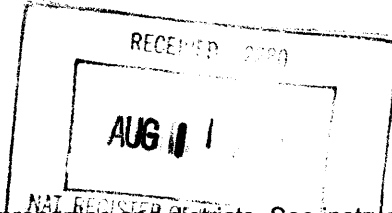


960

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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Hog Park Guard Station

other names/site number 5JA.561

2. Location

street & number N/A [N/A] not for publication

city or town Cowdry [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Jackson code 057 zip code 80434

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Glorianne Cortegesia State Historic Preservation Officer 8/1/03
 Signature of Certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
 State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Jenni L. Lieberman, Heritage Program, Preservation Officer 07/30/03
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Lakewood Colorado
 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 [] See continuation sheet.

Edson W. Beall Signature of the Keeper 9/25/03 Date of Action

Hog Park Guard Station
Name of Property

Jackson County/ Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

3	0	buildings
<hr/>		
0	0	sites
<hr/>		
0	1	structures
<hr/>		
0	0	objects
<hr/>		
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
GOVERNMENT/ government office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/ log cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; CONCRETE
walls WOOD: log
roof WOOD: shake
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hog Park Guard Station
Name of Property

Jackson County/ Colorado
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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.)

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
- 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

Periods of Significance

1910-1953

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
USDA Forest Service- Routt National Forest

Hog Park Guard Station
Name of Property

Jackson County/ Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 347430 4540000
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Bedingfield, Special Projects Archaeologist; Andrew Mueller, Intern

organization USDA Forest Service- Rocky Mountain Region date July 29, 2003

street & number 740 Simms Ave. telephone (303) 275-5051

city or town Golden state CO zip code 80401

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 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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name USDA Forest Service- Routt National Forest

street & number 29587 West U.S. 40, Suite 20 telephone (970) 870-2210

city or town Steamboat Springs state CO zip code 80487

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.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Hog Park Guard Station
Jackson County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS**

The Hog Park Guard Station is situated on the west bank of the Encampment River, two miles east of the Fireline Trail and adjacent to tie-hacking sites that were occupied around 1900-1907. The site lies on a narrow, forested river terrace at an elevation of 8374 feet. The buildings are surrounded by a stand of lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, and Douglas fir. The site is backed to the west by a wooded slope and looks east across the river to a broad, low terrace that supports a moist open meadow of forbs and grasses rimmed by forested mountains. The extant site consists of a log cabin, log storage shed, and a 1930s privy. A barn and footbridge originally at the site are no longer present. The Guard Station is being used as temporary lodging for Forest employees, and is consequently well maintained.

Cabin

The front-gabled one-story log cabin faces north, and terminates the view upon approach. The two-room cabin measures 14'0" x 28' 0" for a total of 392 square feet. The floor to ceiling height is unusually high for a pre-design era United States Forest Service (USFS) administrative building, measuring a full eight feet, with an attic-like crawl space under the gable. Access to the attic is through a wooden door in the ceiling. The walls of the cabin are constructed from round, untreated logs. These logs are square-notched with smooth sawn ends reinforced at the corners with nails, stopping at the eave line. The logs are chinked with a lime, sawdust, and lightweight aggregate mixture held in place by wooden lath strips nailed to the logs. The roof has overhanging eaves with 1"x3" fascia boards and the gable face is covered with painted sawn shake shingles. The rafters are rough sawn 2"x8" on 2' centers, notched at the eaves. The stone foundation was covered with concrete at a later date. The cabin possesses a single interior ridge chimney constructed of brick, covered with a metal cap and pipe. There is one window in each of the east, west, and south walls of the building. These are double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. All windows have 1"x4" casings. There are two doors to the cabin, one in each room, on the north and east walls. The original doors are four panel exterior doors and retain the original hardware. The north door opens onto a one-bay roofed porch, while the east door opens onto a non-original stoop. Modifications to the building include the replacement of the original three-bay porch on the north wall with the current one-bay porch, a radio antenna on the southern wall of the structure, and plasterboard on the interior walls in 1978.

Storage Shed

The one-story storage shed measures 12'0"x18'0" for a total of 216 square feet. This building has been set slightly into the hillside on the south and west sides. Wood shingles cover the side-gabled roof with slightly overhanging eaves. The walls are constructed of round, square notched, unpeeled logs with sawn ends. The logs are chinked with cement. The foundation is stone; however the logs on the uphill side appear to have been laid directly into the dirt. The building possesses two fixed 2/2 windows; one in each of the south and west walls; there are no casings. The board and batten door on the east façade is wood framed, braced on the inside and opens outward. The shed was constructed utilizing similar materials to the cabin; however the finishing details are less refined. The daubing is a harder mixture than was used for the cabin and appears to be from a later era.

