

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Paradise Valley Ranger Station

other names/site number Paradise Valley Guard Station

2. Location

street & number 355 South Main Street / /not for publication

city, town Paradise Valley / /vicinity

state Nevada code NV county Humboldt code 013 zip code 89426

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>8</u>	<u>      </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> Total
		<u>9</u>	

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NONE

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Evan J. DeBlasio 4-19-96  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Ronald J. [Signature] NV SHPO 3/18/96  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
Nevada State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

*Paul B. Ferguson*

6/19/96

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government

USDA Forest Service Administration

Government

USDA Forest Service Administration

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Materials enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Late 19th and early 20th century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation- concrete

walls- wood: shiplap siding

roof- wood: cedar shingles

other- stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>POLITICS/GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>1933-1941</u>	<u>1933-1934</u>
<u>CONSERVATION</u>	<u>1933-1941</u>	<u>                    </u>
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1934-1941</u>	<u>                    </u>

Cultural Affiliation
<u>N/A</u>

Significant Person <u>N/A</u>	Architect/Builder: <u>US Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corp 1934-1941.</u>
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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

XX See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

XX See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- Primary location of additional data:
- State hist. preservation office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Specify repository:  
H-T National Forest, Service Center,  
archives, Humboldt Star newspaper.

Elko, NV.; Humboldt County Libraryary microfiche

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 3/4 acre

UTM References

A 1|1| 4|5|5|4|6|0| 4|5|9|2|9|4|0|  
 Zone Easting Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Zone Easting Northing

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Zone Easting Northing

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Zone Easting Northing

     See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4 of Section 25, T42N R39E Humboldt County, Nevada.  
 Lots 4,5,6,7,8,9,and 10 of Block K, in the town of Paradise Valley, Nevada. The total length is 150 feet north and south and 220 feet east and west for a total area of 33,000 square feet.

     See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification: The boundaries are essentially the extent of the facilities and follow the boundaries of the lots acquired by the Forest Service in 1934.

     See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith L. Poche' / Forestry Tech (Paraprofessional)  
 organization USDA Forest Service date 01/02/96  
 street & number 1200 Winnemucca Blvd East telephone (702) 623-5025 ext 23  
 city or town Winnemucca state NV zip code 89445

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Paradise Valley Ranger Station presently consists of eight woodframe buildings situated in a rural community valley setting. Four of the buildings are one-story, three are one-and-a-half story and one is a split level, all with gable roofs. They are painted white with green roofs and trim. The compound represents typical structures built by the CCC and used by the U.S. Forest Service in Nevada. The buildings make up a compound which has accommodated the responsibilities associated with the management of public lands and resources. The compound occupies approximately three-fourths of an acre in the town of Paradise Valley, Nevada, and is located on the southeastern edge of town. The land was purchased from the Harvey Brothers of Paradise Valley in 1934, by the Forest Service. Much of the original landscaping and some of the sidewalks on the compound that were done by the CCC are still evident today. The compound is part of the Santa Rosa Ranger District of the Humboldt National Forest. State Route 290 runs north and south in front of the compound. Ranching and farming are the main activities in the surrounding valley. Directly across the valley to the west is a view of the eastern front of the Santa Rosa Mountains, including the Santa Rosa-Paradise Peak Wilderness area.

All eight of the original structures constructed on the compound are still present today and are considered to be contributing features. They are the office, horse barn, cistern, warehouse/shop, garage, well/pump house, gas house, and dwelling. The ninth contributing feature is a two-horse barn moved onto the compound in 1948 or 1949 from the Toiyabe National Forest, and converted into a bunkhouse. All of these structures are present at this time and are used by Forest Service employees on the district. Non-contributing features present: a lodge pole corral, hay yard, horse loading dock, flag pole, concrete sidewalks and driveways, a 1000 gallon fuel tank, an enclosed hut for the current well, and the Paradise Valley Ranger Station sign.

Feature 1 is the office constructed in 1934 by the CCC using Forest Plan R-4 #51. The office is a rectangular woodframe one-story building, 16 x 40 feet, covered with shiplap siding. The medium pitched gable roof has open eaves and wood shingles. The main building stands on a concrete stem-wall. The front porch is a solid concrete slab. The back porch is a concrete slab with a full basement beneath it, with access from the outside through a "tornado" storm door. Seven concrete stairs descend into the basement area. Both full-length open porches are supported by three columns. The back porch has a two-step concrete stoop in the middle. The front porch has a two-step concrete stoop on the south end of the porch. Trellises are attached to each end column of the front porch. The back door and hardware are original. The front door has been replaced by a hollow core door with a window, but the original hardware has been used. Aluminum storm doors have been added to both doors. All of the six, 6 x 6 double-hung windows and hardware are original, but aluminum storm windows have been set without damage into the outside sills.

