

# HISTORY COLORADO

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

### SECTION I

#### Name of Property

Historic Name: Buckhorn Ranger Station Historic District

Other Names: Buckhorn Work Center, Old Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR.1862, 5LR.732

#### Address of Property [ ] address not for publication

Street Address: Fire Rte 133

City: Bellvue County: Larimer Zip: 80526-8119

#### Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name USDA Forest Service, Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grasslands

Address 2150 Centre Ave Building E Phone (970)-295-6600

City Fort Collins State CO Zip 80526

#### Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

#### Preparer of Nomination

Name Lawrence Fullenkamp, Caitlin Holland and Amberle Czubernat Date October 2, 2020

Organization Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grasslands

Address 2150 Centre Avenue Building E Phone 970-295-6619

City Fort Collins State CO Zip 80526

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5LR.1862

10/19/20 Nomination Received

5/21/2021 Review Board Recommendation  
 Approval  Denial

5/26/2021 HC Board State Register Listing  
 Approved  Denied

Listing Criteria  A  B  C  D  E

Certification of Listing: *L. Burk* Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer HISTORY COLORADO

5/26/21  
Date

## SECTION II

**Local Historic Designation**Has the property received local historic designation?  no

Date designated \_\_\_\_\_

Designated by \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of municipality or county)

**Use of Property**

Ranger Station Headquarters, CCC Side Camp, USDA Forest Service Administrative Site

**Original Owner** USDA Forest ServiceSource of Information Historic National Forest Files**Year of Construction** 5LR732 – 1906-1933, 5LR1862 - 1933-1941,Source of Information Hartley and Schneck 1996, Historic CCC Records, Historic Forest Service Records, Building and Site Plans and Designs**Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer**James L. Brownlee, Forest Service Region 2 Engineer; Guy and Harold Fowler (builder of Ranger Dwelling); CCC Company 3888 (builders of Assistant Ranger Dwelling, Office, Garage and Bunkhouse), CCC camp F-66-C, Chambers Lake CampSource of Information Historic Forest Service Building Plans, Historic Accounts, historic newspapers**Locational Status** Original location of resource(s) Resource(s) moved to current locationDate of move Assistant Ranger's Dwelling (A502) moved within the site boundary 1949-50**For Office Use Only**Property Type:  building(s)  district  site  structure  object  areaArchitectural Style/Engineering Type: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American MovementsPeriod of Significance: 1906-1990Level of Significance:  Local  State  NationalMultiple Property Submission: n/aAcreage 18.9P.M. 6 Township 7N Range 72W Section 9 & 16 Quarter Sections SWSE(9); NWNE(16)UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 460334 Northing 4492326 NAD83Site Elevation: 8289 feet

## SECTION III

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### Narrative Description and Alterations

The Buckhorn Ranger Station Historic District (5LR.1862) is the location of the historic Forest Service Ranger Station Headquarters, which was the first official ranger station in the Colorado National Forest. The site is located on the south and north sides of Larimer County Road 44H (Buckhorn Road) 22 miles west of Masonville, Colorado, in the Roosevelt National Forest. The site is 165' east of the intersection of Forest Service Road 100, 11.6 miles west of the intersection of Buckhorn Road and Stove Prairie Road, and 1 mile east of the junction of Buckhorn Road and Monument Gulch Road. The physical setting of the site is integral to the site's character. It is located on the first broad open terrace east of Box Elder Creek in an area of open meadows surrounded by aspen and mature lodgepole pine forests and mountains within the Buckhorn Canyon valley.

The site was designed to harmonize and limit encroachment on the surrounding natural environment and preserve the beauty of nature (Albert Good 1938, Forest Service Division of Engineering 1938). It is situated approximately halfway between the Poudre Canyon to the north (7 miles) and the Big Thompson Canyon to the south (10 miles) and is also 13.5 miles east of the Mummy Range. The Donner Peak Trailhead is 350' to the west of the site. West White Pine Mountain is 1.8 miles to the North and Lookout Peak is 3.25 miles to the south. Very little development has taken place in the canyon. The area is accessible year-round by car on the Buckhorn Road (CR 44H), a maintained dirt county road.

The first Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR.732), built in 1906-07, was located 650' north of the Buckhorn Road and is a contributing site to the property. Historic photos of the earlier ranger station show two log cabins and a stone and sod dugout cellar within a lodgepole pine stand. Due to heavy grazing utilization on the district in the 1920s, a larger and more extensive administrative site was proposed south of the original headquarters. A stone cellar, depressions, artifacts, and archeological material are all that remain of the 1906 Buckhorn Ranger Station.

The current Buckhorn Ranger Station administrative site was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1933 and 1941 for the Forest Service. The site consists of four domestic habitation buildings and a large garage, all bounded by a log fence along the northern portion of the site and barbed wire fences on the east, south, and west sides. The functions of most of the buildings have changed since their original construction. The extant buildings are known for their most recent historic functions and include: A Ranger Dwelling (A501), an Assistant Ranger Dwelling (A502), an Office (A504), a Garage (A505), and a Bunkhouse (A503).

The site also includes a stone fireplace behind the Ranger Dwelling, a ramp for vehicle repairs, and a small fire equipment shed. Four structures that were non-contributing to the eligibility of the site were removed in 2009.<sup>1</sup> A Roosevelt National Forest sign was put in place in 1968 at the road entrance that leads to the Buckhorn Ranger Station.

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<sup>1</sup> The four removed buildings included a Paint Shed, Oil Shed, Woodshed, and Toilet. Of the four, only the Paint Shed was constructed between 1933 and 1941; however, there is no indication that it was built by the CCC. The other three buildings were constructed between 1950 and 1965.

## Old Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR.732), ca. 1906-1941, contributing site

The 1906 Buckhorn Ranger Station site (5LR.732) consists of a stone and earth cellar, building foundations, an artifact concentration, scattered historic artifacts, and the remains of a historic entrance road. The stone cellar is in good condition, although the sod roof is no longer present. A photo of the 1906 log cabin shows that it was likely less than 20' long with two four-over-four double hung windows on either side of a wooden plank door. The building appears to have saddle notched logs with a stone foundation. Only some short linear alignments of stone foundation remain at the current site. Later photos and paintings show that three additions were added to the first log cabin. A 1938 map of the site shows that the Ranger Station was converted, or planned for conversion, into a tool room and a garage (Historic Plans and Maps, Figure 2). The 1938 plot map shows the location of the cellar and a toilet 195' east of the cellar. In the 1930s when the CCC was building the new Ranger Station south of the 1906 location there was a CCC side camp located at the site. The side camp had at least one large wood framed bunkhouse or crew quarters. A 1938 aerial photograph (USFS, 1938) shows the crew quarters building south of the 1906 log cabin, but a 1961 photo shows a crew quarters building near where the toilet is shown on the 1938 plot map.



Figure 1: Photo of Old Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR732), circa 1907, facing north. Source USFS Historic Ranger Stations Scrapbook.

### **Stone Cellar, ca. 1920s, Photos 49-53**

The stone cellar measures 12' north to south and 9' east to west. The cellar is constructed of dry stacked granite rocks, slabs, and boulders. The north and south walls are 36" thick at the base and about 20" at the top, and the east and west sides taper to the ground and are around 3' thick at the top and 5' thick at the base. The interior of the cellar measures roughly 6' east to west and 8' north to south. The floor is poured concrete with a 4 ½" layer of soil on top of the concrete. A 50 cm x 50 cm archaeological test unit was excavated in 2014 near the south east corner of the stone cellar. No artifacts were found within the test unit. Additional testing is needed to document archaeological potential within the feature.

### **Log Cabin Remains, ca. 1906-1941, Photo 56**

The only physical evidence of the 1906 log cabin are small linear stone foundation segments. No testing of was carried out at the location of the 1906 log cabin.

### ***1938 Privy, ca 1930s, Photo 57***

There is a small depression in the location where the privy is identified on the 1938 Plot map. There is high potential for buried cultural deposits in this area. This area of the site is also where the CCC Crew Quarters building is shown in a 1961 photo. The building has since been removed from the site. There is currently a 20' x 10' chain link fence with barbed wire at the top where the Crew Quarters building and 1938 privy was located.

### ***Artifact concentration, ca 1930s, Photos 54-55***

There is an artifact concentration that measures 50' east to west, by 30' north to south, located 30' south of the 1938 privy. The artifact concentration includes hole-in-top cans, porcelain teacup fragments, unglazed porcelain toy parts, non-vitreous white bodied earthenware fragments, tobacco tins, and sun colored glass bottle and drinking glass fragments. The artifacts were observed beneath the pine duff layer and there is very good potential for additional buried cultural deposits.

### ***Old Crew Quarters Building, circa 1935-1962, non-extant, Photo 57***

The Old Crew Quarters Building was constructed by the CCC in the early to mid-1930s. The Crew Quarters building measured approximately 80' x 20'. 1938 Aerial photos show that it was likely first located in front (south) of the Old Ranger Station Log Cabin and Historic Road. Historic Photos show that it was moved, or another Quarters Building was installed, at the location of a fence recorded in 2014 and 2020 near the location of the privy indicated on the 1938 Plot Map (Plans and Maps Figure 2). This feature has excellent archaeological potential. There were often historic midden areas around and behind the CCC crew quarters buildings and the 1938 privy would also have excellent potential to yield important archaeological information.

### ***Other site features of 5LR.732***

There was a historic road that can be seen on the historic 1938 plot map (Plans and Maps Figure 2). The road can also be seen on the 1938 aerial photo. The only evidence on the surface of the road are small ruts and road closure signs. The road passed through a marshy area that now has dense aspen growth. The 1938 aerial photo also shows a CCC type bunkhouse south of the 1906 log cabin and just south of the historic road. The depositional environment in the location of the 1938 Bunkhouse is very likely to yield subsurface cultural deposits.

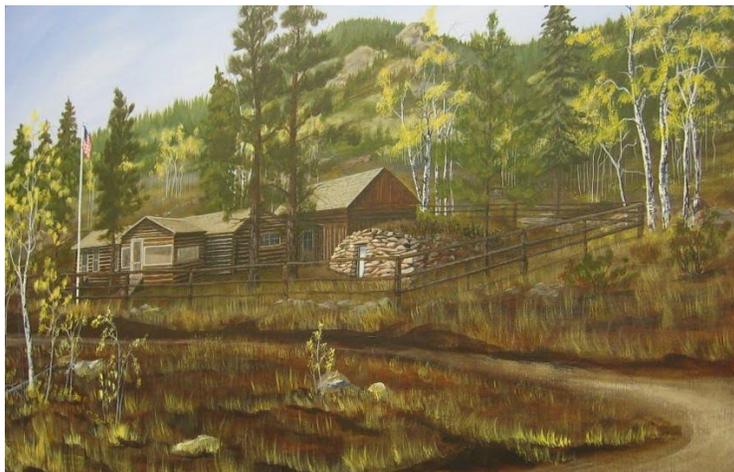


Figure 2: Old Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR732) Painting, Circa 1930s.  
Source: Painting by Betty Lindsey purchased by USFS 9/30/1981.

## Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR.1862), ca 1936-41

### *Ranger Dwelling (A501), ca. 1936-41, contributing building, photos 1-8*

The main Ranger Dwelling at the site was constructed between 1936 and 1941. It sits in the northwestern portion of the site on level ground. Some of the construction of the main ranger dwelling preceded the later work that was completed by the CCC. Helen and Alice Dickerson (1978) noted that the Ranger Station was built by Guy Fowler and his son Harold. Guy Fowler was a contractor and carpenter that built numerous houses in Fort Collins in the 1920s, according to the 1930 Federal Census Records and 1920 Fort Collins City Directories, as well as their work being noted in historic newspapers. The 1996 site forms for the site prepared by Ralph Hartley and James Schneck indicate that construction of the building started in 1929 but no documentation could be found to support this conclusion

The Ranger Dwelling is a one-story, two-bedroom, wood-frame building that incorporates elements of the Craftsman style. The structure has a front-gable roof, cedar shake shingles with 5" exposure, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, eave brackets on the front and rear sides, horizontal wood drop siding, and a concrete foundation. The building exterior is painted white with brown trim, however a historic painting by Alice Dickerson, who historically lived in the Buckhorn Canyon with her family and has memories of the Buckhorn Ranger Station (Anderson and Boice, 1974), shows the building to have yellow exterior paint in the past (See Figure 3 below). The concrete foundation is painted Forest Service brown.

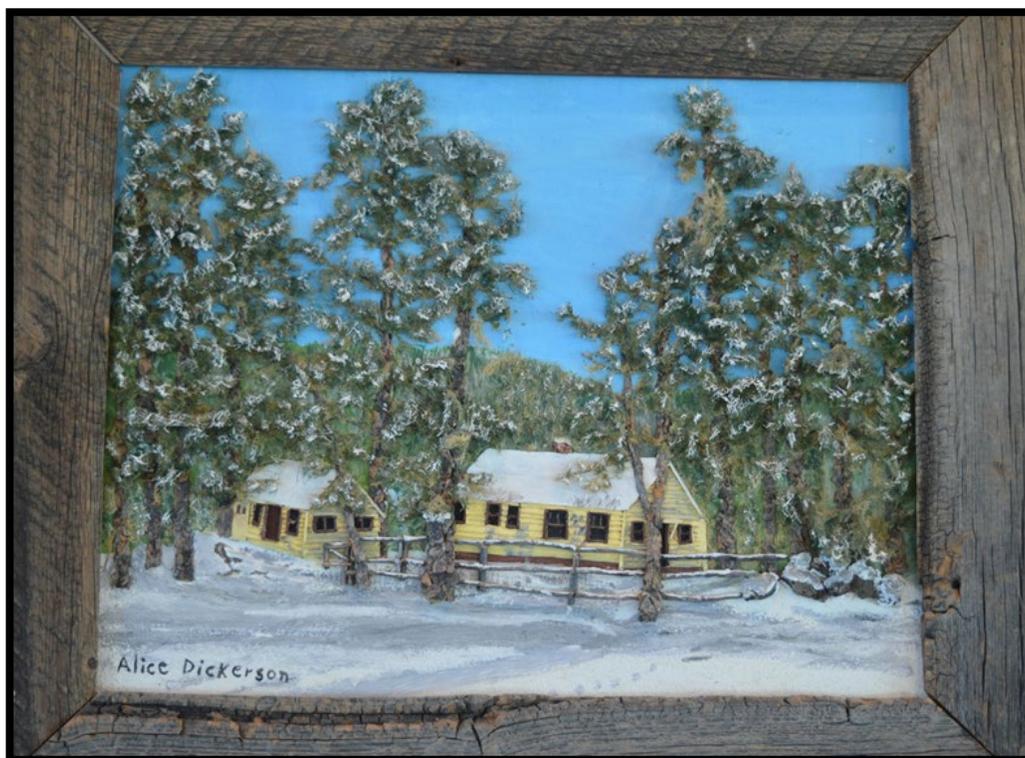


Figure 3: Painting of Ranger Dwelling by Alice Dickerson ca. 1933. Source painting donated to USFS by Alice Dickerson.