Privy

The one-seat privy in the southwestern corner of the site is a replacement for an earlier privy. A pit with lid indicates the location of the original privy. The current building is of frame construction and measures 3'3" x 3'3" for a total of 10.89 square feet. The walls are constructed of horizontal tongue

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
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Jackson County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 2

and "V" groove boards. The front-gabled roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and is covered with wooden shingles. No foundation is present. There are no windows, but the gable end eaves are screened vents. The east side also has a 6"x12" screened vent. A simple wood batten door opens outward. The privy's frame construction indicates that it may have been constructed sometime in the 1930s.

Ellis Trail

Ellis Trail runs through the building complex, and has been recorded as 5JA.545. It is considered to be a non-contributing resource to this complex because its significant period of use predates the construction of the Hog Park Guard Station and it is not historically associated with the Forest Service occupation. Ellis Trail was constructed in 1888 to service various mining communities around Hahn's Peak. Its National Register eligibility has not been determined at this time.

Although archaeological testing has not been performed at the site, the historic use of the site (both before and during Forest Service occupation), the existence of a privy pit and depression adjacent to the current privy, and the lack of surface disturbance increases the probability for the existence of archaeological deposits, which may provide important site information. Future testing of the site is recommended.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Hog Park Guard Station
Jackson County/ Colorado

Section number 7 Page 3

FOOTPRINT- CABIN

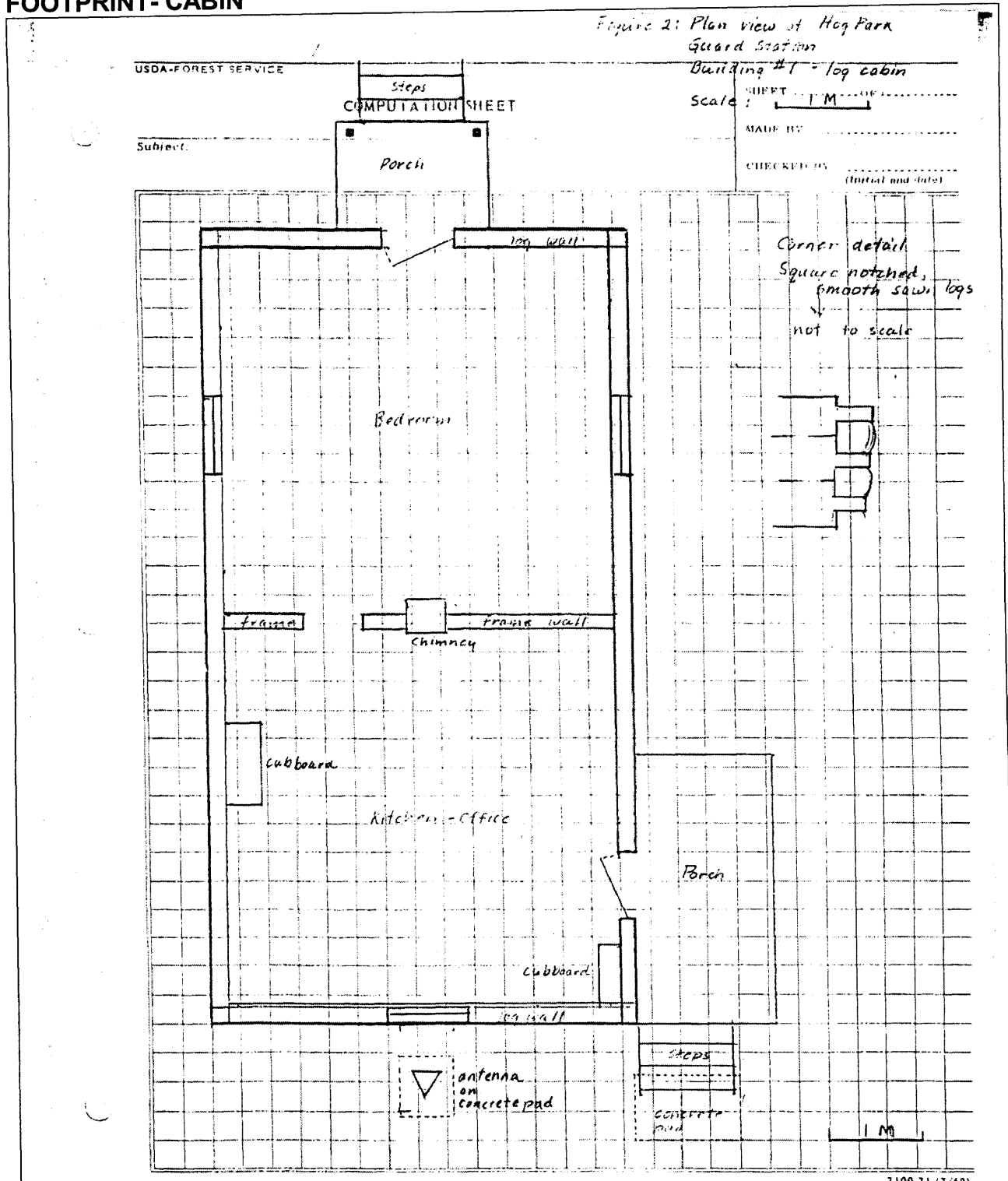


Figure 5: Plan view of the Hog Park Guard Station, Building #1, sketched by Diana S. Mullineaux, 1987.

