAL 5 FT
 APPROVED BY: *[Signature]*
 1939
 APPROVED BY: *[Signature]*



MAP 2: Atlanta Guard Station,
1993

Drawn by Douglas W. Dodd