The building measures 34'-3" x 24'-5" with a 13'-4" x 10'-4" porch addition on the rear (south) and a 10' x 15' basement in the rear, southeast corner. The building was originally surrounded by a wood fence that was later removed between 1941 and 1950. A front-gable rear porch addition (10'-4" N-S x 13'-4" E-W) was added ca. 1941 by the CCC on the east side of the rear wall. The building had a 10' x 15' basement in the rear southeast corner.

The north side of the Ranger Dwelling (front) measures 24'-5" from east to west and has two four-over-one double-hung wood windows on either side, a three-panel wood door with four lights, and a non-historic brown-metal storm door, and an extending 5' awning with cedar shingles constructed with 4"x4" beams over two concrete steps.



Figure 4: Measured drawing of north elevation of Ranger Dwelling.

The west side of the building measures 34'-3" and has two larger three-over-one wood double-hung windows in the bedrooms and one smaller three-over-one double-hung window in the bathroom. The west side wall of the addition extends 10'-2" and has one larger three-over-one double-hung window.



Figure 5: Measured drawing of west elevation of Ranger Dwelling.

The south side of the building has an 11'-1" wall with one three-over-one double-hung window in the bedroom, one three-over-one double-hung window near the center of the addition that extends to the south of the main building on the east side of the rear wall, and a three-paneled wood door with three lights (oriented vertically). The south wall (rear) door does not have a storm door.



Figure 6: Measured drawing of south elevation of Ranger Dwelling.

The east side has three three-over-one double hung windows and two smaller paired three-over-one double-hung windows connected with a center rail. Two of the larger windows are located on the north portion of the east wall in the living room and one is located on the southern portion of the east wall in the addition. The smaller windows are in the kitchen on the south side of the main building, adjacent to the addition. One three-light casement window is in the basement at the foundation below the kitchen windows.



Figure 7: Measured drawing of east elevation of Ranger Dwelling.

The interior space has a living room (20' x 12'), kitchen (13' x 9'), two bedrooms (10' x 12') each with 4' x 4' closets, a bathroom (8' x 6'), utility room porch (9' x 12'), and a basement (10' x 15').

The interior bedroom, bathroom, and closet doors are all five-panel wood doors. The door between the kitchen and back porch is a three-panel wood door with four lights.

The building has 2-1/4" tongue-and-groove oak flooring in the living room and both bedrooms. The rear porch addition and bathroom have rolled vinyl flooring. In addition, the kitchen has 12" square vinyl flooring. The interior walls are finished with lath and plaster. Both the living room and bedroom were kalsomined over a rough plaster finish. The building electrical system was mentioned in 1938 historic memos and electrical system plans were designed and drawn in 1941 (Plans and Maps Figure 8).

Documents from the Forest Service Regional Office and Hartley and Schneck (1998) indicate the building used a D-7 plan. The D-7 plan was not able to be retrieved but the D-5 plans were located (Plans and Maps Figure 1). The building follows the D-5 plan, including the interior kitchen cabinet details, with the exception that the Ranger Dwelling was built with the kitchen and living room on the left and the bedrooms on the right when viewed from the front where the D-5 Plan specified the opposite configuration. The alterations of the Ranger Dwelling (A501) include the addition of metal storm windows where historic photos show wood storm and screen windows. Some original storm windows are still present on other buildings at the site. Historic photographs indicate the structure originally had a twelve-light, wood storm door on the primary façade. Historic photos indicate the building once had gutters and downspouts. The gutters are no longer present on the building.

The Ranger Dwelling (A501) retains an exceptional level of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, location, and association. The historic storm windows and front storm door were removed and replaced with color appropriate but non-sympathetic metal storm windows and front storm door. Some minor deferred maintenance and vandalism has occurred that has impacted the condition. The back door has been kicked and damaged, and one of the glass panes has been broken and replaced with Plexiglas. The cedar shingles are highly decayed and need to be replaced. The building overall retains the fenestration, form and massing, historic materials, workmanship and setting. The design details do not appear any different on the building than the photos of the building when it was built.

***Assistant Ranger Dwelling (A502), ca. 1935-61, contributing building, photos 17-22***

The Assistant Ranger Dwelling is a one-story, one-bedroom, wood-frame building that incorporates elements of the Craftsman style. The structure has a side-gabled roof, cedar shake shingles with 5" exposure, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, horizontal wood drop siding, and a concrete foundation. The building exterior is painted white with brown trim, although a portion of the east side shows some yellow paint near the gable ends that is partially painted over. The building footprint was originally a rectangular plan, with a shed addition that gives it an L-plan.

The Assistant Ranger Dwelling was the first constructed Combination Office building at the site in 1933 (Figure H16). The dwelling's design followed standardized plans developed by the Forest Service Regional Engineering Division in the late 1920s. The building used a combination building design with the garage on the left-hand side of the front entrance similar to the basic A-5 Plan (Plans and Maps Figure 3) but with the addition of the sliding sash window and brick chimney on the M20 Plan (Plans and Maps Figures 4 & 5). A combination building combined an office and shop/garage. Hartley and Schneck described "Combination Buildings" as follows:

Designed as rectangular gable roof frame buildings, "Combination Buildings" combined office, bedroom, wood shed, and tool and storage space. They fulfilled the needs of office, storage, and living quarters when built in remote locations. At stations that already had living quarters, the bedroom was used to quarter visiting personnel, often forest or regional supervisors who otherwise would have had to bunk with the ranger and his family (Hartley and Scheck 1996).

The north side of the Assistant Ranger Dwelling (front) measures 27' from east to west and has two one-over-one wood double-hung windows on either side, a three-panel (horizontally oriented) wood door with three vertical lights and a non-historic brown-metal storm door and an extending 5' awning with cedar shingles constructed with 4"x4" beams over two concrete steps. There are two additional paired one-over-one double hung windows connected with a center rail on the eastern portion of the north side.



Figure 8: Measured drawing of north elevation of Assistant Ranger Dwelling.

The west side of the building measures 29'-2" and has one fixed pane non-historic window and one horizontal sliding sash window; each sash has six lights. There is an 8' shed addition on the southern portion of the west side with one fixed nine light window centered on the addition wall.



Figure 9: Measured drawing of west elevation of Assistant Ranger Dwelling.

The south side of the building (rear) has a 10' 7" addition and a 16' 5" wall on the primary structure. The addition has a fixed nine light window to the left of a three-panel wood door with three vertical lights and a non-historic brown-metal storm door. The main structure has two one-over-one double hung windows.



Figure 10: Measured drawing of south elevation of Assistant Ranger Dwelling.

The east side of the building measures 21' 2" and has two one-over-one double hung windows. The shed addition extends 8' to the south and has one fixed nine light window. All the double hung exterior windows have historic wood storm windows.



Figure 11: Measured drawing of east elevation of Assistant Ranger Dwelling.

The interior space has a living room (19'-9"-6" x 11'-3"), kitchen (13'-3" x 8'-8"), bedroom (12' x 10'-5"), a bathroom (5'-5" x 9'-6"), and utility room porch (7'-7" x 9'-9"). The interior bedroom and kitchen doors are two panel solid wood doors and the bathroom door is a non-historic laminate door. The wood plank floors in the living spaces are painted brown. The kitchen has rolled linoleum. The walls are painted wood 4' x 8 panels with 1-1/2" battens.

The rear porch addition was added in 1961 as indicated by historic photos and associated captions (Buckhorn Ranger Station Historic Scrapbook Figure 11). Alteration plans for the rear porch addition were drawn in 1941 (Multimedia Figure 7). The plans show a different floor plan than was constructed in 1961 but show that the addition was planned during the period of significance. A historic memo also notes that the porch addition measured 8' x 10' and that the cold-water system was converted from iron to copper. When the dwelling was

moved in 1949-50, the garage was removed, and two double hung windows attached with a center rail were added in the location of the garage door. The building has a concrete foundation with a crawl space and no basement. The shed-roof rear porch addition was added in 1961. The addition is sympathetic to the original 1933 design and 1950 modifications and was planned in 1941. The assistant ranger's dwelling is now used to house seasonal employees.

In CCC Inspection Reports, Camp F-2 was recorded to have been the crew in charge of constructing the building. The 1933 office building originally sat just south of the main Ranger Dwelling. Following the completion of a new office building (A504) in 1941, the 1933 office was relocated approximately 300' northeast of its earlier location in 1949. In 1950, its garage stall was removed, and the building was remodeled into a General District Assistant (GDA) residence. Two single light double-hung windows were installed where the garage door was located. A historic memo indicates that the move was planned by May 1938 (USFS Memo 1938). Plans for remodeling the office into a residence were developed in 1941 (Plans and Maps Figure 9).

Alterations to the Assistant Ranger Dwelling included changing its location within the district during the period of significance, and the function of the building. The alterations were planned during the period of significance based on historic memos, site electrical plans, and building alteration plans. The alterations to the function and layout were carried out well and did not impact the integrity significantly. There were some alterations to the materials that were less sympathetic to the original design. Examples of this include the removal of the horizontal sliding sash window on the northern (front) portion west wall. The multi light sash window was replaced with a fixed single pane window that is not sympathetic to the original design. Based on photos this occurred after 1962. This alteration changes the fenestration pattern, detailing and muntin configuration of the west wall which is visible from the other buildings at the site. There is some loss of historic character by this replacement. The other alterations to the building do not significantly alter the integrity of design, association, feeling, setting, materials, workmanship, or location. While the building was moved, it was moved a short distance within the complex and the move was planned during a historically important period. The windows on the rear addition are sympathetic to the original design.

**Office (A504), ca. 1937-41, contributing building, photos 9-16**

The Office is a one-story, one-bedroom, rectangular plan wood-frame building that incorporates elements of the Craftsman style. The structure has a side-gabled roof, cedar shake shingles with 5" exposure, overhanging eaves, horizontal wood drop siding with vertical siding on the gable ends, a stone and concrete foundation, and stone chimney. The building has a partial basement, a stone porch, and a small one bay garage. The foundation is poured concrete to 2' above grade with irregular rough-cut granite veneer. The Office faces the main Ranger Dwelling (A501) to the west and sits approximately 100' east of it on the opposite side of the driveway.

The west side of the building (front) measures 31'-2" from north to south and has two in-swinging casement windows on either side of a three-panel wood door with four lights, and a non-historic brown-metal storm door and a roof extension over the door that measures 6' wide and extends out 1'9". A 12' x 5' stone porch is located on the north side of the building with two steps and wooden railings on the north and south sides. There is one hopper window directly under the south window. There is a small one bay garage with two three-panel doors to the south of the entrance. There is more detailing on porch railings, gate bay doors, and the roof overhang than on other buildings at the site.



Figure 12: Measured drawing of west elevation of Office.

The south side of the Office measures 24'-7" and has two in-swinging eight light casement windows with rabbited canter rails. There is a small generator outbuilding just east of the southwest corner. The Generator House was not present in any photos prior to or including the early 1980s.



Figure 13: Measured drawing of south elevation of Office.

The east side of the building measures 31'-2" and has one three panel wood door with three lights and two in-swinging eight light casement windows with rabbited center rail that flank the rear door. There is a basement engine room or light plant on the northern portion of the east side that has glass block windows in the ceiling. The rear door is a three-panel wood door with four lights. A modern storm door was installed but recently removed during efforts to protect the site from the 2020 Cameron Peak fire.



Figure 14: Measured drawing of east elevation of Office.

The north side measures 24'-7" and has two eight light in-swinging casement windows with a rabbited center rail on either side of a stone chimney, and two three-light awning windows in the basement level.



Figure 15: Measured drawing of north elevation of Office.

The interior space has an office (11' 4" x 18'-8"), a bedroom (12'-2" x 15'-1"), and a garage bay (12'-5" x 23'-11") on the main floor. The main floor has 2-1/4" tongue-and-groove oak flooring and painted trim with plaster walls. The basement has a washroom, bathroom, coal room, wood storage, furnace room, and an engine room. The area below the garage is unexcavated. The engine room is excavated outside of the footprint of the primary structure and has a 4' x 4' block window in the ceiling.

As previously noted, the first office for the ranger station (A502) was built in 1933. That building was then moved 300' to the east in 1949-1950 after this new office building (A504), also known as the "combination office building," was underway. By 1940, the new office building was completed.

There are no alterations to the materials or design of the Office other than the introduction of metal storm doors. The office retains excellent integrity of design, workmanship, materials, association, setting, feeling and location. The building has a greater retention of materials, design, and workmanship and more intricate detailing of the exterior compared to other CCC buildings at the site and in the state of Colorado. It is also notable that the approval to deviate from the plans was documented.

“It will not be necessary to plan on shutters for this building since it is understood that the other buildings at the station do not have shutters.”- October 10, 1939 memo signed by H. C. Hilton acting for M.W. Thompson, Assistant Regional Forester.

Although this building’s plan and massing were based upon those of the pre-CCC era Plan A-5 Combination Building, the earlier design was upgraded with new features developed by the Architectural Division, including a stone veneer exterior chimney and stone veneer foundation walls (Plans And Maps Figure 6 and 7). This building is therefore distinctive because it represents the transition from the Forest Service’s earlier, more utilitarian design aesthetic to a more expressive design sensibility that embraced Rustic-style features such as prominent stone exterior chimneys. Locals reportedly assisted in the construction, possibly as “locally experienced men” or “L.E.M.” L.E.M were local individuals with specialized construction skills, such as stone masonry. The Forest Service employed these individuals to assist in the completion of those aspects of construction too complex for unskilled CCC laborers, who tended to come from varied backgrounds.

***Bunkhouse (A503), ca. 1935-62, contributing building, photos 23-28***

The Bunkhouse was built in 1935. It has a rectangular plan, clipped-gable roof, one-and-half stories, horizontal wood drop siding, overhanging eaves, and the second floor has a low ceiling that is supported by knee walls. The building functioned as a barn from the time of construction to the 1960s when it was remodeled as a bunkhouse. The building has a concrete foundation. It sits atop a natural hilltop surrounded by mountains on three sides. The exterior of the building is painted light yellow. A historic memo states that in 1953, the bunkhouse roof was stained, and the foundation was painted (USFS Memo 1953).