SITE 5JA561

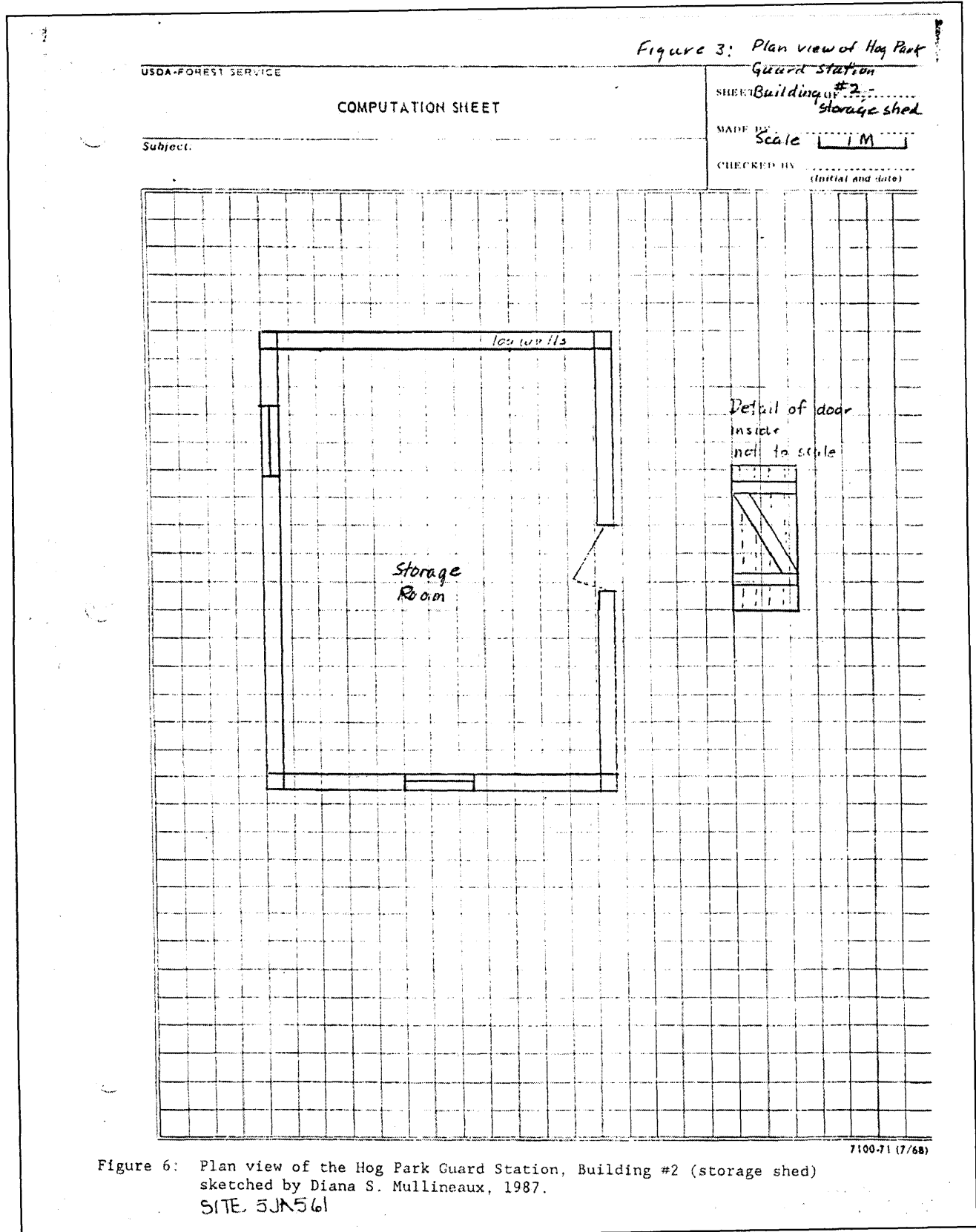
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Hog Park Guard Station
Jackson County/ Colorado

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FOOTPRINT- STORAGE SHED



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**Hog Park Guard Station
Jackson County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 5**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Hog Park Guard Station is significant to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for its association with the administrative development of Rocky Mountain Region (also known as Region 2) of the United States Forest Service (USFS). As a Federal land managing agency, the policies of the USDA Forest Service are rooted in the conservation ethic and its administrative functions are representative of conservation laws, policy, and regulation.

The Hog Park Guard Station is also significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of buildings that typify administrative structures in the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the USDA Forest Service. Hog Park Guard Station is the oldest guard station still standing on the Routt National Forest. There are only eleven examples of the pre-design era of Forest Service construction within Colorado, out of approximately 2500 administrative buildings; two of these Pre-Design complexes are so far deteriorated that they hold no significance whatsoever. Therefore, the well-preserved condition of this Guard Station makes this property stand out above the others.