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The inside of the office is divided into two equal rooms. The original door between the rooms was removed at an unknown time and a new door was hung in 1994. Fir floors throughout the interior are finished in a natural style. The wood trim around the windows, doors and baseboards appears to be original. The front room has a brick chimney in the southwest corner. Alterations to the interior are: dark wood paneling, acoustic ceiling tile, flourescent lights, electrical plugs and baseboard heaters. These changes do not detract from the building's integrity. The office is the center of business and activities conducted at the Paradise Valley Ranger Station and is used year-round by Forest employees.

Feature 2 is the horse barn constructed in 1934 by the CCC, using Forest Plan R-4 #11. The barn is a rectangular woodframe one-and-a-half story building, 31 x 18 feet, covered with shiplap siding. It has a medium pitched roof, exposed eaves and a wood shingle roof. A heavy wood plank floor was laid over the concrete in the stall area, 12 x 9 feet. The north bypass door has a stone mortared ramp for access by horses into the barn. The south bypass door lacks a ramp, with only a door sill. All of the original windows remain in place. There are ten single-hung, four-light windows throughout the barn. The loft has one set of double exterior doors on the south end and one interior trap door. A wood ladder extends from the ground floor to the loft. A granary that was built into the barn's original design is still used today. All of the original hardware on the bypass doors, windows, and granary door are in place. The loft area remains as it was built and is used to store hay and district signs. Alterations to the inside of the barn are: the removal of one stall divider and constructing over part of the stall area; (1) a tack room of wire mesh over a wood frame; (2) a mouse proof seed room. Wood storage shelves, electrical plugs and fluorescent lights are other alterations to the interior of the barn. These changes do not detract from the building's integrity. The exterior remains unchanged. The barn is used for the storage of seed, small fencing materials, horse feed, riding and packing gear, posters and signs as well as other items.

Feature 3 is the round concrete cistern constructed by the CCC in 1934-35. There was not a standard plan for the construction of the cistern, but it was constructed under the direction of a local stone mason, under contract with the CCC, and is a unique feature on the compound. The outside dimensions are 23 x 5 feet, and inside depth is 3.5 feet . An encircling "bench", 2 feet x 20 inches, is constructed of concrete and mortared stone. The purpose of the 12,000 gallon cistern was to store water for irrigation of the compound landscape. Today it is used to store water for wildland fire fighting.

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Feature 4 is the warehouse/shop constructed in 1935-1936 by the CCC, using Forest Plan R-4 #33A. The warehouse/shop is a rectangular, one-and-a-half story, woodframe building, 20 x 40 feet, covered with shiplap siding. A concrete basement is under the warehouse half of the building and a concrete slab foundation in the shop half. It has a medium pitched gable roof with exposed eaves and wood shingles. The shop area is 20 x 20 feet and has two 10 x 12 feet bypass doors on the east side of the building. The warehouse area is 20 x 20 feet. The warehouse/shop has an open doorway with three wood steps between the two areas. An exterior concrete stoop, 3 x 10 feet, with five concrete steps and an 8 x 10 foot bypass door allows entrance to the warehouse from the stoop on the north side. There are eight single-hung, six-light windows throughout the warehouse/shop. The basement is entered through the trap door in the west side of the warehouse, eleven wood steps lead into the basement. Set into the foundation of the basement are four hopper, six-light windows. In the center of the south wall of the warehouse is a brick chimney, with its foundation in the basement. The heavy wood plank bench and bins in the shop are original. All of the walls and ceiling boards except the plywood ceiling in the shop, are original 1 X 8 inch pine boards. The wood floor in the warehouse is 1 X 6 inch pine boards. The warehouse cupboards along the south walls are original and the remainder of the cupboards were built at a later date. Electrical plugs and fluorescent lights are the two remaining alterations. The building is used to store a fire cache, camping supplies, hand tools, signs, power tools, heavy shop equipment and other items as well as being a working area for district projects. It is used year round by Forest Service employees.

Feature 5 is the garage constructed in 1936 by the CCC, using Forest Plan R-4 #21. The garage is a rectangular one-story woodframe building, 20 x 36 feet, covered with shiplap siding. It has a medium pitched gable roof with exposed eaves and wood shingles. The building stands on a concrete slab foundation. A brick chimney is located at the interior center of the building. Two 9 x 9 foot, bypass doors are hung on the north side and have their original hardware. All of the seven single-hung, six light windows throughout the building are original. There is a grease pit, 40 inch x 124 inch x 4 feet, built into the garage floor. It is covered with 2 inch x 6 inch wood planks, and is a unique part of the original construction. Two standard exterior doors with original hardware, are located above the stoop. A bathroom, 12 x 14 feet, was built into the southwest corner of the garage and has an interior door for access between the two rooms. Alterations added to the bathroom are: plumbing for a shower and washer; rewiring for a dryer, hot water heater, wall heater, fluorescent lights; and a cabinet style wash basin to replace the original. In the garage area fluorescent lights and electrical plugs are the only alterations. The exterior of the building remains unchanged. Today the garage is used to store lawn equipment, a4-wheeler, fire pumper, plywood and other items.

