National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Sect	tion number	Page			
		SUPPLE	MENTARY LISTIN	IG RECORD	
	NRIS Reference Nu	ımber:	93000527	Date Listed:	6/10/43
	Pleasant Valley F Property Name	Ranger S	tation		
	Gila AZ County	Z State	e		
	<u>Depression-Era US</u> <u>Arizona MPS</u> Multiple Name	SDA Fore	st Service Adm	inistrative Com	plexes in
	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.				
be	<u>lutouith Alece</u> Signature of the	Keeper		<u>6 1093</u> Date of Actio	on .
;	Amended Items in	Nominat:	ion:		
	Statement of Significance: This property has been evaluated at the statewide level of significance.				
	This information Archeologist with DeBloois, Federal	n the To	nto National Fo	orest, and Evan	I.
•	DISTRIBUTION: National Reg			ination attachm	ent)

NPS form 10-900

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

MAY 1 2 1993

		NATIONAL
1. Name of Property		E. H. S. LOTE IS
historic name Pleasant Valley Ranger Station		
other names/site number Pleasant Valley Admini AR-03-12-05-602	istrative Site; Y	Young Ranger Station;
2. Location		
street & number N/A	/NA/r	ot for publication
city, town Young	/XX/v	icinity
state Arizona code AZ county Gila	code 007	zip code N/A
3. Classification		
Ownership of Property Category of Property	Number of Reso	urces within Property
$ \underline{X} $ private $ \underline{X} $ building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local district	5	buildings
public-State site		sites
	2	1 structures
object		objects
1_1 0	7	1 Total
Name of related multiple property listing:	Number of cont	ributing resources
DEPRESSION-ERA USDA FOREST SERVICE		ed in the National
ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEXES IN ARIZONA	Register None	
4. State/Federal Agency Certification		
As the designated authority under the Nationa		
as amended, I hereby certify that this $ \mathbf{v} $ nom	ination reque	st for determination
of eligibility meets the documentation standa	ırds for register	ing properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meet	s the procedural	and professional
requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In		
dog not meet the National Register criter		
Gran & De Slovis	5	17/03
Signature of certifying official	Date '	
USDA - Forest Service		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
In my opinion, the property meets does n	ot meet the Nati	onal Register
criteria, See continuation, sheet.		1 5 62
luesa & Millian		6-5-92
Signature of certifying official	Date	
Thom Sites		
State Historic Preservation Officer		
5. National Park Service Certification		
I, hereby, certify that this property is:		
Tentered in the National Register.	-100 a -	, 1. 1
	pull	6/10/93
determined eligible for		
the National Register.		
See continuation sheet.		
_determined not eligible for		
the National Register.		
removed from the National	-	
Register.		
other, (explain:)		
Signature of	the Keeper	Date of Action
1		

6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories	Current Functions (enter categories		
from instructions	from instructions)		
GOVERNMENT/Government Office	DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing		
DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing	GOVERNMENT		
GOVERNMENT			
7. Description			
Architectural Classification	Materials enter categories from		
(enter categories from instructions)	instructions)		
Bungalow/Craftsman	foundation CONCRETE		
	walls WOOD/Weatherboard		
	roof ASPHALT		
	other		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The historic Pleasant Valley Ranger Station is located on the edge of the small community of Young, Arizona approximately 20 miles southwest of Payson. adminstrative facility consists of five buildings and three structures: a residence, office, barn, tool shed, utility storage shed, corral, and (2) water storage tanks. All but the corral are considered to be contributing resources within the complex. All but one of the contributing elements date from 1933-1934. The barn is the sole surviving element of the original facilities constructed shortly after the establishment of the Ranger Station in 1908. It is located to the south of the residence within the complex boundaries. While its construction does not relate to the Depression-era, its integrity and continued historic use by the Forest Service as part of the administrative complex justifies its inclusion as a contributor to the The only modern structure that intrudes upon the original setting is the corral. This structure is a replacement for the original corral. Being a recent modification it is considered to be a non-contributing element, however appearance is in keeping with the historic character of the complex. Otherwise the complex is a fine example of a Forest Service administrative complex built during the Depression. The facility retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Setting