The cabin and storage shed at the Hog Park Guard Station are significant because they are integrally connected to the conservation mission of the USDA Forest Service and the implementation of its policies, laws, and regulations.

The American Forestry Association, established in 1875 via a resolution supporting timber conservation, urged Congressmen to establish a national forest policy. The result of studies by the Department of Agriculture resulted in the creation of the Division of Forestry in 1881. In 1891 the Forest Reserve Act, a bill that repealed the Timber Culture Act of 1873, was passed. Prior to the end of President Harrison's administration in 1873, five Forest Reserves had been established in Colorado: the White River, Battlement Mesa, Pikes Peak Timberland, Plum Creek Timberland, and the South Platte. Of these Reserves, the last three were established primarily for watershed protection. Timber harvesting and sawmills, cattle grazing, and the construction of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad combined to jeopardize the drainage system in a part of Colorado that had a high population density relative to the rest of the state. The conservation intent of the Forest Reserves largely failed, however. Timber cutting and overgrazing continued mostly unchecked through the turn of the 20th century. The local communities often disliked rangers, in part because most were from the east, but also because they were rarely effective in protecting the reserves from fire (Dana 1956:81-84, 100-107; McCarthy 1976).

The year after the Organic Act of 1897 was passed, authorizing an administrative system for the Division of Forestry, Gifford Pinchot became its leader. That year, eleven Districts (now called Regions) were established. The headquarters for Colorado and Utah was located in Denver. Each District was divided into supervisor districts, and each reserve divided into ranger subdivisions. Rangers were generally furloughed for the winter (e.g., Cayton 1925). Supervisors were demoted to rangers for the winter and occasionally also furloughed. Rangers often lacked basic necessities. "At this time practically no tools were furnished the rangers, there not being more than six shovels and six axes on the whole Battlement Forest Reserve, these being about the extent of the tools furnished for all of the rangers" (Cayton 1925:3-4).

In 1905, when the United States Forest Service was formalized, fifteen Reserves had been established in District No.2 (Region 2), six of which were in Colorado. Two years later, when the designation of National Forest replaced that of Reserve, sixteen Forests were delineated in the state. Arguments supporting the creation of Forests in southern and western Colorado centered on watershed protection. Following severe water shortages during the summers of 1880 and 1889, irrigation farmers and some

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cattlemen supported the protection of forests at the heads of streams forming in the mountains. For example, in 1903 Louis Paquin, a rancher near Mancos initiated a petition that was forwarded to the Bureau of Forestry requesting a reserve be established to help protect farms and ranches from an anticipated water shortage. The result of this action was the withdrawal of over 760,000 acres the summer of that year. Two years later this land was designated as the Montezuma National Forest (Reini 1931:28). However, Colorado soon became recognized as a "hotbed" of opposition to Forests by cattlemen who favored preservation of the unrestricted grazing privileges they had enjoyed up to this point (Hinton 1988:111-22). As Reini notes "... the forests are so closely interwoven with the story of mining and grazing of our state that it is very difficult to separate them" (1931:30).

An extensive administrative reorganization of the Forest Service took place in 1908, resulting in the present regional organization (Shoemaker 1944:183; Dana 1956:393). In District No.2 (Region 2) six field headquarters under the direction of a district forester were established that year. The headquarters remained in Denver. Also that same year, reconfiguration and consolidation of the Forests in District No.2 resulted in many of the named Forests that exist today.

In 1907, the Department of Agriculture published a booklet entitled *The Use of the National Forests* by Gifford Pinchot. The intent of this document was "to explain just what they [Forests] mean, what they are for, and how to use them" (Pinchot 1907:5). Pinchot described the internal organization of the Forests. "The Supervisor has direct charge of all the business. His office is located at some town convenient to the users. The Rangers are his field force. They live at central points throughout the Forests and carry out the business on the ground" (1907:26). Prior to that time many of the supervisors' headquarters in District No.2 were located at the rear of the residences. Gradually headquarters were established at local banks or post offices (Hinton 1988:111-33). Some rangers, residents of the Districts or Forests to which they applied, worked out of their ranches for the duration of their careers (e.g. Al Hoffman in Hinton 1988:111-128). As J. H. Ratliff, future Forest Supervisor of the Routt National Forest, noted in 1906, "I furnished my own horses, paid my own expenses, left my wife to run the range and started to ride. I had about twenty-five arguments a day and lost about half of them." A short time later Ratliff was directed to take the Ranger examination. He was then formally appointed a "Forest Guard" and paid \$720 per year (Ratliff 1948).

Early ranger stations were often one-room log cabins with a dirt roof, but sometimes were only a tent (Cayton 1925:3; Philips 1910). Tibo Gallegos, a ranger on the Cochetopa Forest, used a tent as headquarters from September of 1906 till the spring of 1908, at which time a cabin for him, his wife, and two children was completed (Hinton 1988:111-31). Early dwellings were small and functional; for example, an early residence for a ranger and his family on the Montezuma National Forest was described as "a 2 room log house, log stable 16 x 24, a 100 barrel cistern, and an eighty acre pasture. The house is small, and not altogether satisfactory" (U.S. Forest Service 1911:17). Adequate housing for rangers in Colorado was a common problem for the Service.