The south side of the building (front) has a wood three-panel door with four lights and a non-historic metal storm door near the center of the wall and two single light fixed windows that flank the entrance.



Figure 16: Measured drawing of south side of Bunkhouse.

The east side has two fixed six light windows on the main floor and one double hung one-over-one window on the second floor with a non-historic metal storm window. Both fixed windows have original wood storm windows present.

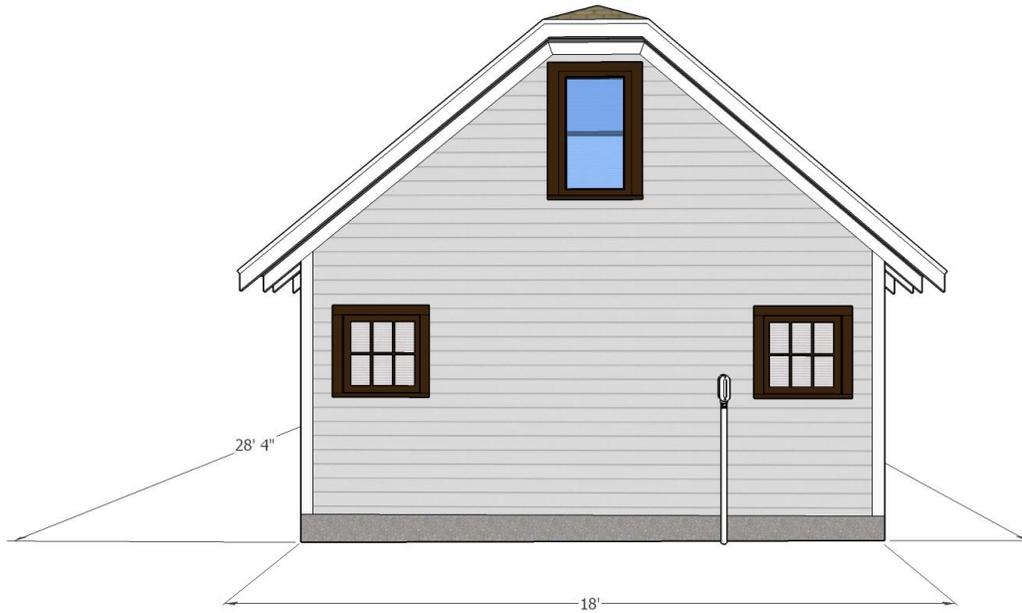


Figure 17: Measured drawing of east side of bunkhouse.

The north side (back) has a three-panel wood door with four lights on the east portion of the wall and two six light fixed windows on the western portion of the wall. The west side window has the original wood storm window present.



Figure 18: Measured drawing of the north side of the Bunkhouse.

The west side has a fixed three-light window on the main floor, a three-panel wood door with three lights on the second floor and a wooden deck and stairs that extend out seven feet from the wall. The window on the main floor has the original wood storm window present.

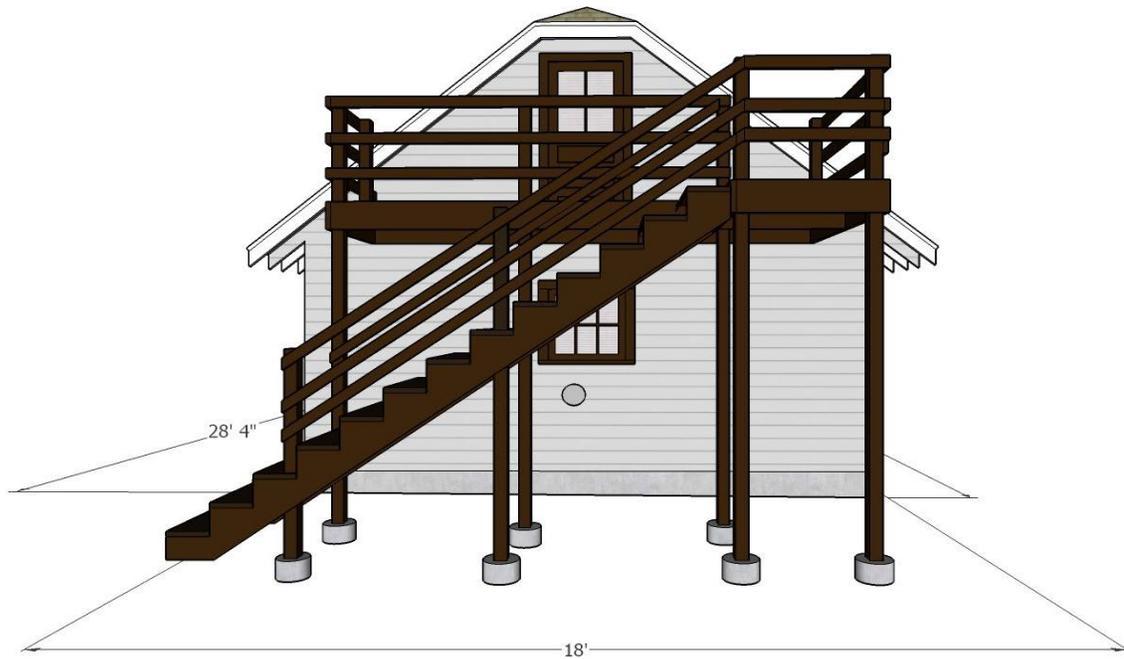


Figure 19: Measured drawing of west side of Bunkhouse.

The interior of the Bunkhouse has a kitchen (17'-3" x 10'-6") on the west side, a large living room area (17'-3 x 11'-6") on the east side, a bathroom, and a closet on the main floor. The flooring is 12' asbestos floor tiles and the walls are painted wood 4' x 8' panels with 1-½" battens. The second floor is a long room with knee walls.

An improvement inventory sheet indicates that the Bunkhouse was built in 1935. The Bunkhouse can be seen on the October 26, 1938 aerial photograph BOW 19-33. A 1950 historic photo shows the Bunkhouse as a horse barn. A 1951 historic memo mentions that the Bunkhouse was left off the plan map; this would indicate that the function had changed or was planned for alteration in the early 1950s. In 1962 the building was remodeled. The fenestration was altered during the 1962 remodel. The original finished design had double X-braced doors for a garage stall on the left side of the wall, a half X-braced door with a single light for the entry near the center and a third door, also half X-braced for the horse stalls on the east side of the wall.

The barn house was renovated into the Bunkhouse. The cause of the repurposing of the building was due to the Forest Supervisor determining that the barn house was never large enough for all of the horses present at the Ranger Station and would have been put to better use as a place for seasonal employees to be housed throughout the season. Stairs to the second floor were added in 1962 on the exterior of the building. The first exterior stairs had a small landing near the second-floor door. A larger deck was added that extended the porch out 4', likely in the 1980s.

The integrity of the design and function of the building was altered in some ways. The fenestration of the front was altered in 1962 and exterior stairs were added. Even with the alterations the building retains good integrity of materials and design overall. After reviewing other Forest Service administrative sites in the region, very few had clipped-gable roofs. This design element remains intact. Overall good examples of CCC workmanship, design, and materials remain. The integrity of setting is excellent.

**Garage (A505), ca. 1938-41, contributing building, photos 29-36**

The Garage is a rectangular plan 1 ½ story building that measures 72'-2" x 32'-3", with side gables, horizontal wood drop siding, overhanging eaves, asphalt tabbed shingles, and a brick chimney. The west side has four main bays and a shop bay. The doors all measure 10' wide by 10'-6" tall and have three four light fixed windows in each bay door. The bay doors are constructed with tongue and groove vertical planks. To the north there is a two-panel door with three lights and a three light transom window above the door. North of the door is the shop bay door similar in design to the garage doors. The south side has two pairs of six-over-six light double hung wood windows and a single six-over-six light double window in the center on the second floor.



Figure 20: Measured drawing of west side (front) of Garage.

The south side has two pairs of six-over-six light double hung wood windows and a single six-over-six light double window in the center on the second floor.

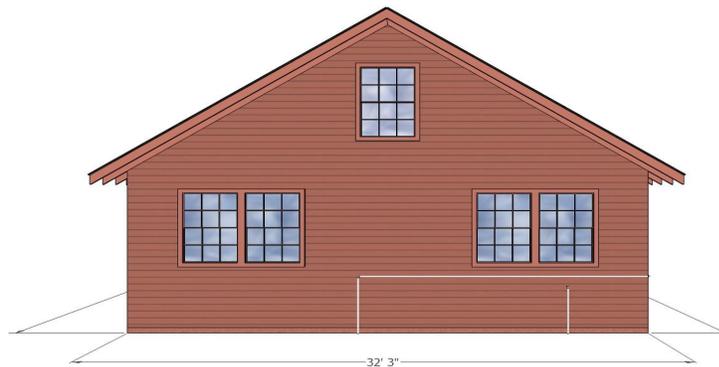


Figure 21: Measured drawing of south side of Garage.

The east side has six single six-over-six double hung windows, spread approximately every nine feet on the wall.

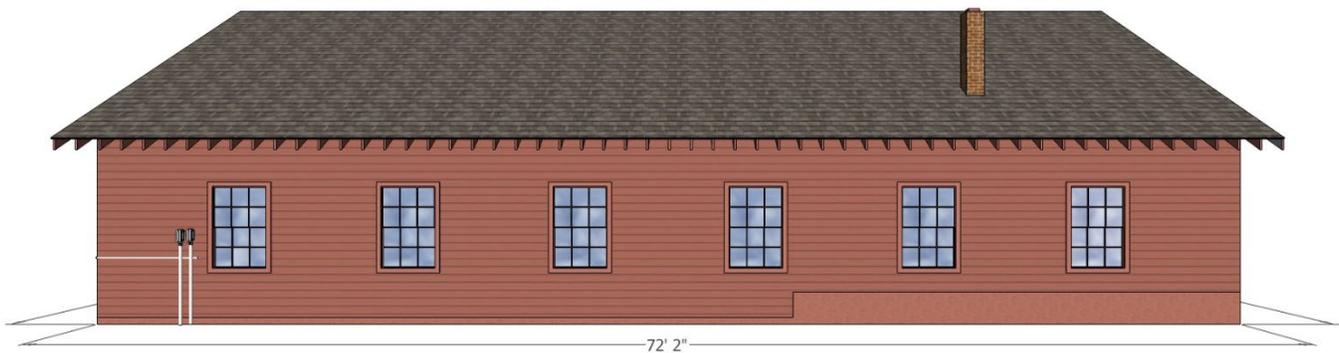


Figure 22: Measured drawing of east side of Garage.

The north side is the same as the south side and has two pairs of six-over-six light double hung windows and a single six over-six light double window in the center on the second floor. A concrete retaining wall extends 19' to the west from the northwest corner.



Figure 23: Measured drawing of north side of Garage.

All the windows are covered with a metal wire mesh on the exterior bolted through the framing. This protective covering is not visible on the structure in historic photos or district photos from the 1980s.

The interior walls on the ground floor all have vertical solid wood horizontal 1x6 planks over the framing. There is a wood stove, a hoist, and a built-in tool bench and drawers in the shop bay (north side of building). The interior doors are five panel wood doors. The flooring is painted concrete. The upstairs has plank flooring, two storage cages on either end of the building, and a cut out in the floor. There is a gas generator inside the building on the south end of the east wall. The generator currently provides the only electricity to the site.

The only alterations observed to the Garage is the replacement of shake shingles with tabbed asphalt shingles, installation of metal wire mesh on the windows, and painting of the exterior. Historic memos indicate that the site should have been painted originally but was stained by mistake. In a 1938 memo, Kreutzer, the Forest Supervisor, stated that the Garage "should be painted with the same modified Milwaukee Brick color when repainting of these two buildings is necessary" (USFS Memo 1938). In 1954 the Garage, which had previously been stained and varnished with linseed oil, was painted the standard FS brown. In the 1938 memo, it was observed that the new garage was located over an underground flow of water. It was then suggested that a 4" tile line with joints loosely caulked with oakum be constructed 6' from and entirely around the garage so any water would drain away from the building (USFS Memo, n.d.). There was vandalism of the westernmost window panes on the north side, the middle bay window of the shop bay door, and the wood panels of the entry door in 2015.

The Garage retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship with only very minor modification of the roofing material. The setting is also intact. The garage utilized a standard plan that was first used in the region at the Lower Mancos Warehouse (5MT.12552). The plans were used at Buckhorn, Red Feather Ranger Station, and Mancos. The Mancos plans had more detailing and modifications planned and implemented in the shop bay to turn it into an office. The Lower Mancos Warehouse has been heavily modified and no longer retains integrity. The Red Feather Ranger Station Garage has also had modifications to the garage bay doors. The Buckhorn Garage is likely the best example of the original design in Colorado, since only three garages were built using the standardized Mancos Garage Plans and the other two have been modified.

### ***Landscape and Setting Features, Photos 59-60***

The landscaping and setting features include an entrance sign, a stone CCC fireplace, wood and wire fences, roads, a fire tool shed, a loading dock for vehicle oil changes, a small firewood building, three metal camping grills, two modern fire pits, a horseshoe game, propane tanks (with wood fences), a generator house, and a clothesline. Some additional features were present at the site but were removed. This includes the first log fence that wrapped around the Ranger Dwelling, fences near the Bunkhouse (when it was used as a horse barn), a paint house, an oil house, an outhouse, and a wind generator. In addition to the built environment features, the natural environmental setting is also a feature that contributes to the significance of the site.



Figure 24: Overview of Site and Setting. Photo facing southwest, taken in 2008. Source USFS.

### **Fences , ca. 1933-1941, Photo 39; 44-45**

A simple log fence is located on the northern portion of the site set back approximately 100' back from County Road 44H, Buckhorn Road. The fence is constructed with 10" to 12" diameter vertical posts spaced approximately 12' apart with two 4"-5" diameter horizontal logs nailed to the front (north) side of the fence. The fence runs for 350' along the northern boundary of the site and then curves to the southwest for approximately 75'. The logs have been peeled and painted Forest Service Brown.

Barbed wire fences are present on the west, south, and east sides of the site along with a 45' x 60' corral or pasture fence on the southwest corner of the site near the Bunkhouse. The barbed wire fences use T-posts along the sides and wood posts at the corners. A review of the historic photographs and maps show that the wire fences at the site changed over time from the early use and construction to the present. The earliest wire fences at the site were likely used to keep horses within defined pastures and areas of the site, and wild grazing ungulates or predators out. Since the location, design, and function have been altered, they are considered to support the significance of the site less.