The historic Pleasant Valley Ranger Station is located on a small flat in the hills at the southern edge of Pleasant Valley. The area consists of a wide undulating valley surrounded by rugged mountainous terrain. Pleasant Valley Ranger Station is situated at approximately 5300 feet. The vegetation around the administrative site includes Ponderosa pine, juniper, scrub oak, manzanita, and a variety of grasses.

Physical Description

This set of historic buildings consists of a residence, office, barn, tool shed, utility storage, corral, and (2) water storage tanks. All the buildings are considered to be contributors to the complex. The barn is the only surviving structure of the pre-Depression complex of buildings that defined the original ranger station. The barn is located a short distance away and out of sight of the rest of the complex. All other structures that were extant at the site prior to the

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Depression-era have been removed. No buildings that post-date the historic period have been constructed in the property boundaries. The nominated property is a good example of a Forest Service administrative complex built during the Depression-era. It retains all of the buildings and structures constructed during the period of significance in their historic setting with few intrusions or modifications. The office and the dwelling are typical of standard plan constructions. These illustrate Forest Service site layout and administration during the Depression-era. The complex retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The residence at the Pleasant Valley Ranger Station functions today as it was originally intended, as a residence for Forest Service employees. Its design is from standard plan A-5. This is a set of plans for a standard 4 room bungalow type structure. It is built using a balloon frame with horizontal board siding. The floor plan is a massed rectangle with no projections with the exception of a small side porch. This porch is located off the entry to the kitchen at the left rear of the house. The front porch extends the full width of the structure and is supported by four full length square wood posts. Windows throughout the building are double hung sash with six over six lights on the larger windows. The roof is side gabled with a gabled dormer on the center of the front side just below the ridge board. Decorative knee braces are exposed in the gable ends. The building remains relatively unchanged from its historic configuration.

Located across the road that provides vehicular access to the complex is the office. It was built to a B-l (revised) standard plan. This plan called for a two room Bungalow type office building constructed with a balloon frame and finished with horizontal board siding. The revised B-l plan differs from the original B-l plan in that the structure is slightly larger. The floor plan is rectangular with a projecting bath at the center of the front. The roof is cross gabled. Two small entry porches flank the bath. These provide access to the two main rooms of the office. As with the dwelling the porch is supported with square wood posts. The windows are double hung sash with six over one lights. The roof is cross gabled with decorative knee braces exposed at the gable ends. Other than some slight additions to the porch entries there is only one major alteration in the structure. This is the addition of a kitchen to the rear right of the building so that it could be used as a dwelling. The addition was constructed using the same type of construction techniques and materials as in the original part of the building. The result is an addition that is sensitive to the original character of the structure.

A short distance to the south of the residence is the barn. This building is the only surviving element of the original Ranger Station complex. Built around 1918-1920, it conforms most closely to the National Style defined by McAlester and McAlester. It is a one and a half story building of balloon frame construction finished with board and batten siding. The floor plan is rectangular with a corral shade attached to the rear. The roof is side gabled and covered with corrugated

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metal. Front and rear eaves have exposed rafter ends. At the gable ends, the board and batten siding extends to the roof. At the front right of the building is a single bay door built of one by twelve inch planks with diagional bracing. A second story hay door, of identical construction, is located above the bay door. A single pane, fixed window is located at the front left. The left facade has two doors of plank construction. The doors are located at the front and rear corners of the left side. Above the left front door is a second story hay door identical to the one on the front facade. Immediately to the left of the left front door is a single pane, fixed window. The rear has an attached corral shade with board and batten sides and a corrugated shed roof that joins the main section just below the eaves. This shade is open to the corral. The right side of the building has no fenestrations. There have been no apparent alterations to the building.