H. K. Porter, Forest Supervisor for the Uncompahgre National Forest, wrote to Chief Forester Clyde Leavitt in 1908 recommending that a "community location ... for several rangers" be established for each district. Rangers at these "stations" would have the "responsibility for the farming of this ranch and the distribution of the feed ... barns and storage of all features that could be used advantageously in common." Porter reasoned that this "station" idea would be economical for the subsistence of the ranger and for telephone costs and rent, that an "office" could be a part of the establishment to "meet all the needs of the users of the range," and that someone would consistently occupy the site. He also acknowledged that to get "a good class of men" with families they would need to have access to "good schools." Leavitt (1908) answered that "with regard to year-long Ranger Stations [you] are exactly right

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and that we should work toward that idea just as rapidly as we possibly can." These intentions were evident in *The Use Book* published that year, a handbook for rangers outlining their duties and the philosophy under which they were to be executed:

Eventually all the rangers who serve the year round will be furnished with comfortable headquarters. It is the intention of the Forest Service to erect the necessary buildings as rapidly as funds will permit. Usually they should be built of logs with shingle or shake roofs (Pinchot 1908 p.179).

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

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

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

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

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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with the Forest Service" (U.S. Forest Service 1928:3).

History of Forest Service Design and Construction of Administrative Buildings

Prior to and including 1910, Forest Reserve Administrative Buildings were largely reflective of the rangers' personal preferences, as well as the materials, tools, and amount of time available to them. Probably in 1901, what is believed to be the first ranger station was built in Montana at the Alta Ranger Station on the Bitter Root Forest Reserve. Little is known about its construction, except that the station was constructed using the rangers' personal funds (Joslin 1994:1). By 1903 Ranger William Kreutzer was constructing ranger cabins on the Grand Mesa National Forest of Colorado, then known as the Battlement Forest Reserve. Kreutzer enlisted the help of nearby rangers in the construction, a common practice during this time. It was also during 1903 that the nation's first officially funded ranger station was constructed, appropriately enough, on the nation's first National Forest, the Shoshone, located in Wyoming. Improvements at the Wapiti Ranger Station consisted of a log office building and three-room log dwelling.

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

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

One instance comes to mind wherein a herder had been trespassing on cattle range and we had considerable difficulty with him. He came to the summer ranger station where I was camped, and this station by the way was an old purchased relinquishment, *the cabin having been built from old ties cut years before and left in the woods by an outfit that had attempted to drive the San Juan River without success. The ties had been set on end and gave the building the appearance of an old Mexican picket house. Underneath one room was dug a pit approximately 5 x 5 x 6 ft. in depth, presumably used by the former occupant as a root cellar. The opening was covered by a trap door and descent made down a ladder. It was intensely dark in this hole and harbored nothing but mice and mountain rats.* The sheep herder was invited into the house and in talking with him concerning his delinquency he was informed that the next time he encroached on cattle territory I intended to bring him to the station and put him in that hole... Suffice to say that we had no further trouble..... (Mack 1940:5).

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

1908 also saw a major reorganization effort at the Forest level. Many small Forests were consolidated, and the supervisors' offices were relocated. Washington Chief Forester Clyde Leavitt solicited rangers for suitable sites for Ranger Stations (Leavitt 1908). District Rangers were highly mobile and required accommodations near their primary type of workload, e.g., grazing, timber sales or mining claims. The type of station (permanent, summer, or temporary) required and its location were determined by the work the rangers would oversee. Stations served as staging areas for the resupply of backcountry rangers, seasonal forest guards and lookouts (Caywood 1991:24).

Temporary (guard) stations were often established at intervals of one day's ride on horseback, approximately eleven miles. They were used for fire patrols and overnight camping (Philips 1909:3). Livestock pasturage was substantial in Region 2 (Otis et al. 1986:2); therefore, many administrative site locations echoed seasonal grazing patterns. Some Guard Stations were constructed exclusively for a timber sale (Philips 1909:6). Ranger D. E. Fitton constructed one such station on what was then the San Juan National Forest in 1906–1907 (Fitton 1939:1).

Along with the building guidelines established by Gifford Pinchot in 1908, he also instituted a "Ranger Exam" to eliminate undesirable ranger candidates. Applicants were expected, among other things, to be able to handle an axe and were tested on their knowledge of cabin construction (Williams 1994). A good ranger could fell and prepare enough trees for a small cabin in three days. Rangers were resourceful with materials, as moving them to the job site was often the hardest part of a project (Baird 1994, personal comm., Hartley and Schneck 1996).