## Entrance Signs, ca. 1930s, replaced ca. 1968, Photo 40-41

An entrance sign is located on the west side of the entrance road to the Buckhorn Ranger Station at the intersection with County Road 44H, Buckhorn Road. The sign is mounted on four square 7" x 7" posts. A 1950 photo shows a historic sign mounted on a large diameter log with a hanging sign. The sign matches styles that can be seen in the Albert Good, National Park Service Architectural Consultant book, *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938: Pages 12-13) and other historic signs used by the Forest Service in the 1930s through 1950s. The newer sign matches styles commonly seen Post WWII and the Operation Outdoors period (Alford 2014 and Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forest Signs Scrapbook). The Operation Outdoors period mirrored the National Park Service Mission 66 period programs (Forest Service, 2001: 15).



Figure 25: Photo of first entrance sign in 1950 installed in the 1930s. Source USFS Historic Ranger Station Scrapbook.



Figure 26: Photo of entrance Sign in 1988, installed in 1968. Source USFS.

## Stone Convertible Camp Stove, ca. 1937-1941, Photos 37-38

A stone convertible camp stove is located 75' south of the west wall of the Ranger Dwelling. The stone fireplace has a chimney, foundation walls and a metal fire grate. The design of the fireplace is similar to one published in *Camp Stoves and Fireplaces* by A. D. Taylor in 1937. The construction guide was published by the CCC and the Forest Service. The fireplace at the Buckhorn Ranger Station is most similar to Plate XI on page 47. The grate on the Buckhorn Ranger Station Fireplace is shown on Plate III and Plate III-A (page 29 and 31) as the standard grate.

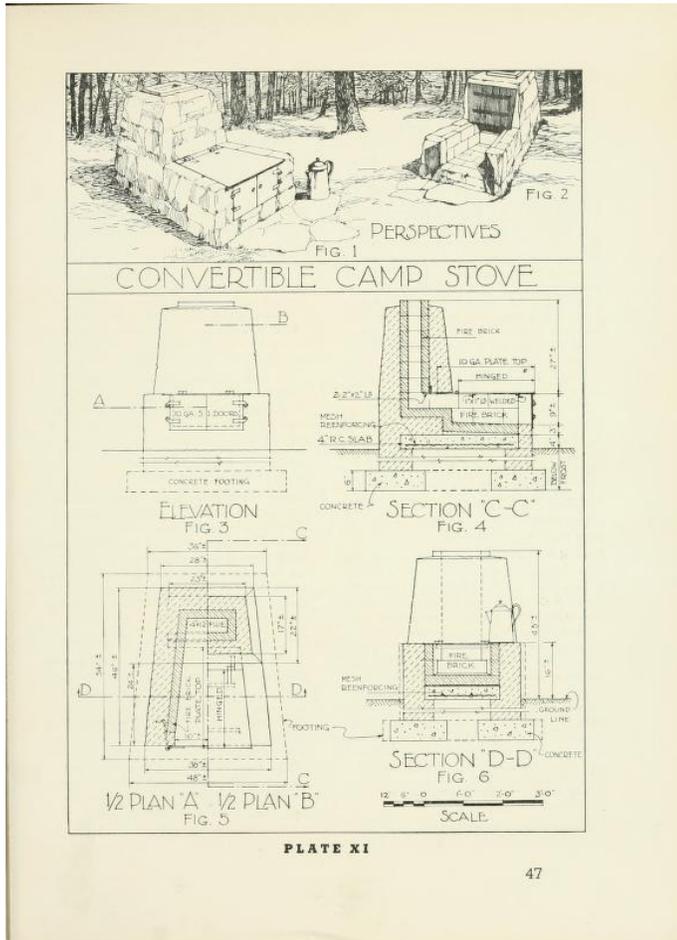


Figure 27: Design of Convertible Camp Stove from Plate XI in the 1937, *Camp Stoves and Fireplaces*, by A. D. Taylor.



Figure 28: Buckhorn Ranger Station Convertible Camp Stove, facing south. Source USFS.



Figure 29: Buckhorn Ranger Station Convertible Camp Stove, facing north. Source USFS.

## Circulation Networks, ca. 1933-1941,

There is a primary entrance road leading into the site designated as Forest Road 33. The road runs perpendicular to County Road 44H into the site through a metal swinging gate and cattle guard. The road runs south-southwest for approximately 300' past the Ranger Dwelling on the west, and Office on the south, to a circle drive that turns around in front of the Garage. There is a side road that leads to the Bunkhouse and a short spur road that leads to a free-standing loading dock. The roads are constructed of gravel laid on the native surface. The roads are not heavily designed but do appear to be part of the design and layout of the site.

### **Loading Dock, ca. 1933-1941, Photos 42-43**

There is a small loading dock located near the southwestern portion of the site. The loading dock consists of a wood retaining wall where vehicles could be backed up for repairs. A similar vehicle ramp design was used for vehicle maintenance at the Stub Creek Ranger Station in the 1930s.

### **Fire Tool Locker, unknown date, Photo 42**

A Fire Tool Locker is currently located just south of the loading dock. A picture from the 1980s shows that the toolbox was located in front of the Garage and behind the Office previously. The Fire Tool Locker is a red wood and metal box and about 5' tall and 24" x 24". A similar Fire Tool Locker was recorded at the Summit Creek Guard Station (5RT.431). The locker has been moved and is missing the front door, and as a result the Fire Tool Locker has lost some integrity of materials. The aspects of setting and location remain intact. Around 1917 the Forest Supervisor William Kreutzer urged the development of Fire Plans. "In addition to the plans, fire-tool caches, set up at strategic locations along roads and trails, were overhauled and the supply of tools supplemented where that was considered necessary" (Shoemaker 1958: 134). Similar Fire Cache lockers can be seen in historic photos at the Estes Park Ranger Station, Red Feather Ranger Station and the Summit Guard Station in Route County listed in the National Register (5RT431; NRIS.04000735).

### **Firewood Box, date unknown,**

A small portable firewood box is currently located on the southwestern portion of the site. The firewood box is roughly 48" x 24" and sits on a log foundation that can be moved. The walls are constructed with 1" x 6" lumber with a hinged sheet metal lid on the top. The date of construction of this feature is unknown.

### **Grills, ca. 1980s, Photos 5 and 46,**

Three modern outdoor charcoal grills are located at the site, one behind the Ranger Dwelling and two north of the Garage and northwest of the Assistant Ranger Dwelling. The modern park charcoal park grills were likely installed in the 1980s.

### **Horseshoe Game Court, ca. 1980s, Photo 46**

A modern horseshoe game area is located approximately 60' north of the Garage. The two horseshoe pits are constructed with railroad ties and metal posts. The horseshoe game area was likely installed in the 1980s. The 1978 landscape architecture plan indicates that the area where the Horseshoe game is located was designated as a recreation area (Plans and Maps Figure 11).

### **Propane Tanks, ca 1980s,**

There are currently four 250-gallon tanks at the Ranger Dwelling, Office, Assistant Ranger Dwelling, and Bunkhouse and one 1000-gallon tank south of the Garage. A 1980s photo shows the location of the propane tank at the Assistant Ranger Dwelling behind the building instead of west of the building where it is now located. All of the propane tanks have log fences around them. A 1978 landscape architecture plan (Multimedia Figure 11) shows the propane tank locations. They were likely installed after this plan was drafted. The fences at most of the propane tanks are collapsing and in need of maintenance.

### **Office Generator House, ca. 1980s, Photo 13**

There is a small 24" x 48" front gabled building on a concrete slab that houses a gas generator near the southwest corner of the office. The building is wood framed, has plank siding, trim on the corners, overhanging

eaves, and cedar shingles with a metal ridge cap. The gable ends have a wire screen to vent the gas generator inside. The Office Generator House is not present in 1980s photos of the site or the 1978 Landscape Architecture plan (Multimedia Figure 11). Although the materials are sympathetic to the complex it was not an original feature and is not considered contributing to the significance of the complex.

### **Clothesline, ca 1960s,**

A metal "T" clothesline is located approximately 8' west of the Ranger Dwelling. The clothesline runs most of the length of the building and can be seen on the 1965 map of the site (Plans and Maps Figure 9). A 1938 map of the site shows a longer planned clothesline (Plans and Maps Figure 2). The current clothesline posts are metal and were likely replaced during the 1980s.

## **Alterations**

**The following features are no longer present at the site:**

### **Wind Generator, ca 1938, non-extant**

A 1937 Electrical Plan (Multimedia Figure 8) shows the "Assumed Position of Wind Electric Plant" between the Garage and Office. The plan showed that the wind generator had a 110v battery bank. The plan drawing appears to show 14 lead acid batteries on a wooden bench. A 1939 memo signed by Andrew Hutton discusses the need for the wind generator. A 1941 memo indicated that the system would cost \$500.00. A 1942 memo states "it is not only quite a chore but quite an expense to keep the batteries for the Buckhorn wind charger unit charged" (memo from A.A. McCutchen, Forest Supervisor to the Regional Forrester 1942). The installation of an alternative wind generator at the site has significant ties to conservation and technology. The wind electric turbine would have been installed at the early stages of consumer wind energy. R. Gerald Nix, of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden Colorado, wrote in *Wind Energy as a Significant Source of Electricity* (1995:3) that the typical wind electric turbine from the 1930s to the 1960s was the Jacobs Turbine.

### **Paint Shed, ca. 1938, non-extant**

The Paint Shed, a small 8' x 7' enclosed shed style storage building with a nine-light fixed window and lapped siding was located approximately 50' north of the Bunkhouse. It was removed in 2009.

### **Oil House, unknown date, non-extant**

The Oil House, a small 10' x 8' enclosed shed style storage building, was located approximately 50' north of the Bunkhouse. It was removed in 2009.

### **Grease Ramp, ca. 1930s, non-extant, Historic Photo 27**

A Grease Ramp was located about 5' east of the loading dock historically. The grease ramp was removed in the 1990s.

### **Outhouse, ca. 1950 - 1965, non-extant**

An outhouse measuring 5' x 4' was located on the southwestern portion of the site. It was removed in 2009.

### **Fence around Ranger Dwelling and 1933 Office, ca. 1933, non-extant, Historic Photos 6-7**

A wood fence can be seen in 1933 photos of the site surrounding the Ranger Dwelling and the 1933 Office. The fence was removed prior to the 1950s.

### Gas Pump, date unknown, non-extant, Historic Photo 26

A gas pump is shown on the 1965 map of the site. The gas pump can be seen in a 1980s photo (Figure 25). The gas pump was located just under 200' south of the Ranger Dwelling and about 25' west of the loading dock. A later photo shows that the gas pump was replaced with two above ground gas tanks.



Figure 30: photo of non-extant gas pump ca. 1980s. Source USFS.

### Alterations to the setting features at the complex

Minor modifications to the complex have taken place. The outhouse, oil shed, paint shed, grease ramp, and gas pumps have been removed. The original entrance sign was replaced in the 1960s. New fire pits, grills, propane tanks and parking blocks were installed in the 1980s. Much of the natural setting within and around the site has been retained and the setting and site features still convey the significance of the resource.

The integrity of setting has not been altered since the district was built. The district sits within an expansive meadow surrounded by lodgepole pine stands and aspen groves. The buildings and grounds of the ranger station are readily apparent from the road; however, their non-intrusive architectural design is incorporated well into the valley meadow in which they occupy. This natural presence and inset into the landscape were key components to the Forest Service's mission to develop an architectural style specific to the agency's work and setting within the local community (Groben 1940). This is further expressed in the materials used, the building designs and their chosen locations within the overall site plan, and the degree of workmanship illustrated in the construction, and alteration, of each facility.

The buildings in the district represent a transitional period in Forest Service architectural design standards, where a shift occurred from the 1920s and early 1930s designs influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement to a rustic style in the mid-to-late 30s and later. The buildings contain elements of both styles and help define the transition along with other Forest Service sites built during this period. The district retains a high degree of integrity of setting, feeling, materials, design, workmanship, and association with historic events. As stated by Hartley and Schneck (1993), "though vastly different in appearance and construction technique, all Region Forest Service buildings are linked by their expression of such USFS ideals as simplicity, harmony with nature, and use of natural materials". These ideals are exemplified in every building at the Buckhorn Ranger Station.

## SECTION IV

**Significance of Property****Nomination Criteria**

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

**Areas of Significance**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape                          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Education                        | Architecture  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –<br>prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Law                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –<br>historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/<br>Recreation     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Military                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/<br>Settlement       | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/<br>Community Identity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Politics/<br>Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community<br>Planning and<br>Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                            |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History                     |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                     |

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

### Significance Statement

The Buckhorn Ranger Station District is eligible under Criterion A, in the area of Conservation. The two properties in the district (5LR732 and 5LR1862) represent the beginnings of the Forest Service and multiple use land management of public lands and natural resources. It also represents a shift to more intensive management during the New Deal era and continued and renewed conservation efforts in the 1960s. The Forest Service started with efforts to provide the greatest good to the greatest number of people and conservation efforts to preserve the natural resources for current and future generations. In addition to the land and resource conservation, the historic use also included an early alternative wind energy generation in 1941 highlighting early energy conservation in the U.S. Work at the site was also renewed during the period of the 1960s when the National Environmental Policy Act and the nation had a renewed interest in resource management and conservation. Significant land conservation efforts were carried out from the site during its period of significance for conservation from 1906 through to 1973. The 1973 end date is derived from the phasing out of the Operation Outdoors era which mirrors the NPS Mission 66 Era (Ethan Car et. al. 2015). The administrative use of the site continued past this date but the stylistic landscape architectural elements and inclusions of grills and recreation features at the site fit this Operation Outdoors period. The site design elements remain static after this period.

The Buckhorn Ranger Station District is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government. The district is associated with the origins of the USDA Forest Service as a Government Agency and its later shifts to larger roles during the Great Depression. The district and its administrative buildings were critical to Federal government management of public lands. The buildings at 5LR1862 were started by the first Forest Service CCC camp in the State of Colorado, Peaceful Valley CCC Camp F-1 (Colorado Preservation Inc, 2011 and Historic Forest Service Memos) and work continued at the site nearly to the end of the program in 1942. The property continued as an administrative site with a visitors' center and a hub for management of the Canyon Lakes Ranger District of the Roosevelt National Forest through to the 1990s. The period of significance for Politics/Government is 1906 to 1990 in keeping with the 30-year requirement for the Colorado State Register.