Three secondary buildings and structures from the Depression-era construction remain at the complex. All appear to have been built to unique plans. The first of these is a utility storage room constructed about fifty feet to the right rear of the dwelling. It has balloon frame construction with horizontal board siding. medium pitched front gabled roof is covered with corrugated metal. The roof is extended to the front of the structure forming a cover for a front porch area. Two full length square wooden posts support the porch roof at the corners. The entrance to the room is through a door located under the porch. The door is built of two by four planks with strap hinges. A second building is a small tool shed built about 100 feet to the south of the office. It is identical to the utility room in construction technique. There is no porch area but a concrete pad extends from the front of the building around the left side. This may be the foundation of an earlier building but no record can be found of any other building having been in the location. The doors are constructed of 1 by 12 inch planks. The concrete water storage tanks, located on the hill to the southwest of the main portion of the complex, form the secondary structures. These consist of two poured concrete above ground tanks in front of a windmill.

Integrity

The historic Pleasant Valley Ranger Station has undergone few alterations since its construction. No exterior changes have been made to the residence. Modification to the office (addition of the ell) appears to have been made shortly after the historic period and was designed to be sensitive to the original character of the building. No exterior changes have been made to the barn, tool shed, utility storage or the water tanks. No modern construction intrudes on the setting of the complex. The complex as a whole posesses integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association is therefore a good representation of a USDA Forest Service adminitrative site from the Depression-era.

8. Statement of Significance		
Certifying official has considered the so other properties:	ignificance of this proposition	•
··		
Applicable National Register Criteria $ \overline{\overline{X}} $	$A = \underline{B} \underline{\overline{X}} C = \underline{D} $	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	A B C D E	F G
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1933-1942	1919 (ca.)
SOCIAL HISTORY		1933
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT		1934
CONSERVATION		
	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person	Architect/Affiliation USDA FOREST SERVICE,	Region 3
N/A	•	Region 3

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

Summary

The historic Pleasant Valley Ranger Station is significant under criterion "A" for its association with the history of the development of the U.S. Forest Service and the Federal response to the Depression in Arizona. It is also significant under criterion "C" because it embodies a distinctive style of architecture developed by the Forest Service during the Depression-era. The Period of Significance dates from 1933, when the first of the Depression-era buildings were constructed, to 1942, corresponding with the end of the Great Depression and the disbanding of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Historic Contexts/Background

Pleasant Valley Administrative Site is significant for its association with the expansion of Forest Service administration from custodial superintendence to active resource management. The construction of the existing set of buildings by crews from the work relief programs reflects the role of the Forest Service in relieving unemployment during the Depression-era. Forest Service design style and philosophy is seen in two ways at the complex. The primary structures built to standard plans reflect the design style and philosophy as expressed by the Regional Office architects who developed the plans. The structures built to unique plans express this same views as interpreted at the Forest and District level (See "Depression-Era USDA Forest Service Administrative Complexes in Arizona Multiple Property Form" for additional information).

In 1908 the lands of the present Pleasant Valley Administrative Site were withdrawn from public use to form the Young Ranger Station. Selection of the station location was made so as to provide pasture and water for Forest Service stock while being somewhat near the local population center. Only the barn remains from the set of buildings constructed for this station. In 1919 the name of the station was changed

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to the Pleasant Valley Ranger Station. It was felt that this name was more descriptive of the station's location at the edge of Pleasant Valley. The early rangers had a wide variety of duties but focused on range and timber management.