From its inception in 1905 through approximately 1910, the mission of the Forest Service evolved from one of custodianship to one of conservation. This, and constant additions to the Forest system, would require ever increasing numbers of Forest personnel and buildings in which they would live and work. A major effort to subdivide large Forests was begun in 1910 (Williams 1991:2). This was the first national attempt to improve the newly reorganized Forests, and included a major effort to establish ranger stations that corresponded to the new Forest boundaries. Four hundred sixty-four cabins and other improvements were constructed throughout the nation during 1910 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1990:3). At a regional level, 1910 marks the start of Theodore Norcross's career within the Rocky Mountain Region's Division of Engineering, and the Region's first documented use of "standardized" design.

History of the Hog Park Guard Station

The Guard Station was constructed as part of what was originally known as the Sierra Madre National Forest and eventually became the Routt National Forest. Forest Supervisor Jesse W. Nelson requested \$450 in 1907 for the construction of a cabin, barn, and fencing at Hog Park. The station was to be used in the general administration of the Hog Park area, which was heavily harvested for the production of railroad ties. This activity, also called "tie hacking," peaked in the Hog Park area between 1900 and 1907. It is believed that the Guard Station was sited here because of the hustle and bustle occurring in the region. At this time the Carbon Timber Company maintained crews in the Hog Park area totaling 300 men. They harvested and prepared railroad ties and mine timbers for the Union

**National Register of Historic Places
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Pacific Railroad, abandoning the area in 1912 (The Denver Times, Sept. 18, 1902).

The buildings may have been constructed by North End District Ranger Richard Riggs, who, with several other Forest Service employees, spent the winters of 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 at the station. Riggs remained as District Ranger for several years, and was probably the first to occupy the fully completed Hog Park Station. By the time the Hog Park Guard Station was completed in 1912 the Forest's name had been changed to Hayden National Forest, and the Hog Park Station was part of its North End Ranger District. The Station eventually became part of the Routt National Forest in 1929 (Joslin: 1995). In 1929, the Guard Station came under the jurisdiction of Charles A. Kutzleb, the first ranger of the newly created North Park District of the Routt National Forest. The station remains part of the North Park District. Several District Rangers and many other Routt National Forest employees have used the station over the years.

Architectural Significance

The buildings at the Hog Park Guard Station have been evaluated as being significant under Criterion C, as they typify period architecture of the Forest Service in Colorado. The Hog Park Guard Station, constructed between 1910 and 1912, is a rare example of a time when District Rangers were using common standards, and constructing buildings of local materials, using local labor.

The Hog Park Guard Station has a two-room linear configuration. Its log walls with simple square-notching reflect the pioneer abilities of its individual builders. The builders used rough sawn lumber, likely purchased locally or obtained from Forest owned stock, and manufactured glass windows. The storage shed has similar construction, less refined due to its function. The privy was added later, and is based upon a standard Rocky Mountain Region one-hole privy design. It probably dates from the late 1930s, although there is no specific date of construction.

There were no identical structures built as part of the Sierra Madre or Hayden National Forest, however the cabin at Hog Park bears resemblance to the bunkhouse at Grizzly Creek Guard Station.

Several Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region were sharing common building standards by 1910, although the Region did not establish any formal building plans until several decades later. USFS design policy dictated that administrative building design be reflective of FS philosophy and values. These values included practicality, efficiency, and sensitivity to nature and the surroundings. This philosophy, combined with national stylistic trends as well as vernacular influences, resulted in a distinct body of architecture that cumulatively represents the development of the National Forest system in Colorado. For this reason, this cabin and storage shed at the Hog Park Guard Station are classified as being typical of building layouts of the Region's *Pre-design Era (1891-1910)*. This is the first stage of a typology developed for the Region by Hartley and Schneck (1996).

General Discussion of Forest Service Architectural Influences

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

Eventually all the rangers who serve the year round will be furnished with comfortable headquarters. It is the intention of the Forest Service to erect the necessary

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buildings as rapidly as funds will permit. Usually they should be built of logs with shingle or shake roofs.

Dwellings should be of sufficient size to afford comfortable living accommodations to the family of the officer. He will be held responsible for the proper care of the buildings and the grounds surrounding them. It is impossible to insist on proper care of camps if the Forest officers themselves do not keep their homes as models of neatness (Pinchot 1908:179).

The Washington Division of Engineering was created in 1908, the same year that Forest administration was decentralized into eight Districts, each with its own Engineering Division (Steen 1976:333). The decentralized administration suggests that the National influence upon Divisional architecture was for the most part limited to design regulations, publications containing tips and instructions for design and construction, and improvement funding. Later, design assistance became available through the office of the USFS consulting architect. Despite the establishment of the Engineering Divisions in 1908, "comfortable living accommodations" in the Rocky Mountain Region were not yet a reality for the most part. Rangers typically used their own skills with axe and adze to construct Guard Stations. This practice continued throughout what has been termed the "custodial era" of the Forest Service. The Pre-Design Era administrative buildings predominantly reflect the pioneer traditions of their builders.