The Buckhorn Ranger Station District is eligible to the State Register under Criterion C for Architecture. The buildings at 5LR1862 represent a transitional period in Forest Service architectural design standards, where a shift occurred from the 1920s and early 1930s designs, influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, to a rustic style in the mid to late 1930s and later. The buildings contain elements of both styles and help define the transition along with other Forest Service administrative sites built during this period. The district retains a high degree of integrity regarding the aspects of setting, feeling, materials, design, and workmanship. The buildings when looked at chronologically show small shifts in design and aesthetic ideals as they initiated small changes for the Forest Service administrative buildings. The period of significance for Architecture is 1933 to 1973. The 1973 end date is derived from the phasing out of the Operation Outdoors Era which mirrors the NPS Mission 66 Era (Ethan Car et. al. 2015). The administrative use of the site continued past this date but the stylistic landscape architectural elements and inclusions of grills and recreation features at the site fit this Operation Outdoors period. The site design elements remain static after this period.

The Buckhorn Ranger Station District is eligible to the State Register under Criterion E for Archaeology. The Old Buckhorn Ranger Station Site 5LR732 has evidence of intact cultural materials from the early use as a Forest Service Ranger Station in 1906 through the CCC use in the 1930s and early 1940s as a CCC Side Camp. The surface artifacts and evidence of intact privy deposits have very good potential to yield important information about history. The CCC enrollees are also documented to have a notable participation from historic Hispanic and Native American populations who are underrepresented in historic archaeology in the 1930s and early 1940s. The period of significance for Archaeology is 1906 to 1942.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

The Buckhorn property possesses significant potential to yield archaeological information regarding Forest ranger daily operations and CCC camp utilization that occurred at the site during its period of significance. The site's period of significance falls within the time period of the Great Depression and therefore provides an opportunity to identify lived experiences and accomplishments of historically underrepresented populations that worked as a part of the CCC at that time. Research questions can be proposed regarding in depth investigations into the lives of these groups.

### Historic Significance of the Buckhorn Ranger Station

Originally part of the 1873 Colorado Forest Reserves the Roosevelt National Forest was established through an executive order by Theodore Roosevelt on July 1, 1908. When originally established it covered 796,815 acres in the central mountains of Colorado. The early forests were to be managed for natural resources providing access to timber, grazing, and water developments and controlling wildfire (Struthers et. al 2016). Recreation was not at that time a driving force in the management of National Forest system lands. In 1902 the General Land Office manuals<sup>2</sup> directing the management of resources also included directives for permitting hotels and summer residences (Tweed 1989). With the availability of the automobile more people were beginning to access their national forests to recreate in natural surroundings. By 1912, the demands for outdoor recreation had reached a level where the managers began to consider recreation as a resource that needed to be managed like natural resources.

After the stock market crash of 1929, nearly 25 percent of the U.S. population had lost their jobs (approximately 13 million Americans). During the 1930s, farmers were also struggling to yield crops during what was to be known as the Dust Bowl. This period of economic and social turmoil was known as the Great Depression. Individuals attempting to provide for themselves and loved ones had their livelihoods vanish. With the presidential election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, however, the federal government began to invest a great deal into the public good. Within the first 100 days of his election, he put in motion the New Deal. As a program of FDR's New Deal, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was formed by the Federal Unemployment Relief Act and Executive Order 6101, (Brock 2005, p.3; Pfaff 2010, p.1). The CCC was heavily involved in the construction of the Buckhorn Ranger Station, making it a historically notable site that provides insight into the product of the work the CCC did throughout its time.

### *Architecture*

The buildings at the Buckhorn Ranger Station reflect a local manifestation of a regional style designed by the Forest Service for rural administration buildings. An example of 1930s CCC-era construction in northern Colorado is the Silesca Ranger Station complex, located in the Uncompaghre Wilderness in Montrose County, Colorado. The Silesca Combination Building exemplifies Rustic Style Architecture of a Phase III construction (Hartley and Schnek 1996:60). Both the Combination Building and the barn were constructed by skilled local men from CCC camp F-27-C, using predominantly locally available materials, although when unavailable, materials were also imported from other locales in the Rocky Mountain region. The Buckhorn Ranger Station also exemplifies CCC-era construction; however, it is especially unique in that it represents a transitional period.

To better understand how the Buckhorn District Buildings fits in comparison to other Forest Service

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<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Forest Reserve Manual for the information and Use of Forest Officers (Washington: (Washington GPO, 1902)

# COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

administrative sites in Colorado, eighteen other sites were reviewed that shared the same building plans. The sites used for comparison include four sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), eleven sites that are not eligible and three that were not recorded. One of the unrecorded sites, the Old Man Ranger Station, was visited in December of 2020. The Old Man Ranger Station was sold in 1954 and is now owned by the University of Northern Colorado. The site retains many aspects of setting, but the D-7 Plan building has been altered by a new addition on the front of the building, including new windows, a new side entrance and other modifications. The Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests staff is continuing to work with the Grand Mesa Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests to determine the status of the 25 Mesa Ranger Station and the West Muddy Ranger Station. Photos of the West Muddy Ranger Station were available for review on the Delta County Assessor's website. A list of the reviewed properties can be found in the table that follows:

| Site ID      | Name                                       | Building Plans Represented   | NR Status    |
|--------------|--|--|--------------|
| 5EA892       | Basalt Ranger Station                      | Basalt Combination Building (F6729)                                      | Eligible     |
| 5SH1470      | Brewery Creek Guard Station                | Brewery Creek Guard Station (F4316)                                      | Eligible     |
| 5CN794       | River Springs Work Center (Ranger Station) | Reder Ranger Station Combination Building (P5317)                        | Eligible     |
| 5LR1864      | Red Feather (Lakes) Ranger Station         | Red Feather Lakes combination building (F6040) and Mancos Garage         | Eligible     |
| Not Recorded | Muddy Creek Ranger Station                 | Dwelling Plan (D-7)  | Needs Data   |
| Not Recorded | Old Man Ranger Station                     | Dwelling Plan (D-7)  | Needs Data   |
| 5MN2498      | 25 Mesa Ranger Station                     | Dwelling Plan (D-7)  | Needs Data   |
| 5RB2884      | Buford Guard Station                       | Lost Creek Combination Building Plan A-5 (F4316) and Dwelling D-7        | Not Eligible |
| 5GF1483      | Carbondale Ranger Station                  | Fairplay Combination Building (F5902)                                    | Not Eligible |
| 5EA902       | Eagle Ranger Station                       | Reder Ranger Station Combination Building (F5317)                        | Not Eligible |
| 5MT12552     | Lower Mancos (Supervisor's) Warehouse      | Mancos Combination Building/Storage Building (M535/B6) and Mancos Garage | Not Eligible |
| 5DL1791      | Rico Guard Station                         | Rico Combination Building (F7267)  | Not Eligible |
| 5LP3868      | Trimble Work Center                        | Reder Combination Office Building (F5317)                                | Not Eligible |
| 5CF828       | Buena Vista Office (Town Site)             | Buena Vista Ranger Station combination building (F5546).                 | Not Eligible |
| 5PA755       | Bailey Work Center                         | Reder combination office building (F5317, F5805)                         | Not Eligible |
| 5JF1001      | Buffalo Creek Work Center                  | Buffalo combination office building (F6915)                              | Not Eligible |
| 5PA757       | Fairplay Work Center                       | Fairplay combination office building (F5805)                             | Not Eligible |
| 5SM1299      | Lone Cone Guard Station                    | Centennial combination building plan (B-150)                             | Not Eligible |

Table 1: Comparable sites in Colorado

After the review of the other sites that contain buildings with the same architectural design plans it seems clear that the Buckhorn site retains a great amount of integrity of design, materials, workmanship and setting. Additionally, the evaluative criteria that Hartley and Schneck used for Forest Service Administrative sites is strongly conveyed at the Buckhorn complex (1996:290-293). The buildings are an excellent example of their class, retaining primary association with development, protection, and administration of the Forest and the New Deal. The site or complex may be taken as or perceived to be a symbol for the community or Forest. The site is reflective of architectural philosophy or harmony with nature and regional design. The site has minor

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

alterations which have not destroyed the character (for example, replaced storm doors and aluminum screens).

### *Politics/Government and Conservation*

The District retains a clear association with the Forest Service (Politics/Government) and Conservation as well as the architectural elements that are represented. The Forest Service as a Federal Government Agency has managed the site from the origins of the Federal Agency in Colorado. The Old Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR732, was one of the very first built on the Colorado Forest Reserves at the origin of the Forest Service as an agency. The CCC constructed Ranger Station was overseen by the Forest Supervisor William Kreutzer, who was the first Forest Ranger in the country.

Bill Kreutzer was not only the first United States Forest Ranger ever appointed, but also the longest serving ranger. No other has ever served so long.\* Serving from August 8, 1898 to October 31, 1939, Kreutzer served for forty one years during which the whole color and content of government forestry in America were completely changed (Shoemaker 1958).

Numerous Historic Memos regarding the construction and development of the Buckhorn Ranger Station are available to document Kreutzer's close participation in the development. There is clear documentation of the nominated District's association with the CCC and their conservation efforts in Colorado and across the United States during the New Deal. The Dickerson Sisters, Alice and Helen who homesteaded in the area in 1912 and lived there into the 1990s, also describe how integral the site was to community development and early rural land use in Northern Colorado (Dickerson, 1978). The district has a clear association with early ranching, grazing, timber, and wildlife management as well as management of the Colorado National Forest and the later reorganized Roosevelt National Forest.

### **The following section taken directly from the National Register Nomination for the Silesca Ranger Station (5MN7406) prepared in 2004 by Bridget Roth, Special Projects Archaeologist.**

#### **Historic Context**

The Federal Government has a long history of exercising control over the nation's natural resources. Federal control of the nation's forested resources was established in 1873 with the establishment of Forest Reserves throughout the United States. The primary role of the Reserves was management of forest resources, including timber, mining, grazing, and water. Rapidly increasing populations and resource extraction in the nation's forests required active management of these resources to avoid the negative impacts of increasing resource use. Creation of the Forest Reserves put in place a nation-wide administrative structure and management protocol that would influence the nation, especially the western states, where management of the vast government property was previously at a minimum. While federal control over the nation's forested natural resources was in place in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was not until the establishment of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs that the federal presence in the National Forests was homogenized through architectural construction styles of administrative buildings.

Roosevelt's New Deal programs fostered the greatest mobilization of American labor in the country's history. Soon after the election of 1932 Roosevelt sought authorization to purchase public lands. The first three years of the New Deal saw forest land purchase appropriations rise to a level that was 70 percent greater than all of that appropriated between 1911 and 1932 (Dana 1956:250). By the beginning of U.S. participation in World War II, Rocky Mountain Region 2 had acquired over 182,000 acres (Hinton 1988:V-4-5).

During discussion in the U.S. Senate regarding unemployment, consideration of reforestation as a source of jobs

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

was brought forth. The result was a congressional resolution introduced by Senator Roy Copeland (New York) calling for a plan to improve the management of forested lands (Steen 1976:200 – 201). The 1933 “Copeland Report” proposed by the Forest Service recommended substantial extension of public ownership of forested land (Hinton 1988:V-3-4).

In signing executive order No. 6101, Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in April of 1933, intending that 1300 camps be operationalized by July 1 of that year. In the summer of 1933, twenty-nine camps were established in Colorado. By the last year of CCC operations the state maintained forty-two camps, representing the largest number of camps under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Within days after Roosevelt authorized the CCC, the Forest Service organized projects, proposed and developed crews, and acquired and moved camp supplies and tools to various work locations. The work opportunities afforded by the CCC transformed the lives of men living idle in the face of vast unemployment. Thomas Ruch, a foreman at camp F-17-W, Chimney Park, Wyoming, wrote in 1935:

The CCC takes a pretty raw product from the streets and pool halls where some would turn out to be barflies, gamblers, and petty criminals, and makes a majority of them, well-trained workmen fitted for the industrial life of a nation. Many of these men go out capable of handling a gang of workmen efficiently on any job requiring manual labor. Some learn the use of carpenter tools; others welding ... almost any kind of skilled work that may come up in general public life (1935:31).

Like the rest of the country, Colorado benefited from the effect of the war on demands for goods and services that were available from the state, facilitating economic recovery from the Depression (Simms 1970:119). Roosevelt’s New Deal programs were instrumental in freeing America from the economic confines of the Great Depression. During these years, greater consolidation and increasing centralization to save costs were the philosophy of the Forest Service administration. These changing values are well reflected in the standing architecture at the Buckhorn Ranger Station.

### History of Forest Service Design and Construction of Administrative Buildings

Up until the Depression, the Forest Service operated with limited governmental support and financial resources to oversee its vast domain. With the creation of the CCC, the Forest Service found itself on the verge of unprecedented expansion. National Forests presented a perfect vehicle for implementing New Deal goals. Roosevelt’s administration quickly drafted legislation to put 250,000 men on the Federal payroll, working for the “common good.” What began as an ambitious project mushroomed into one of extraordinary scale; within the first two years the number of men enrolled in the program doubled from the initial figure. Over three million men had signed on by 1942. More than 57,000 men would work in the National Forests of Colorado during the next decade, spending more than \$63 million on conservation efforts (Merrill 1981). All told, the Forest Service administered over half of the total output of the CCC (Steen 1976:215), much of it in building construction.

Previous to this expansion, The Copeland Report advocated a more active role for the Forest Service in resource development, but lack of administrative facilities prevented Rangers from maintaining a regular presence in the Forests. Due to the expansion of Colorado’s National Forests though, Rocky Mountain Region 2 needed to implement long-range plans for construction of administrative facilities. Forest Service Chief Robert Y. Stuart, recognizing an opportunity to make vast upgrades with the resources of the New Deal, admonished that nothing be built which would later go unused (Hartley and Schneck 1996). This practical building style was best articulated by W. Ellis Groben’s *Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administrative Buildings* (US Forest Service 1938).

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

Groben was hired as consulting architect for the US Forest Service in 1936. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Just before he came to the Forest Service he specialized in residential design in the city of Philadelphia and briefly served as chief architect (Tatman and Moss 1985:318). He put his skills as both residential and public administrator to work, guiding the Forest Service as it created its own style of architecture. Groben was directly involved in the design of several buildings and sites in Region 2.

Groben felt that current Forest Service design did not “possess Forest Service identity ... or adequately express its purposes” (Otis et al. 1986:209). In identifying appropriate ways to express Forest Service values in architecture, he advocated a regional approach to design based upon local architectural styles and materials.