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Feature 6 is the pump house constructed in 1934-1935 by the CCC, using Forest Plan R-4 #4. The pump house is a "square" one-story woodframe building, 15 x 13 feet, covered with shiplap siding. It has a medium pitched roof, exposed eaves and wood shingle roof. The foundation is a half basement, two-and-a-half feet below ground level and one foot above ground level. The exterior and interior walls are 12 inches apart and were filled with sagebrush bark as an insulation material. Both of these are unique features of the pump house. The only entrance is on the south facade where the double doors are hung on either wall. The interior door is original, but the exterior door has been replaced with a newer door. There are no windows in the building. Sometime after 1955, the windmill and tower were removed and the roof was lowered to the ceiling of the pump house. Storage shelves and rewiring of the electricity are alterations to the interior. Today it houses the pressure tanks for the water system, cleaning supplies and paint.

Feature 7 is the gas/oil house constructed in 1936 by the CCC, using Forest Plan R-4 #95. The gas/oil house is a rectangular one-story woodframe building, 16 x 14 feet, covered with shiplap siding. It has a medium pitched gable roof with open eaves and wood shingles. The foundation is a concrete slab with a stemwall on three sides. Only half of the facade has a stemwall, the bypass door completing the facade. Over the facade stemwall is a small wooden "hatch" door that opens over the oil bench. This bench was designed for oil barrels to be rolled along and then left laying on their side for dispensing of contents. Two original single-hung, six-light windows remain in place. The exterior of the building is unaltered. It has two heavy timbered benches, the oil bench and a work bench. Storage shelves were built at a later date. The light fixture with its protective metal cover, and the door and window hardware are original. Two original step ladder hooks are still attached to the outside of the west wall. This building, except for the shelves, remains as it was built. It is used to store chainsaws, lawnmowers, trail and yard tools, motor oil, gas cans and other items.

Feature 8 is the dwelling constructed in 1940-41 by the CCC, using Forest Plan R-4 #1. It is an irregular one-and-a-half story woodframe building covered with shiplap siding. It has a medium pitched gable roof with open eaves and wood shingles. The house has a full concrete basement with four unfinished rooms. A concrete pad with a steel lid at the exterior foundation, allows for wood or coal to be stored in one of the rooms in the basement. The overall dimensions of the house are: front 36 feet; sides 28 feet; back 26 feet. The open front porch has a gabled roof supported by four columns on a four step concrete stoop 4 feet wide. Two trellises are attached between the columns. A four step concrete stoop 4 feet wide is attached to the foyer at the back of the house. The exterior alterations are: a gable dormer added to the second story in 1959; the removal of one window to allow the installation of the wood



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stove in 1985; aluminum storm windows and doors. These alterations do not detract from the original design as the same type of materials and roof style were used as the original construction. All of the exterior and interior doors and hardware are original. The original windows throughout the house include: 6 x 6 double-hung, hopper with three lights, and side-by-side six light casement. The kitchen counter, cupboards and drawers are all original. A closed straight-run stairway leads into the basement from the foyer. The basement has been rewired and an oil furnace is also located there. Alterations on the main floor are: carpet or linoleum over the fir plank floors, a wood stove, dark wood paneling, acoustic ceiling tiles, and rewiring of the electrical outlets. The original pull-down stairs were located in the downstairs hallway. In 1959 a new stairway was built in the living room and the old one removed and the area reconstructed with material matching the original decor. A second story dormer was added to accommodate the upstairs bathroom, using matching materials. Linoleum has been laid over the fir plank floors upstairs. The interior alterations have been done to improve the health and safety of the dwellers and do not detract from the overall integrity of the building. Full-time employees, seasonal workers, visiting forest personnel and fire fighters use the house and it is a center for Forest Service social activities in Paradise Valley.

Feature 9 is the bunkhouse and it was constructed by the CCC using Forest Plan R-4 13-A. It is a rectangular woodframe one-and-a-half story building, 18 x 13 feet, covered with shiplap siding. It has a medium pitched gable roof with open eaves and wood shingles. The foundation is a stemwall. The concrete stoop, 4 feet wide with two steps and a self-supported gable roof, is located at the only entrance to the building. The building was moved from the Toiyabe National Forest, in 1948 or 1949 to the Paradise Valley Ranger Station. It was moved to this new site with the intention of being used as sleeping and living quarters. Formal information is lacking, but sometime before or after its arrival the horse stalls were removed and the bottom floor remodeled to accommodate living quarters. The saddleroom and loft remained in tack. The original bypass door is still visible, but has been covered with wood paneling on the interior. The windows include: one fixed glass, four hoppers with two-light panes, and one hopper with two-light panes on the main floor; two hoppers with two-light panes and one double-hung, one-light pane in the loft. Some of these windows may or may not be original. The loft ceiling and walls are covered with celotex and the ceiling on the main floor. The loft floor and stairs are carpeted and the main floor is covered with linoleum. A closed stairway is located along the south interior wall. The main floor has wood paneling on the walls. The former saddleroom has been converted into a bathroom, but the walls, ceiling, and door with hardware are original. The kitchen counter, cabinets, electrical plugs, fluorescent lights, entrance door, and plumbing are all alterations to the interior. A storm door and windows have been added to the exterior windows and door sills. The bunkhouse is used from May-October by seasonal and regular Forest Service employees and personnel from other agencies. Despite the alterations to this original CCC built structure, it does not detract from the building's integrity and its presence complements the over-all character of the compound.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to photographs 1 thru 9