The Pre-Design phase begins with the creation of the Forest Reserves in 1891 and ends with the start of the protection/custodial era and the development of standardized plans in about 1910. Early rangers and supervisors were often political appointees, local residents who were untrained, inexperienced, and who faced uncertain tenure in their new profession (Reini 1931:10). They found that the size of area, the topography, and the absence of roads and trails made it impossible to cover their districts (Hinton 1988:11-42). Construction of administrative buildings began almost immediately after the Reserves were created in 1891. A one- or two-room cabin, barn, corral, and flagpole were considered all that early rangers needed. The spatial relationships between the barn, cabin, and corrals were similar to that of typical homestead layouts.

Administrative buildings were largely reflective of the rangers' personal preferences, as well as the materials, tools, and amount of time available to them. Log construction was diverse, with local building tradition and ethnic influences adding to the variability with which the logs were cut, prepared, and laid up. One common element of Phase I log construction is defined by Wilson (1984). This includes single pen configurations, rock foundations, and low to moderately pitched gable roofs that overhung the entrance. Other cabins Wilson refers to as "pioneer" style exhibit gabled "L" or square configurations. Most buildings were heated with stoves or fireplaces.

Pre-Design Era (1891-1910)

This phase incorporates buildings built from the inception of the Forest Reserves (now called USDA Forest Service) until the start of formal design and Regional engineering divisions. Utility, time, and the availability of materials were the principal forces behind their method of construction and appearance. Depending largely on the availability of milled lumber, houses were wood frame or log construction.

Construction Elements: Both wood frame and log building types were characterized by moderate- to steep-pitched gable roofs, deep overhangs, and minimal ornamentation. Many log cabins built in the mountains after the 1880s emulated the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style, which experienced its zenith in

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the 1920s (Wilson 1984). By 1905, the Rustic style was popular throughout the state (Pearce 1983:70). Construction methods varied widely. Foundations were stone, log, or slab concrete. Buildings were constructed of axe-cut or hand-sawn logs, or rough-milled lumber. Log buildings displayed a variety of notching systems. Finishes included both peeled and unpeeled surfaces, and hewn faces on one, two, or four sides. Joints included the square, saddle, "V," ½ dovetail, and full dovetail notches. Roofing systems were gabled, with log or milled wood rafters and ridge beams. Gables on log buildings were sometimes log also, though they were usually framed. Sheathing was usually milled lumber. Roofing material, though rarely in original condition, included split and sawn shake shingles, flat metal, and corrugated metal sheets. Fenestration ranged from single-pane windows with rough milled frames to commercially available sliding and double-hung windows. Operable plank shutters were occasionally present. Buildings of this phase were influenced by the Rocky Mountain Cabin typology (e.g., Fitton Guard Station, Rio Grande National Forest) and pioneer vernacular traditions. Variations in this typology included the method of construction of the gable ends (some are framed, some are formed with logs), the method of corner notching and log finish, the type of bracing in the porch gable end (some are cantilevered, some are supported by log trusses and columns), the depth of the porch, the steepness of the roof pitch, and placement of entry and fenestration. Utility, time, and the availability of time and materials were significant forces behind the design and appearance of Phase I buildings (Hartley and Schneck 1996: 283-284).

Materials: Construction materials included logs, stones, gravel, and other indigenous materials found on site, as well as rough-milled and dimensioned lumber, wood stained or creosote shingles, and iron or tin roofs. Windows and shutters were fashioned on site if commercially produced windows were not available. Logs were oiled, and trim was oiled, painted, or varnished. Milled lumber was both rough-milled and commercially finished. Interior materials included processed wood products like Nu-Wood, Celotex, plywood, masonite or boards. Walls and ceilings were sometimes plastered.

Site Placement: Sites were often located on flat areas near springs or streams. Sites were usually in rural areas. Sites could include a log dwelling, bunkhouse, wood frame or log barn, and a wood frame or log privy. Associated features included spring development, hitching posts, flagpoles, corrals, pasture fences and identifying sign, sometimes posted on the building or nearby tree. Other important considerations for site placement included protection from the elements, accessibility to mail delivery, and existing or potential access to telephone lines, though established phone systems were rare (Philips 1909). As part of the Region's effort to link all stations, many roads and phone lines in Colorado were originally established by the Service for administrative use. Several cabins constructed along phone line routes originally housed line crews, but were later used for Forest Service administration.

Still in use as temporary housing for Forest Service employees, the buildings continue to demonstrate the Service's ongoing commitment to resource management and serve as a reminder of the early history of our National Forests.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Situated in an unsectioned area of T12N R84W of the 6th principal meridian, approximately 35 miles west of the town of Cowdrey, the Hog Park Guard Station is located on the west bank of the Encampment River. The southwest corner of the site is located 20 feet due south of the northwest corner of the privy feature. From this corner, the site's southern boundary line extends due east for a distance of 70 feet to the Encampment River and the site's southeast corner. The river forms the eastern boundary of the site, extending for approximately 200 feet from the site's southeast corner in a north-northeasterly direction to the site's northeast corner. From this point, the northern boundary line extends due west for a distance of 120 feet to the northwest corner of the site. From the northwest corner, the western boundary line extends due south for a distance of 150 feet to the site's southwest corner.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary lines for the site are located entirely within land owned by the Routt National Forest, and is bounded on the east by the Encampment River and to the west, north, and south by the extent of the historically associated buildings that comprise the Hog Park Guard Station.