No matter how well buildings may be designed, with but few exceptions, they seldom enhance the beauty of their natural setting ... therefore, the Forest Service should erect only structures as are absolutely essential ... and then only of designs which harmonize with, or ... are the least objectionable to nature's particular environment (Groben 1938:foreword).

The manual, written in part to assist inexperienced regional architectural staff with development of appropriate designs, defined several regional styles, locations, and building materials, and included examples of Forest Service designs from around the nation, including several from Region 2.

Building on lessons learned from the successes and failures of earlier Phase I and II designs, architects responded to climatic conditions, especially the deep snows found at higher elevations, by raising foundations of Rustic-style buildings several feet from grade. Simple gable roofs, strongly reinforced, were meant to cleanly shed heavy snow, which fell away from the building due to deep overhangs. Many porches featured large areas adjacent to the entry and protective roofs over entries. Barn and garage doors opened in or up and were oriented to the south when possible. Sites used topography and vegetation to provide wind and storm protection.

The administrative reorganizations of the CCC-era became opportunities for Forests to upgrade their buildings. Many existing buildings not representative of the US Forest Service image were replaced with standard designs that often-included living quarters. These reorganizations were the result of changes in the spatial administration of the Forests throughout Phase III and can be accounted for primarily by changes in the amount and location of use of forest resources, the introduction of vehicles into the Forests, and environmental changes.

Enrollment in the Colorado CCC was highest in 1936 with 9,535 men. By 1940, enrollment was down to 3,248 (Waldman 1981:81 – 82). In June of 1941, H.D. Cochran, Assistant Regional Forester, wrote to all Forest Supervisors in Region 2:

CCC enrollment has been seriously affected by competing demands for young men. ... For example, in Colorado the April quota was 898 but only 272 enrolled. ... If enrollment is not kept up, further reductions will be made in the camps available for doing important work this year for the National Forests of our Region (Cochran 1941).

By June of 1942, nearly all of the CCC camps in the Region were closed (Hinton 1988:VI-1). Despite arguments by the Forest Service to continue at least some CCC operations for fire protection, Congress voted to liquidate the Corps in June of 1942 (Salmond 1967:212 – 217). By this time only five camps remained in Colorado; one in Estes Park, Grand Lake, Montrose, Glenwood Springs, and Mancos (McCarthy 1981:31). Reduction in funding and labor camps concluded the expansive construction of Silesca-like administrative buildings.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

### General Discussion of Forest Service Architectural Influences

The administrative history of the Forest Service in Colorado can be read in its architecture. The two are so closely linked that in 1913, it was said that “All improvements planned for the future have a direct bearing on the protection of the Forests ... it is almost impossible to determine where one leaves off and the other begins” (Hartley and Schneck 1996:33; Phillips 1913:2). As this mission of protection turned to one of resource management, Forest Service architectural designs changed with it (Hartley and Schneck 1996:33). During the 1930s, Forest Service designers strove to balance the industrious appearance of a cluster of buildings with the efficiency of multi-functional buildings.

Although stylistic interpretation by Regional designers evolved throughout Phase III, the basic elements of the Rustic style used in Region 2, including massing, appearance, and basic construction were in place by 1936. By the late 1930s, CCC-Rustic Style Ranger Stations represented the most standardized, functionally efficient administrative facilities used by the U.S. Forest Service. Throop identifies four characteristics of CCC-era site design; these include 1) a balanced arrangement of buildings and grounds, 2) economic development, 3) harmony with the surroundings, and 4) conformity with existing physiographic conditions (1979:29). With the help of landscape architects and obvious influence from Groben’s *Principles* (ibid), Region 2 Ranger Stations exemplified these characteristics. Designers arranged local administrative facilities in configurations that physically reinforced the dual roles of the Rangers as local residents and Forest Service employees. The overall appearance was that of community and informality, attributes that complimented the mountain settings in which the Rustic Style was most appropriately found.

### Construction Phases and Elements

Phases I, II, and III were developed by Hartley and Schneck to detail the general design phases of Forest Service Administration buildings. Phase I construction or the “Pre-design phase” incorporates “buildings built from the inception of the Forest Reserves [1891] until the start of formal design within the Forest and Regional engineering divisions in about 1910, Phase I administrative buildings predominantly reflect the pioneer traditions of their builders” Phase II, or the “Pre-CCC phase” “runs from approximately 1911 to 1933, the start of the CCC. During this era, Regional and Forest designers established a formal architectural vocabulary, based primarily upon the Bungalow, Arts and Crafts and Rustic styles. Though based upon formal architectural plans, pioneer construction methods are common” (1995:34)

Phase III architectural design encompasses the CCC-era, from 1933 – 1942. During this era of administrative expansion, the Architectural Division, created in 1936, developed its own interpretation of the Rustic Style, which employed natural settings and materials to harmonize with the physical environment. Construction in this era, predominantly executed by New Deal labor, is typified by its standardized design, Rustic appearance, and labor-intensive composition. The architecture of Region 2 during the CCC-era thus represents a departure from earlier vernacular style architecture, common in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Instead, the homogenization of architectural styles was a direct result of New Deal economic development policies. (Hartley and Schneck 1995:34)

Rustic architectural designs during Phase III have either a frame or log construction. Characteristic features of Phase III Rustic Log construction include battered split-stone foundations, massive interior and exterior stone chimneys, log walls, small-paned windows, deeply-overhung roofs and minimal detailing. Walls are constructed from peeled, shaved logs of uniform diameter or wide clapboard siding. Log joints were usually saddle notched with roughly pointed crowns, up to 18” deep, although flat cut log ends are not uncommon. Moderate pitch roofs almost invariably featured exposed log or frame rafters and purlins. Gables of both log and frame buildings often had vertical logs or board siding, with attic vents at the peak. After 1938, some rooflines incorporated the broken

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

gables seen in *Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administration Buildings* (Forest Service 1938). Casement and hopper wood frame windows are both present in Phase III Rustic log architectural designs. Andersen or Curtis casement windows were a Regional standard, thus providing a sense of visual unity for all Phase III designs regardless of architectural style. Hopper windows are exclusively used basements, while casement windows are used for all other floors. Interior color schemes were often selected by the overseeing ranger, though final approval rested with the Regional Forester until the mid-1940s when Forests began finishing many of the frame buildings in the same "Forest Service Brown" used on the log buildings (Hartley and Schneck 1995:63, 285-289).

### **Materials**

Construction materials included clapboard, logs, oakum, poured concrete, split stone, brick, and deeply overhung shingle or tin roofs. Exteriors of log buildings were oiled, stained, varnished, or painted a light cream or dark brown; ochre pigment was often used to achieve the desired dark brown appearance. Interior treatment included waxed wood floors, especially in public rooms. Interior materials not stained or waxed were painted. Finishing treatments included the use of products like NuWood, Plywood, Masonite, and Beaver Board. Rustic designs incorporated both native and imported stone and timber. Veneers and shutters were predominately constructed using local stone and wood. Windows were primarily frame Anderson casement windows, although hopper windows were used for basements.

### **Site Placement**

Rangers respected local building codes and practices, which often required design, setting, or material modifications of regionally produced specifications. Layouts were revised and the elevation details quickly changed to whatever style or method of construction seemed most appropriate for the site. Following Groben's recommendations:

... the floor plans themselves are of chief concern, the design of their respective elevations must necessarily take into account the locality in which the buildings are to stand. ... It is just as impossible to designate any one style of architecture as acceptable and satisfactory for Forest Service buildings as for private ones (ibid).

Site locations were formally evaluated according to practicality and efficiency. Proximity to water was a primary concern, and when topographical conditions permitted, buildings were constructed to maximize southern exposure. Additionally, sites used topography and vegetation to provide wind and storm protection.

Buildings were located far enough apart to provide a physical and psychological sense of separation, while preserving efficiency of vehicular and pedestrian movement. The centrally located driveway typically serviced all buildings, and site layouts accommodated existing vegetation (McCord 1939). Landscape plans incorporated native species into natural configurations; the form appeared to not be designed at all. Low plantings near buildings and foundations softened visual impact by blurring the line where ground and building met. This incorporation of both landscape design and its role in the site placement becomes fully realized in the CCC-era Forest Service construction and represents a marked departure from earlier architectural periods.

**End of section authored by Roth (2004)**

### **History of the Civilian Conservation Corps**

In the late nineteenth century, the Forest Reserves began what would continue to be a long history of federal involvement in the management and control of the nation's forested resources in the United States. The Forest

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

Reserves established management protocol of our nation's resources in a way that would influence future policy surrounding conservation for generations. In the 1930s with the nation crippled by the Great Depression and millions of people out of work, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the New Deal Programs. The New Deal programs "fostered the greatest mobilization of American Labor in the country's history" (Roth 2004). In 1933, executive order No. 6101 was signed by the president, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created.

The purpose of the CCC was to utilize our nation's greatest resources, which were deemed to be our idle labor force as well as the natural resources. They had two specific goals in mind: social and natural conservation, both aimed at preservation (Brock 2005, p.1; Cornebise 2004; Fechner 1939). By July of 1933, 1,300 camps were intended to be operationalized. Thousands of men were transported west, where the need for national forest management was deemed greater. In states like Colorado, CCC camps constructed hundreds of miles of USFS roads as well as USFS ranger station buildings, forest thinning, telephone line construction, erosion control, construction of campgrounds and recreation sites, and other projects that benefited the greater public good.

Like the rest of the country, Colorado benefited from the effect of the war on demands for goods and services that were available from the state, facilitating economic recovery from the Depression (Brock 2005:4). The CCC was instrumental in mobilizing thousands of idle workers during a time of social and economic strife. During these years, greater consolidation and increasing centralization to save costs were the philosophy of the Forest Service administration (Roth 2004). These changing values are well reflected in the standing architecture at the Buckhorn Ranger Station.

### **History of the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps in Colorado**

Thousands of men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps program, with camps rapidly beginning to spring up around Colorado. These early camps built in 1935 were far from luxury; they included drafty tents, poor fitting uniforms and hazardous operations (CCC Legacy). However, U.S. congressmen and senators quickly realized the importance of these operations and put forth increased effort to improve conditions so that the CCC may function as efficiently and productively as possible.

The CCC quickly went to work in the state of Colorado from the moment of its inception. Camps were established throughout the state based on varied, regional goals. These goals included the establishment of fire towers, road construction, forest fire intervention, as well as conservation efforts such as tree planting and the development of erosional control features. Other conservation efforts included the management of range for the Grazing Service, initiating preservation of natural wildlife habitats, stream and freshwater improvements, fish restocking, and building dams for water conservation. In Colorado as well as other parts of the United States, many CCC camps also provided emergency relief from flooding, hurricanes, fires and blizzards. Historic accounts from the 1930s recall the efforts of CCC camps that saved countless lives and properties from being destroyed in the floods of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the floods of Vermont and New York in 1937, and the New England hurricane of 1938. In 1936-37, CCC enrollees saved a large amount of sheep flocks from blizzard conditions (CCC Legacy).

In addition to emergency relief efforts, CCC enrollees were responsible for other Forest Service operations, such as the construction of administrative buildings like ranger stations, many of which are still in use to this day. These buildings exemplify the legacy that the CCC established, demonstrating the purpose of the organization: at the Buckhorn Ranger Station, enrollees from four camps worked to complete the construction of the buildings that are now present at the site.

# COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

## The CCC Camps of the Buckhorn Ranger Station

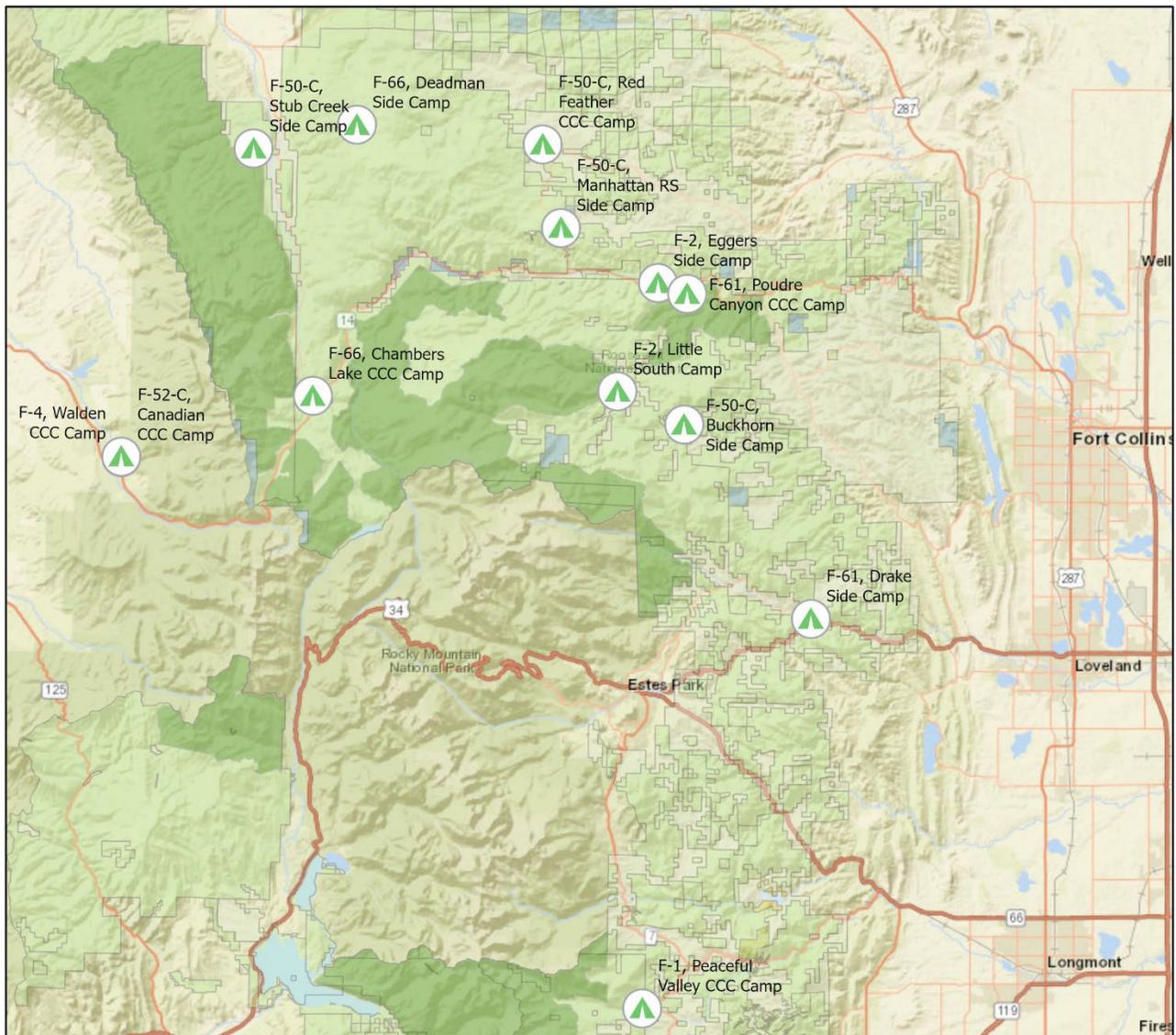


Figure 31: Map of CCC Camps on the Roosevelt National Forest 1933-1942. Not shown are the Estes Park and Grand Lake Camps or the Fort Collins Camp since those were run by the National Park Service or Soil Conservation Service.