- 1) Name of property - Paradise Valley Ranger Station
- 2) Location - Humboldt County, Nevada
- 3) Photographer - Larry Kingsbury
- 4) Date of photographs - October 1994
- 5) Location of original negatives - U.S.D.A. Forest Service  
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest  
Service Center  
Elko, Nevada 89801
- 6) Photograph numbers on the sketch map (Section 7, page 7) correspond with the physical descriptions (Section 7, pages 1-5) and the photograph list below.

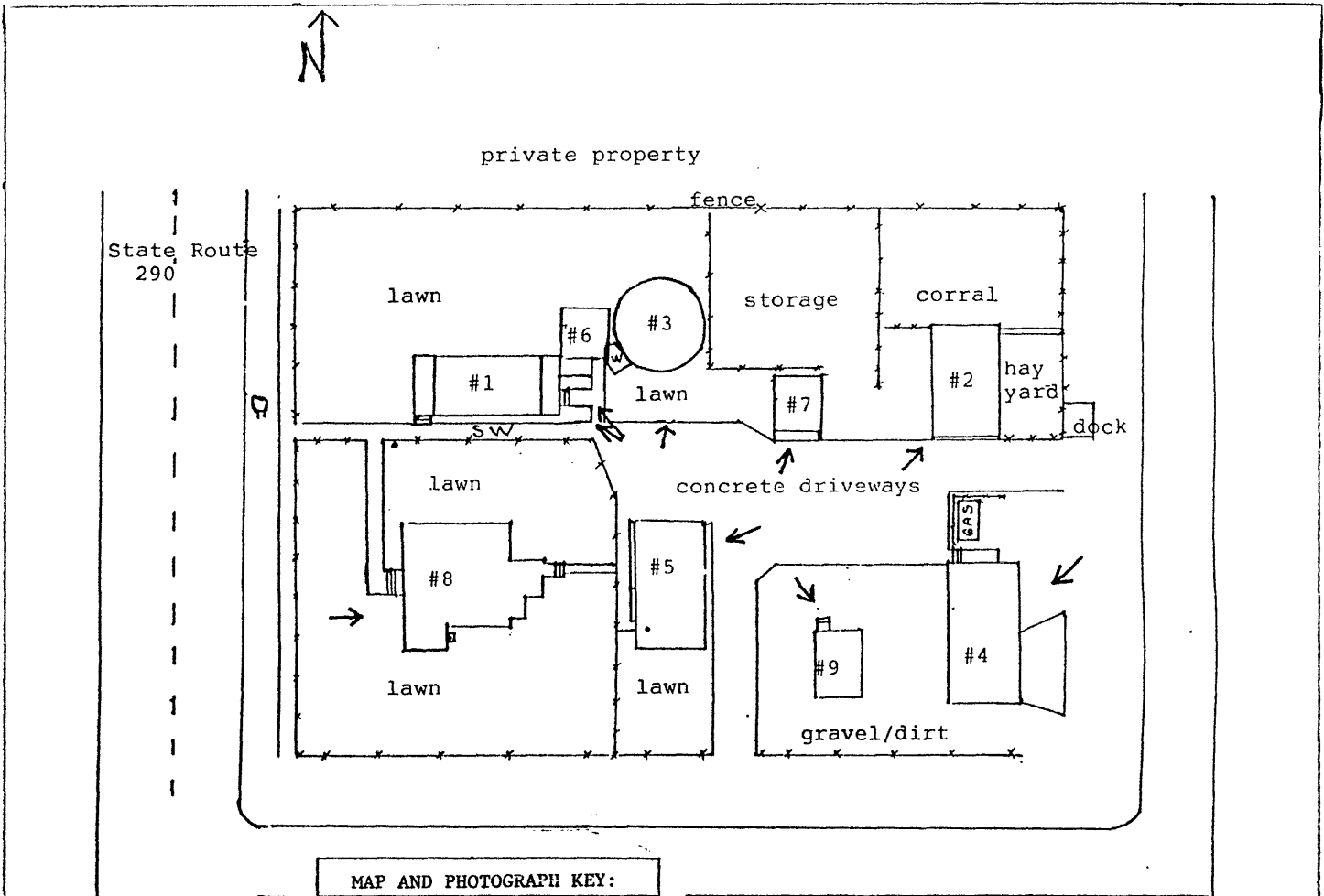
PHOTOGRAPH LIST:

- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Office
- 6) Photograph No. 1
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Horse Barn
- 6) Photograph No. 2
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Cistern
- 6) Photograph No. 3
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Warehouse/Shop
- 6) Photograph No. 4
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Garage
- 6) Photograph No. 5
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Pump House
- 6) Photograph No. 6
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Gas House
- 6) Photograph No. 7
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Dwelling
- 6) Photograph No. 8
  
- 1) Paradise Valley RS-Bunk House
- 6) Photograph No. 9

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**MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH KEY:**  
 Contributing Buildings  
 and Structure

1. Office
2. Horse Barn
3. Cistern
4. Warehouse/Shop
5. Garage
6. Pump House
7. Gas House
8. Dwelling
9. Bunk House



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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Paradise Valley Ranger Station is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a property significant for its "association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history". The areas of significance can be identified as contributing to eligibility under Criterion A : 1) Conservation and 2) Politics and Government. The period of significance dates to the construction of the buildings at the Paradise Valley Ranger Station from 1933 to 1941. However, the period from 1911 to 1929 provides background for the establishment of the station in Paradise Valley. During the initial period the Supervisor's Office for the newly established Santa Rosa National Forest was situated in the town of Paradise Valley. Due to poor mobility and remoteness of the new forest, there was a need to have three Ranger Districts; Lamance Ranger Station west of Paradise Valley, Rebel Creek Ranger Station north of Orovida and National Ranger Station south of McDermitt. From these remote stations (1912-1929) and the Supervisor's Office (1911-1916) in Paradise Valley, the implementation of Federal policies regarding new ideas for the conservation and management of natural resources on public lands in North-Central Nevada were administered. To a large extent this new conservation policy focused on the protection of timber and watersheds. During the 1930's the Forest Service played a major role in the organization and administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), one of the many government programs initiated during the economic and social dislocations of the Great Depression. The Paradise Valley Ranger Station is not only a product of this program but also represents an important chapter in its local history.

The Paradise Valley Ranger Station is also considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as being a property which embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction". During the period of significance, 1933 to 1941, seven buildings and one concrete and masonry cistern were constructed on the compound as a result of CCC labor. The wood structures were built according to standard Forest Service Plans and represent the simple but functional vernacular compounds used by the agency in Nevada.

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CONSERVATION:

One of the major philosophical tenets of the U.S. Forest Service is the conservation of natural resources on public lands. The conservation theme is considered to be significant in the nomination of the Paradise Valley Ranger Station for the National Register of Historic Places. The following discussion develops this theme and places it in a historical context.

The formative period for the U.S. Forest Service began in the 1880's and 1890's. In 1889 Congress drafted and passed the "Forest Reserve Act" in response to growing public and official concern for the Nation's forests. This act authorized the President to set aside forest reservations for the protection of timber and watersheds. In response to this new mandate President Benjamin Harrison created the first public reserve in 1891, the Yellowstone Timber Reserve in Wyoming. By 1893, the end of his term in office, President Harrison had set aside a total of 13,000,000 acres on 15 reserves (Alexander 17:1987). These early reserves were managed by the Government Land Office (GLO), an arm of the Department of the Interior. On March 4, 1907 the management of forest reserves was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. This new agency, created to manage forest and water resources, was called the U.S. Forest Service. In 1908 six district offices (today's Regions) were established nationwide for the new agency. Once a forest was established within a District, each forest was further divided into areas managed by individual Rangers (today's District Rangers). By the 1920's many of the patterns and policies for managing the nation's forest lands were in place (Alexander 26:1987).

Nevada's first Forest Reserves were created in 1906 as a result of an executive order by President Theodore Roosevelt. The Santa Rosa National Forest was originally established on April 1, 1911 by Proclamation 1120. In July 1917 the Santa Rosa National Forest was combined with the Humboldt National Forest and was known as the Santa Rosa Division. In the spring of 1938, the Santa Rosa Division was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest then back to the Humboldt National Forest in 1951, where it remains today as the Santa Rosa Ranger District. The first and only supervisor on the Santa Rosa was stationed at Paradise Valley from 1911 to 1916, but the office closed when the Santa Rosa National Forest became part of the Humboldt National Forest. During the early years of the Santa Rosa National Forest, three Ranger Districts within the Forest served the needs of the resources, District 1, Rebel Creek Ranger Station 1911-1923; District 2, Lamance Ranger Station 1911-1929; and District 3, National Ranger Station 1911-1917. Also present were the summer Ranger Stations of Martin Creek and Calico, on District 2. One by one the outlying station were closed with improved roads, increased mobility and the consolidation of forest business. In 1933 the CCC was located in Paradise Valley and in the fall of 1934, it begin construction of permanent buildings for the Forest Service. The selected site was lots 4-10, Block K, of the town of Paradise Valley, purchased from H. and J. Harvey. The CCC constructed the office and barn in 1934-1935. The garage, gas house, warehouse and pumphouse followed; the dwelling was the last to be

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constructed in 1941. All these buildings were built under Forest Service supervision. The new station became the center of activities for the Santa Rosa Ranger District. Even though the main business office moved to Winnemucca in 1961, the Paradise Valley Ranger Station is still maintained today and functions as a living and work station.