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Jackson County/ ColoradoSection number ___ Page 16**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-7 except as noted:

Name of Property: Hog Park Guard Station
Location: Jackson County, Colorado
Photographer: Ralph Hartley
Date of Photographs: 7/29/1993
Negatives: USDA Forest Service- Rocky Mountain Region office

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Rear of bunkhouse, view NNW
2	Rear of bunkhouse, view NNE
3	Bunkhouse, view SSE
4	Bunkhouse, view S
5	Storage shed, view W
6	Storage shed, view S
7	Storage shed, view S

*Image below is from 6/2001 site visit by Forest Service checking the status and condition of currently nominated property. This is only photo since the 1993 photos that were submitted as part of the National Register nomination .



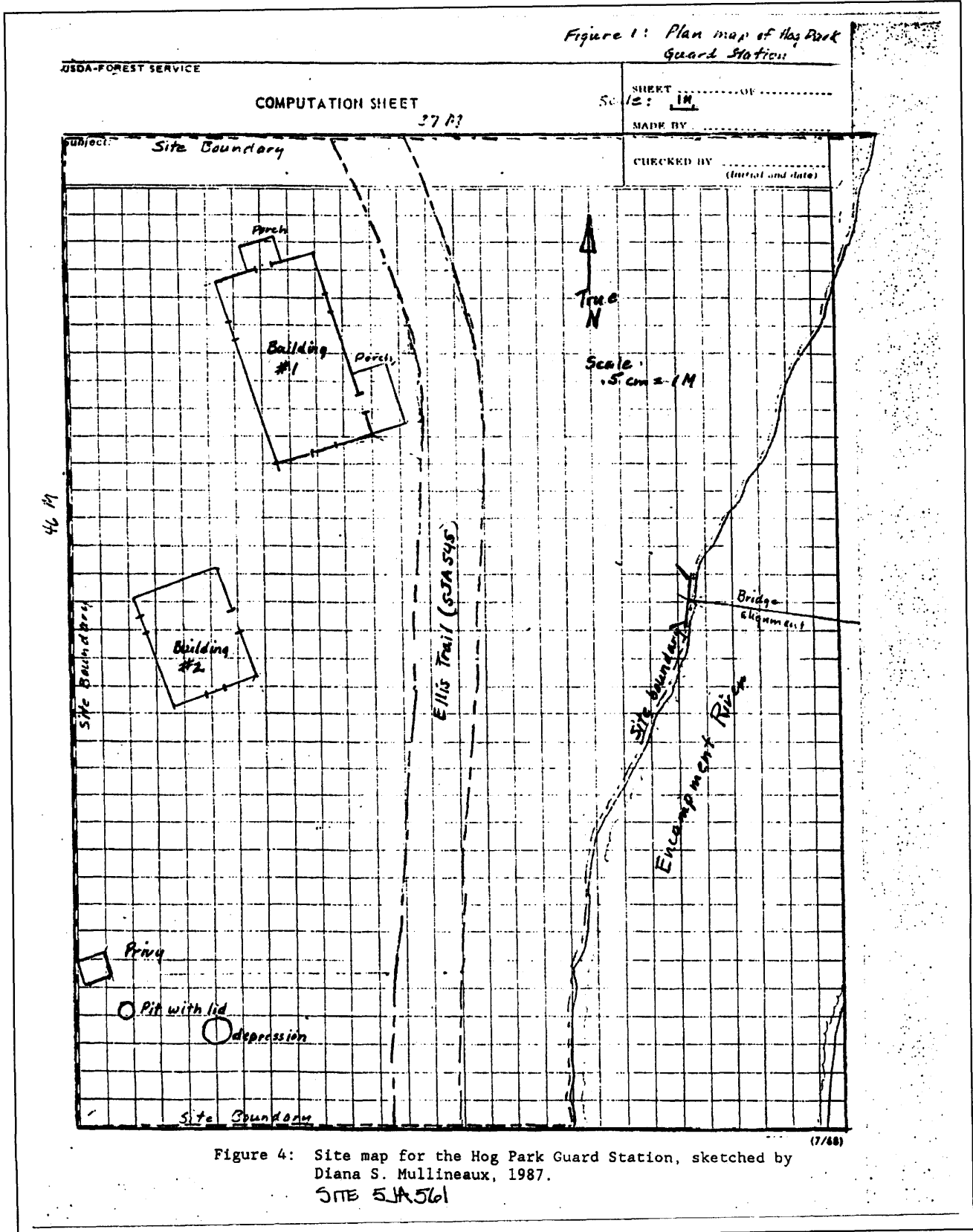
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SITE PLAN



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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
West Fork Lake Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 347430E / 4540000N
PLSS: 6th PM, 12TN, R84W, Unsectioned
Elevation: 8394 feet