Five Camps (Peaceful Valley, Little South, Poudre Canyon, Chambers, and Red Feather Lakes) and two Side Camps (Eggers and Buckhorn) completed the work at the Buckhorn Ranger Station. The first Forest Service CCC camp in Colorado was the Peaceful Valley Camp (Camp F-1) west of Ward, Colorado on the Roosevelt National Forest. Work on the Buckhorn Ranger Station began during the first season operated from Peaceful Valley. The second Forest Service Camp was set up not far from the Buckhorn Ranger Station at the Little South Camp (F-2). F-2, also known as the Eggers camp or the Little South Creek camp, was announced in May 21, 1933 in the Fort Collins newspaper. By June, the camp was at full capacity in terms of enrollees and camp buildings, which included a mess hall, latrine, a bathhouse, and a headquarters were complete by August. During these initial months, the camp had undergone several hardships, such as a strike in early June, which was caused by a group of enrollees that refused to work because they were not getting enough to eat.

# COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

Robert Audretsch, retired National Park Service Ranger and author, (2017) states that these men were discharged while the remaining enrollees went back to work the following day, and Kreutzer made near immediate improvements to the camp. These improvements included camp entertainment, welfare, and public relations such as religious services. By September of 1933, the Assistant Ranger Dwelling at the Buckhorn Ranger Station was completed, along with 1.5 miles of telephone line, 8.5 miles of roadside cleanup, and around 20 miles of road building and maintenance (Audretsch 2017). By the end of 1933, Camp F-2 also completed the construction of the Buckhorn Ranger Combination Building (1933 Office or Assistant Ranger Dwelling).



Figure 32: (left) CCC Camp F-2, Little South, Located at present location of Fish Creek Picnic Ground. July 13, 1933. Source USFS.  
Figure 33: (right) A group of enrollees at Camp F2 near Pennock Pass. July 13, 1933. Source USFS.



Figure 34: Photo of CCC Crew from Camp F-2 lined up for lunch. July 13, 1933. Source USFS.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

In later years the F-2 Camp was moved to the town of Eggers, CO in the Poudre Canyon. The site was later renumbered as F-61 with a Side Camp at Fort Collins Municipal Park (present day location of Mountain Park Campground).



Figure 35: Photo of Poudre Canyon CCC Camp at Eggers townsite in 1938. Source USFS.



Figure 36: Photo of crew from Eggers CCC Camp circa 1937-38. Source USFS.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

Camp F-50 Red Feather Lakes was officially occupied in July of 1935, made up primarily of men from Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, and Colorado. The accomplishments of this camp are substantial and included a large amount of road building and maintenance as well as forest thinning. In 1936, four enrollees were on detached service at the Buckhorn Ranger Station marking timber on the National Timber and Creosoting Company Elk Creek Unit Sale. In 1938 a side camp from the main F-50 camp was set up at Buckhorn Ranger Station. At this time work began on the garage at the Buckhorn Ranger Station. The Buckhorn Side Camp had "eleven men...thirty days of work remained on the 'equipment building' [garage]." Enrollees there had just started work on the sewer system for the combination building and dwelling. The F-50 Buckhorn Side Camp had worked on a total of three primary buildings at the site (the Ranger Station, Garage and Office), as well as installed the sewer system.



Figure 37: Photo of CCC Company 2805 at Red Feather Lakes Camp F-50-C, circa 1938-39. Source USFS.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County



Figure 38: Photo of Army Officers at Camp F-50-C, Red Feather Lakes, 1938-39 Source USFS

By December of 1938, the Buckhorn Side Camp work turned over to Camp F-61 in the Poudre Canyon. This camp, officially occupied by Company 3888 in 1937, was described to work primarily in campground construction, sanitation improvements, maintenance work, and recreational improvements. According to Audretsch (2017), a CCC special Investigator visited the camp and summarized the work as ranger station construction, general cleanup, and campground developments such as toilets, garbage pits, fire grates, and tables. They are recognized for the construction of the equipment shed, office and the small bunkhouse at the Buckhorn Ranger Station. They also played a role in repairs made to the garage and in the construction of the combination building. From 1938 to 1940, Camp F-61 also constructed foot trails and conducted road maintenance in the area from Chambers Lake to Red Feather and Livermore. They built a fire lookout tower, a new mess hall, and installed a telephone line in the area.

In July of 1940, 29 enrollees remained at the Buckhorn Side Camp, now Camp F-66 Chambers Lake. The Buckhorn Combination Building (1937 Office) was nearly complete at this point. In 1941, Camp F-66 was re-occupied by Company 2805, where they constructed a phone line between Eggers and the ranger station. They maintained the Buckhorn Ranger Station, amongst completing other tasks. This crew contributed many improvements to the area in and surrounding the site in conjunction with the work completed by the previous crews that were stationed at this site. Their contributions to the goals of the Forest Service cannot be overstated, and the legacy they left behind is embodied in the Buckhorn Ranger Station to this day.

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
 Name of Property

Larimer  
 County

| Camp Number | Name and Type            | Company            | Year(s)             | Comments   |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| F-1         | Peaceful Valley CCC Camp | 2805               | 1933-34;<br>1937-38 | Peaceful Valley Main Camp  |
| F-2         | Little South Camp        | 2805               | 1933                | Little South Poudre at Site of Fish Creek Picnic Area                          |
| F-50-C      | Red Feather CCC Camp     | 2805               | 1935-42             | Red Feather Main F-50-Camp, Side camp at Red Feather Ranger Station as well.   |
| F-61, F2    | Poudre Canyon CCC Camp   | 3888               | 1936-40             | Eggers Side camp (F-2) in 1936   |
| F-66        | Deadman Side Camp        | 2805               | 1941                | Deadman / Sand Creek Side Camp   |
| F-66        | Chambers Lake CCC Camp   | 3888, 805,<br>2805 | 1940-41             | Fort Collins/ Chambers Lake Camp   |
| F-50-C      | Stub Creek Side Camp     | 2805               | 1935                | Stub Creek Ranger Station and Side Camp  |
| F-61        | Poudre Canyon CCC Camp   | 3888               | 1937-40             | Fort Collins Metro Park  |
| F-52-C      | Canadian CCC Camp        | 805                | 1935-36             | Canadian at site of Bockman Lumber Camp. Same location as Walden Camp in 1933. |
| F-4         | Walden CCC Camp          | 1816               | 1933                | Walden   |
| F-50-C      | Buckhorn Side Camp       | 2805               | 1938-41             | Old Buckhorn Ranger Station  |
| F-61        | Drake Side Camp          | 3888               | 1937-38             | located at Forks Hotel   |
| F-50-C      | Manhattan RS Side Camp   | 2805               | 1935                | Manhattan Ranger Station   |

Table 2: Table of Camps on the Roosevelt National Forest 1933-42.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

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Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

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Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

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## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

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## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

### SECTION V

#### Geographical Data

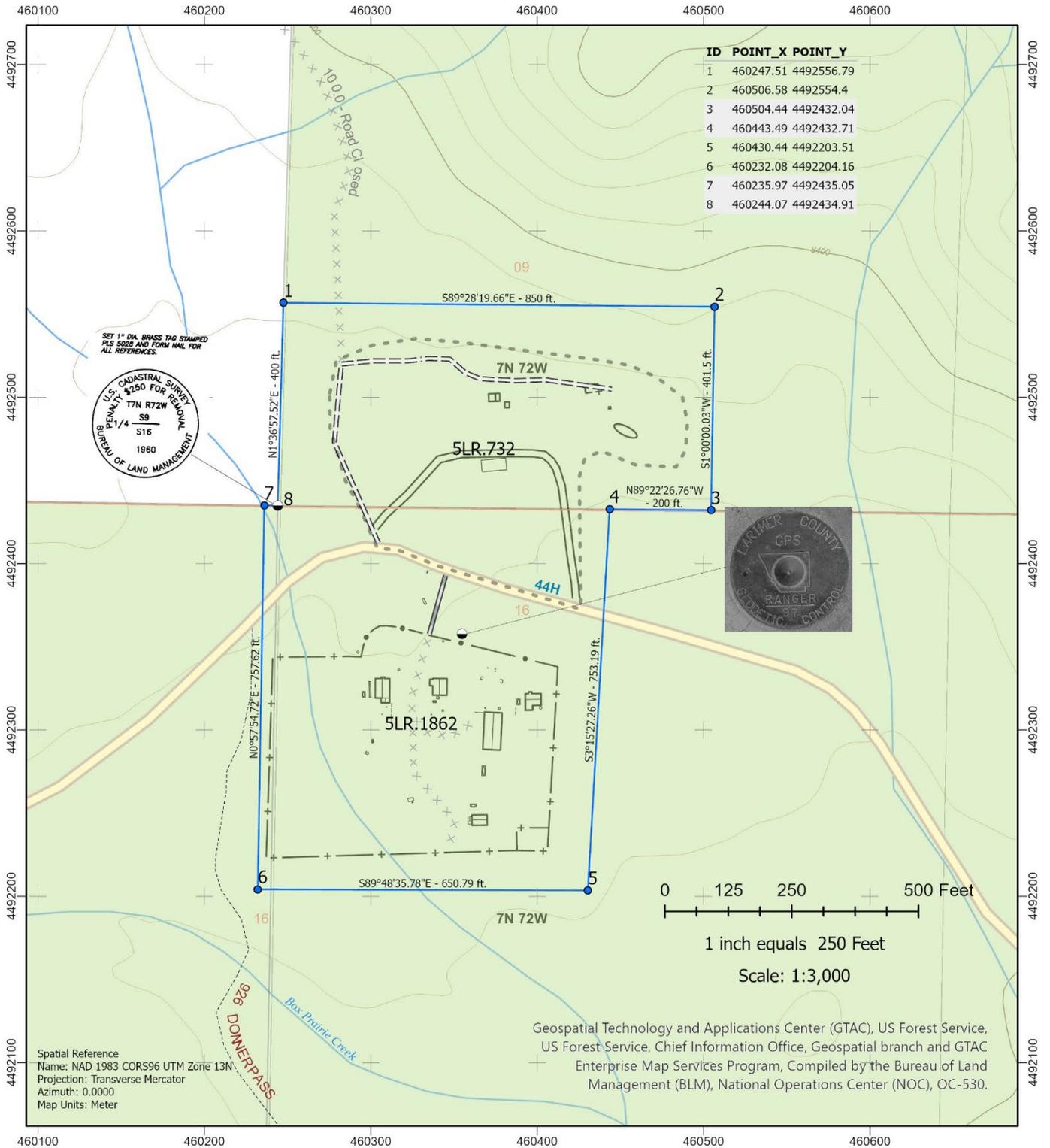
##### Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

The boundary of the nominated property encompasses 18.9 acres in the south ½ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 9, T. 7N, R. 72W and the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 16 T. 7N, R. 72 W in Larimer County Colorado. The district boundary includes 5LR732, Old Buckhorn Ranger Station and 5LR1862, the Buckhorn Ranger Station. The boundary of 5LR732 encompasses 5.3 acres and includes all the features (roads, foundations, and artifact concentration) and artifacts observed during field recordings of the resource. 5LR732 is located north of County Road 44H, Buckhorn Road. The boundary of 5LR1862 encompasses 4.6 acres and includes the features, boundary fence, and entrance and information signs at the intersection of County Road 44H. 5LR1862 is located south of County Road 44H, Buckhorn Road. 5LR1862 is bounded by barbed wire fences on the east, south and west side and a log fence on the north side. The nominated district boundary follows the parcel boundary between the SE ¼ and SW ¼ of section 9, T. 7N, R. 72W from the intersection of the NE ¼ and the NW ¼ of section 16, T. 7N, R. 72 W for 400'. From this point the boundary extends 850' east , then extends approximately 400' south to the section line between section 9 and 16, T. 7N, R. 72W, the boundary continues along the section line for 200' to the west, the boundary continues 753' south, then 650' to the west and then 757' to the north, then 26.5 feet the east to close at the ¼ corner of sections 9 and 16 T. 7N, R. 72W ([Colorado Land Survey Monument Record 1999](#)). The bounding coordinates of the District are shown on the Buckhorn Ranger Station District Boundary map. Near the center of the nominated property is a survey monument placed by the Larimer County Engineering Department the description of the location of the monument is as follows:

DESCRIBED BY LARIMER COUNTY COLORADO 1997 (DG) THE STATION IS LOCATED ABOUT 15 MI (24.1 KM) WEST OF FORT COLLINS, 12 MI (19.3 KM) NORTH OF ESTES PARK AND 9 MI (14.5 KM) SOUTHEAST OF RUSTIC, IN THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 16, T 1 N, R 72 W. OWNERSHIP--U. S. FOREST SERVICE LAND TO REACH THE STATION FROM THE INTERSECTION OF LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 27 AND LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 44 H, ABOUT 8 MI (12.9 KM) NORTHWEST OF MASONVILLE, GO WEST ON LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 44 H FOR 11.5 MI (18.5 KM) TO THE USFS BUCKHORN RANGER STATION ON THE LEFT TO REACH THE STATION FROM THE INTERSECTION OF LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 63 E AND LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 44 H, GO SOUTHERLY ON LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 44 H FOR 6.15 MI (9.90 KM) TO THE STATION ON THE RIGHT AT THE USFS BUCKHORN RANGER STATION THE MARK IS A LARIMER COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL DISK SET IN A DRILL HOLE IN THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF A 4 M (13.1 FT) BY 4 M (13.1 FT) RED GRANITE OUTCROP, PROJECTING 10 CM ABOVE THE GROUND. IT IS 39.9 M (130.9 FT) SOUTH FROM THE CENTER OF LARIMER COUNTY ROAD 44 H, 24.6 M (80.7 FT) NORTH-NORTHEAST FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE OFFICE BUILDING, 22.8 M (74.8 FT) EAST FROM THE CENTER OF THE GATE AND CATTLE GUARD TO THE RANGER STATION, 22.8 M (74.8 FT) EAST FROM THE ENTRANCE ROAD TO THE RANGER STATION, 11.7 M (38.4 FT) EAST-NORTHEAST FROM THE FLAGPOLE AND 1.0 M (3.3 FT) NORTH FROM A LARIMER COUNTY WITNESS POST AND WOODEN RAIL FENCE. ([Larimer County, 1998](#) and [National Geodetic Survey 1998](#))