The early years of the U.S. Forest Service and its guiding policies are closely tied to the awakening of a conservation ethic with regard to the nation's natural resources. Among the early proponents of this ethic was John Muir and his fledgling organization, the Sierra Club (Alexander 17:1987). This growing awareness was embodied in no less personages than President Theodore Roosevelt and the man who was appointed to head the GLO Forestry Division in 1898, Gifford Pinchot (Author unknown:1948). Pinchot became the head of the Forest Service in 1907. As the first national forester, Pinchot, belonged to a profession which has its beginnings in the late 19th century. In fact, at this time, formal education for the new discipline was still confined to European universities where Pinchot was trained. The ideas and practices espoused by this new discipline were considered controversial by many government administrators of the time. Nonetheless many of the policies and practices which became a matter of standard operation for the National Forest System were initiated by Pinchot during these early years. Included in these policies were 1) the protection of watersheds and 2) the improvement of range conditions as well as the more familiar husbandry of timber resources. Toward these first two objectives ceilings were established to limit livestock numbers on particular ranges and a system for issuing permits to livestock owners who used forest lands was instituted. Grazing fees were charged on the basis of the type and number of animals using federal lands (Alexander 41-42:1987). These regulations were designed to control the rampant abuses which had become common place on much of the nation's public grazing lands during the late 19th century. Ironically the "grazing issue" and the regulation of livestock foraging on public lands, and not timber resources, was the primary impetus in Northeastern Nevada and much of the West for the establishment of Forest Reserves and the later creation of National Forests (Alexander 11:1987).

"During the last two years, since the exclusion of the alien sheep men from the Humboldt National Forest they flocked into the Santa Rosa Mountains in such numbers as to crowd into the area embraced by the proposed Forest, at 180,000 head of sheep, according to the estimate of the County Assessor of last year (1909)." (Wooley 1910). "A free-for-all developed to see who would get on the Santa Rosa range first, stay the longest; the local ranchers were crowded back almost to their own fenced lands." (Goodwin 1965).

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These sheep excesses were attributed in a large part to the displacement of transient or so called "tramp outfits" which seasonally utilized the rich grazing lands of northern Elko County (Patterson, et.al. :1969). With the creation of the Independence Forest Reserve and the Bruneau addition to the Humboldt in 1909, these nomadic sheep bands which had made free use with the high summer ranges in Elko County were forced to look elsewhere for their feed. These "tramp outfits" headed west toward the Santa Rosa Range and added their bands of sheep to the already burdened mountains. Due to the extreme over grazing by excess numbers of livestock on the Santa Rosa Range, the watersheds had deteriorated, lost to erosion, alien weeds and undesirable brush. Careless herders' camp fires became wildfires, compounding the problem of lost watershed and timber. The local ranchers could see the loss of their livelihood and limited resources of water, timber and vegetation. In 1910 the stockman of Humboldt County petitioned for the creation of a Forest Reserve. Their petition bore fruit and on April 1, 1911, President Taft, by Proclamation 1120, set aside the Santa Rosa as a National Forest bearing that name.

From the beginning it was an upward "battle" to control the numbers of livestock on the range. Without the benefit of fences, livestock wandered onto or were allowed by owners to enter the Forest. By dividing the Santa Rosa into several Districts and manning them with Forest Rangers and Forest Guards, the Forest Service began to take control of the abuses. These men had the responsibility of implementation of the innovative conservation policies and practices which brought the livestock industry into the 20th century. In sum this policy focused on the regulation of grazing and the protection of watersheds on U.S. Forest Service lands, and was an important catalyst in the changes which took place in the rural west at the turn of the century. This included the demise of "open range" and migratory grazing, which had dominated late 19th century practices, and the establishment of the allotment system for livestock grazing on public lands.

The executive order from President Franklin Roosevelt to employ millions of young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps program, was a plan to "define land policy." The CCC put young men to work on conservation and construction projects on public lands. These public work projects on Nevada National Forest included fire fighting, trail and road construction, stream structures for flood control, building fences to define National Forest boundaries, and developing springs for better utilization of the range. The Forest Service decided to build a permanent Ranger Station at Paradise Valley and have the CCC construct it. From this Ranger Station the conservation policies of the Forest Service could better serve the needs of the natural resources of the Santa Rosa Ranger District.

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POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT:

The second significant theme which supports the eligibility of the Paradise Valley Ranger Station under Criterion A, focuses on the role the compound played in the administration and implementation of the Civilian Conservation Corps program. The significant period is from 1933 to 1941. During this period the federal government became involved in the economic recovery of the nation and the welfare of its citizens.