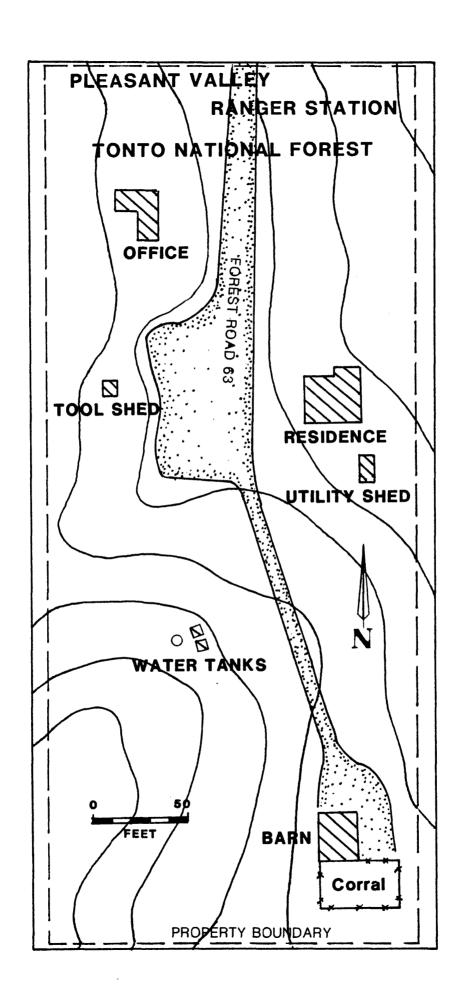
Facility improvements carried out as part of the Depression-era work relief efforts utilized the existing site layout and buildings. The original barn, hay shed, and garage were retained but the original residence was replaced by a new one at the same location. New buildings included an office so that the administrative functions of the station could be removed from the residence, and finally, some secondary outbuildings were added for storage.

From 1908 to the 1960s Pleasant Valley Administrative Site functioned as the Ranger Station for the northeast part of the Tonto National Forest. Over the years all of the original structures except the barn were removed. All but one of the present structures were constructed in 1933 and 1934. The location ceased to be used as a Ranger Station in the 1960s when a new station was built further to the north. Today the complex is used to provide housing for District personnel. The historic Ranger Station is separated from the newer developments by approximately half a mile. Further, the location is screened from these later facilities by hills and vegetation.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:				
10. Geographical Data					
Acreage of property 2 Acres					
C D	Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing Northing				
	See continuation sheet				
·—·					
Verbal Boundary Description					
The northern boundary is a E/W line 70 feet to the north of the office. The southern is a E/W line 50 feet to the south of the barn. The west boundary is a N/S line 40 feet west of the office. The east boundary runs N/S 30 feet east of the dwelling. The boundary of the Pleasant Valley Ranger Station is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying sketch map.					
<u> </u>	See continuation sheet				
Boundary Justification The boundary encompasses all of the buildings historically associated with the Pleasant Valley Ranger Station and its immediate natural surroundings.					
	See continuation sheet				
11. Form Prepared By					
name/title Michael A. Sullivan, Assistant Fores	t Archaeologist				
organization Tonto National Forest	date 15 Feburary 1990				
street & number 2324 E. McDowell Rd.	telephone (602)225-5233				
city or town Phoenix	state AZ zip code 85010				

Forest Service Withdrawal and Historical files, Tonto National Forest, Phoenix, AZ.

Major Bibliographical References



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Photographs Page 1

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS THE SAME FOR ALL PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANYING THIS NOMINATION:

- 1) Pleasant Valley Ranger Station
- 2) Vicinity of Young, Arizona
- 3) J. Scott Wood
- 4) 17 March 1989
- 5) Tonto National Forest, Phoenix, Arizona

INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 6) Facing east, primary elevation of residence
- 7) TNF 8
- 6) Facing southwest, primary elevation of office
- 7) TNF 9
- 6) Facing northwest, side and rear of barn
- 7) TNF 10
- 6) Facing west, primary elevation of tool shed
- 7) TNF 11
- 6) Facing southeast, primary elevation of the utility storage
- 7) TNF 12
- 6) Facing southwest, primary elevation of the water tanks
- 7) TNF 13