After 1916, with the departure of the first resident Forest Supervisor from Paradise Valley, the District Rangers conducted everyday business from their respective stations. In 1929 the Lamance Ranger Station west of Paradise Valley was dismantled and the Ranger moved into the town of Paradise Valley. He bought a home and conducted Forest Service business from it until the CCC constructed the Paradise Valley Ranger Station Office in 1934. The Corps erected seven of the eight existing buildings and one 12,000 gallon cistern on the compound from 1934-41, including the barn, garage, gas house, office, warehouse, pump house, and dwelling. Since then, the buildings have been in continuous use.

The late 1920's saw the United States just beginning to recover from the severe recession that resulted after World War I. All across America states were beginning to share the growing optimism of the "Jazz Age". This new confidence grew throughout the decade, only to be decimated by the economic disasters and humbling effects of the Great Depression. The 1930's were not only years of economic calamity but also of social and political upheaval which have shaped subsequent events to the present day. Some important effects include the dislocation of large numbers of people, with consequent regional shifts in population densities, the expansion of the Federal government and a redefinition of its responsibilities vis-a-vis individual citizens, states and communities. Paralleling these developments much of the country experienced a series of extremely dry years with the resultant adverse impacts on resources such as soil, grass and timber. In response to these conditions and a pervasive public malaise, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created a number of government programs and agencies to deal with the serious problems facing the nation. Among these was the CCC.

In 1932 Democratic nominee Franklin Roosevelt called for a "definite land policy" to fight "a future of soil and timber famine." "In so doing, employment can be given to a million men" (Thorp 8:1979). Here, then, is the conceptual framework for the CCC. Approximately one year later on April 5, 1933, as the president of the United States, Roosevelt issued Executive Order #6101 and officially created the direction for the new program. It was to be administered by an Advisory Council made up of representatives from the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, Labor and the Interior. Local and state agencies were used to compile rosters of young and unmarried men between the ages of 17 and 23, who were unemployed and in need of work, and whose families were on Relief Rolls. The mobilization of this workforce, some



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250,000 initially, was carried out by the War Department. Camps were established to train and condition the new "recruits". Some 25,000 Local Experienced Men (LEM's) who were selected and assigned to the various CCC camps in their respective states, trained and supervised these young workers.

Nevada, a predominantly rural state with low population density and few employment opportunities, was not as severely impacted by the Depression as the more industrialized East. Nonetheless Federal relief programs did help the state's economy and added to its poorly developed infrastructure. For instance, the federally funded Hoover Dam project created a short-term infusion of money and jobs and long-term, multi-faceted resource for southern Nevada. The CCC had a less visible but perhaps no less important impact on a larger number of the state's communities. While only 10% of Nevada's young men were permitted to work in CCC camps throughout the state, CCC projects used local building materials and employed local craftsmen to help boost the state's economy. From its beginning in 1933 until its demise in 1942, the CCC established 54 camps in Nevada and employed over 4,000 youths (Edwards 350:1978). The CCC made a special contribution to the state through work on roads and canals, helping with flood control projects, building dams to check soil erosion, reforestation or rangeland management and development of recreational sites. The National Forest Service was eager to put the young men to work on a variety of projects, including building of ranger stations and local administrative sites, such as the Paradise Valley Ranger Station.

Work orders for the U.S. Forest Service CCC camps in Nevada were simple directives which included the following:

1. Specific work projects are being developed.
2. ECW camp work specifications will cover the following types of work:
  - a. Construction of standard U.S. Forest Service roads;
  - b. Construction of horse and/or pack trails;
  - c. Construction of telephone lines;
  - d. Construction of standard U.S. Forest Service buildings at Forest Headquarters, District Ranger Stations, Guard Stations, other Ranger Stations and Lookout Towers and/or houses.
  - f. Accomplish fire hazard reduction, including roadside clearing, snag removal, slash stacking and burning and other related work.
  - g. Train and maintain at least one (2 as may be directed) ready to respond fire suppression crews.
  - h. Fight forest, brush, range and wild fires, as required.
  - i. Perform other duties as directed. (Hobarth:1991)

In Humboldt County at least four "main camps" can be documented. They include facilities at Paradise Valley, Golconda, Quinn River and Sheldon Antelope Refuge (Humboldt Star 4/03/39). These camps were occupied by several CCC companies for

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varying periods of time ranging from less than a month to two years. The Santa Rosa Camp in Paradise Valley was established twelve miles north of the existing Ranger Station along the Indian Creek Road on the southern approach to Hinkey Summit and was a tent camp. It was closed during the winter of 1933 and the men sent to other Nevada camps (10-27-33 Humboldt Star). On November 12, 1934, the Santa Rosa Camp was reopened on land leased from the Harvey Brothers in the southeast corner of the town of Paradise Valley and was known as the Paradise Valley Camp (Humboldt Star 08-19-33). This permanent CCC camp stood adjacent to the proposed Paradise Valley Ranger Station, which the CCC constructed, until it was closed in 1941. The companies that were stationed at Paradise Valley were: Company #1348 from Virginia (5-27-33 to 10-26-33), Company #973 unknown origin (11-12-34 to 5-9-35), Company #230 from New Jersey and Illinois (7-24-35 to 1-16-36), Company #4706 from Kansas (1-17-36 to 10-12-37), Company #1212 from New Jersey (10-13-37 to 5-9-40), and Company #6433 (10-25-40 to 6-13-41). Main camps, generally comprised of several hundred men, took on a military quality (Kamps and Patterson;1987). Main camps generally had a number of woodframe structures, which might include a mess hall/kitchen, officers quarters, storage buildings and shops. Besides these main camps an unknown number of "spike camps" were established in Humboldt County, but two known spike camps were established on the Santa Rosa Forest. They were on Road Creek at the Martin Creek Ranger Station and Canyon Creek. These facilities were more spartan, sometimes little more than tent camps which were located close to specific projects only for the duration of the project or sometime closed during the winter due to poor weather conditions. These two spike camps were used for varying periods of time from the mid 1930's through the early 1940's.

The first contingent of CCC men arrived in Winnemucca by train from Fort Douglas, Utah, and were taken to Paradise Valley. In Winnemucca, 21 men were selected as the first local men to be employed by the CCC for the Santa Rosa Camp. The jurisdiction of the CCC camps in Nevada was under the control of the Army at Fort Douglas, Utah, and was transferred to Sacramento, California, on 11-01-37.

During the life of the Paradise Valley CCC Camp, the men worked on many projects that have stood the test of time, including the realignment and graveling of the Hinkey Summit Road and the complete reconstruction of the Canyon Creek/Buckskin Road, the latter being nothing more than a mining road. These roads took several years to complete. The outstanding features on the Indian Creek Road are the masonry culvert heads for road drainage and the rock retaining walls built in conjunction with culverts. These rock walls were built without mortar. Paradise Valley resident Virgil Pasquale was the Masonry Foreman for the CCC. The Forest Boundary fence was built with the aid of steel wagons that carried the fencing materials. In original sections of the fence, 2x2 wood posts were used. Of the 250 pine trees planted at the Martin Creek Ranger Station, a hand-full are still living today. The landscaping on the compound at Paradise Valley was done by CCC labor and is still evident today. The Summit Trail is used today by hikers, horseback riders, stockmen, and recreationists, even though in its early days, it was built for Rangers and stockman to negotiate the mountain with greater ease. CCC crews fought wildfires on the Santa Rosa Range and during an 8000 acre fire in 1939, five young men gave their lives while protecting the natural resources of Nevada.

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The most outstanding accomplishment of the CCC in this area is the structures constructed at the Paradise Valley Ranger Station.

ARCHITECTURE:

The third significant theme which supports the eligibility of the Paradise Valley Ranger Station during the CCC era is its architectural style. This theme relates to National Register Criterion C. Seven of the eight buildings, originally built on site at the Paradise Valley compound are considered to be typical and representative of the simple utilitarian structures built by the CCC for Forest Service administrative compounds. The eighth building, originally a barn but converted into a bunkhouse, was moved from a Ranger Station near Reno to the Paradise Valley compound in 1948 or 1949. It was originally constructed by CCC labor and the style and appearance matches the other building on the compound. Each Region was responsible for preparing site plans and designing individual structures (Thorp 30:1979). The office (#1) and barn (#2), built in 1934; pump house (#6), built in 1934-1935; warehouse (#4), garage (#5), gas/oil house (#7), built in 1936; dwelling (#8), built in 1941, at Paradise Valley were all constructed according to Standard Forest Service Plans that were prepared by the Regional Office. The plans varied from region to region and to some extent reflected local availability of materials and supervisory expertise. The cistern (#3), built in 1934 by the CCC and constructed of concrete and mortared stone, is very unique to this compound. It was built to provide water for irrigation for the landscaping, but is used today to store water for wildland fire fighting. The buildings and the setting of the Paradise Valley Ranger Station are an excellent example of Forest Service administrative compounds in Nevada as constructed by the CCC. The integrity of the structures is good; even given the alterations, which do not detract significantly from the overall effect and character of this historic compound.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000662

Date Listed: 6/19/96

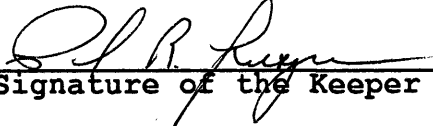
Paradise Valley Ranger Station  
Property Name

Humboldt  
County

NV  
State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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

  
Signature of the Keeper

6/19/96  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

CLASSIFICATION:

The nominated property is properly classified as a: District [A significant concentration of historically, geographically and aesthetically linked resources.]

The resource count is revised to read:

- 7 contributing buildings
- 1 contributing structure (cistern)
- 1 noncontributing building (1948-49 bunkhouse)

[The office, dwelling, barn, shop, garage, and ancillary resources are considered buildings for counting purposes. The noncontributing bunkhouse/barn was moved to the complex and reconfigured after the period of significance and is therefore considered a noncontributing building.]

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DISTRIBUTION:

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