**Official Maps on following pages**

**Buckhorn Ranger Station District Boundary**



- PLSS Section
- Quarter Quarters
- District Boundary
- Major Roads
- Boundary Points
- Streams
- Primary Features
- Site Boundary 5LR732

Buckhorn Ranger Station Historic District Boundary Map  
State Register District Boundary (18.9 Acres)  
NW, NW, NE 1/4 of Section 16, T. 7N, R. 72W  
S 1/2, SW, SE 1/4 Section 9, T. 7N, R. 72W  
Roosevelt National Forest  
Larimer County, Colorado



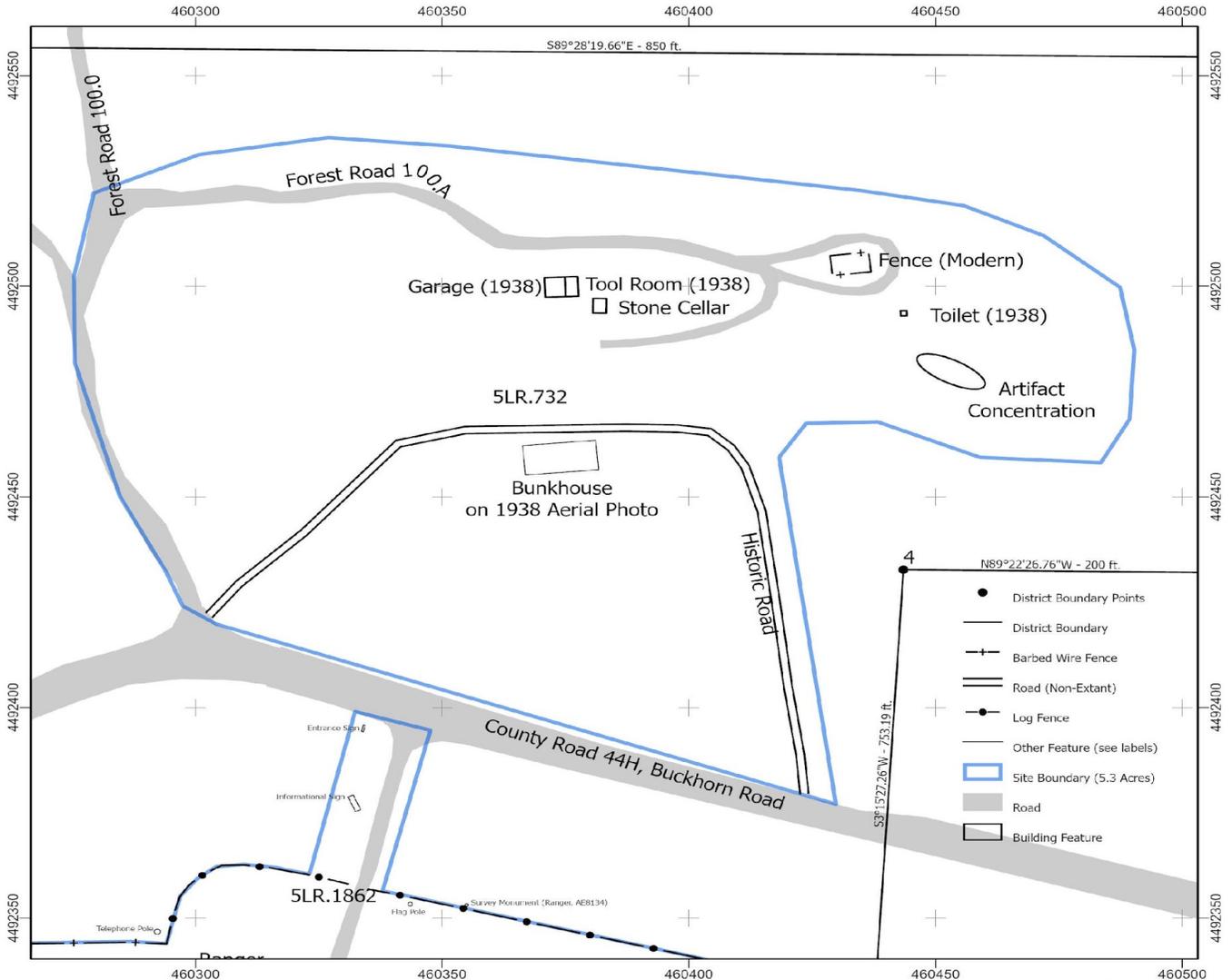


**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

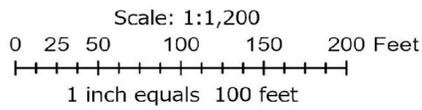
Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

**Old Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR732**



S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4  
T. 7N, R. 71W Section 9  
Crystal Mountain USGS Quad.  
Roosevelt National Forest  
Larimer County, Colorado

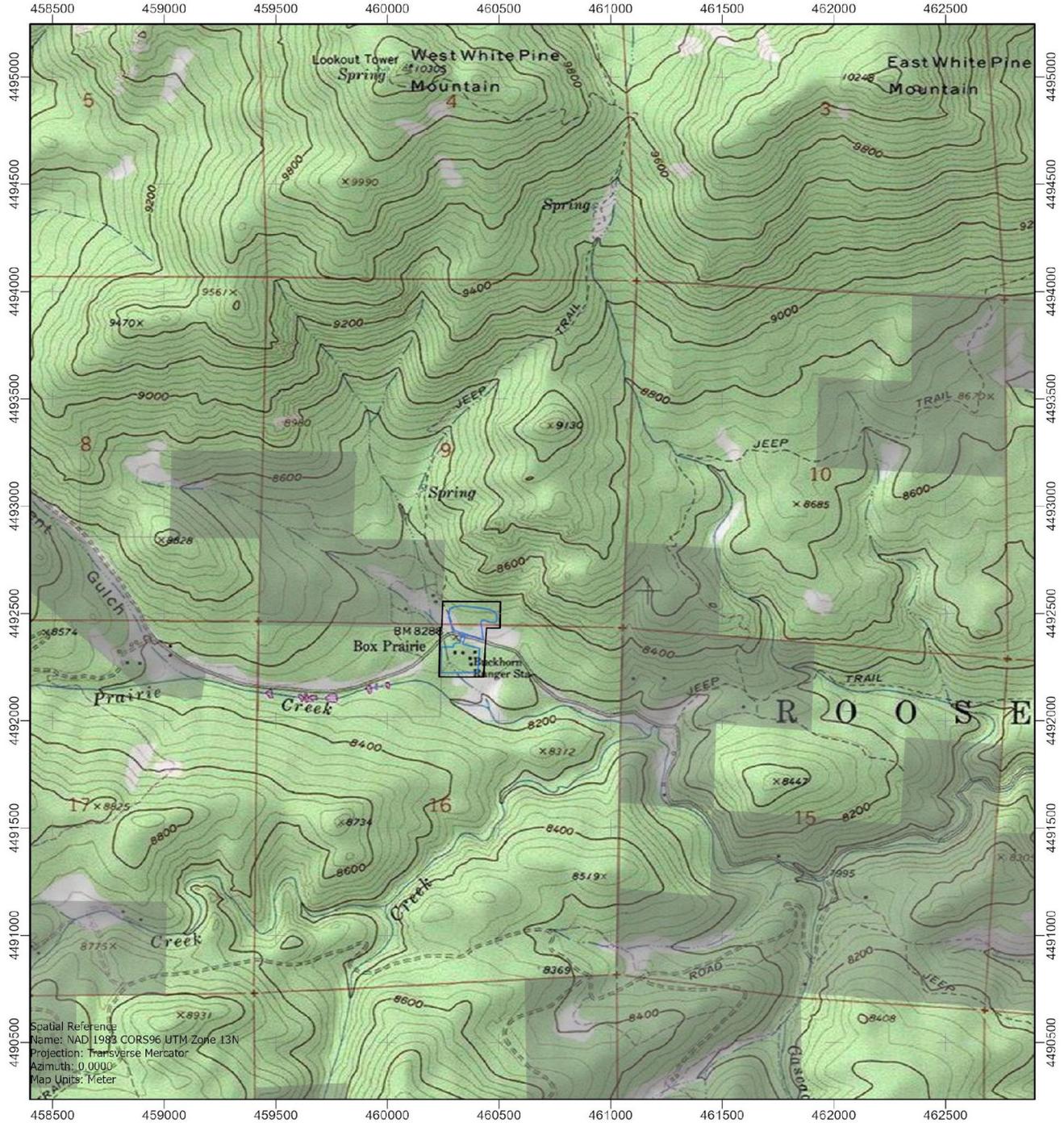


**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

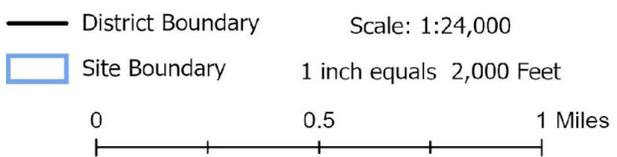
Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

**Buckhorn Ranger Station District Boundary**



Spatial Reference  
Name: NAD 1983 COR596 UTM Zone 13N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Azimuth: 0.0000  
Map Units: Meter



Buckhorn Ranger Station  
5LR1863 and 5LR732 Boundaries  
State Register District Boundary (18.9 Acres)  
NW, NW, NE 1/4 of Section 16, T. 7N, R. 72W  
S 1/2, SW, SE 1/4 Section 9, T. 7N, R. 72W  
Roosevelt National Forest  
Larimer County, Colorado



# COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

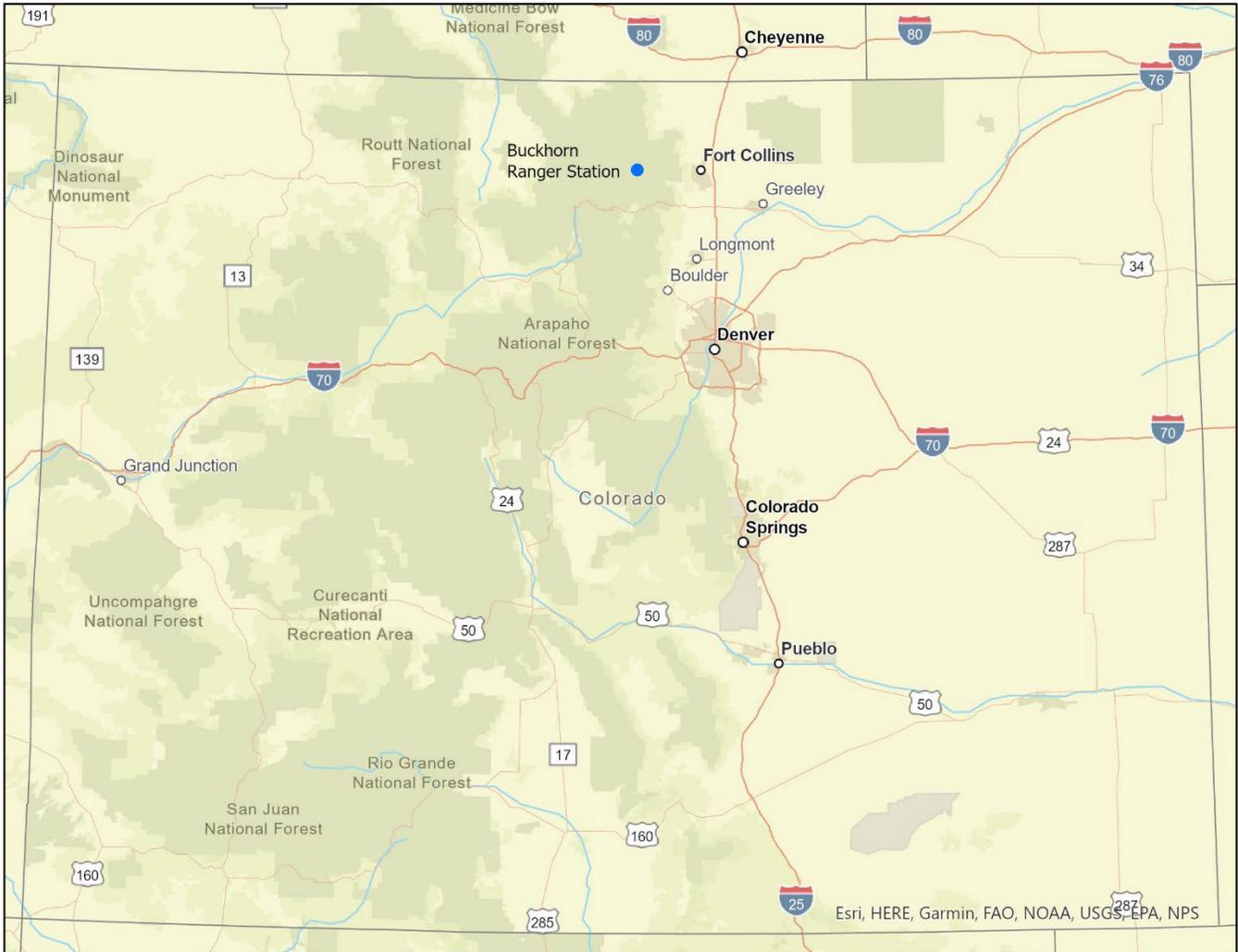
Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

## District Boundary within Colorado



# COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

## SECTION VI

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### Photograph Log

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-60

Name of Property: Buckhorn Ranger Station Historic District

Location: Larimer County, Colorado

Photographer: Lawrence Fullenkamp and Caitlin Holland

Date of Photographs: 10/8/2020, 11/30/2020, 1/8/2021, July 19, 2014

| Photo No. | Description of View and Direction of Camera |
|-----------|---|
|-----------|---|

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**Photo 1:** 5LR1862, north side(front) of Ranger Dwelling, facing west, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 2:** 5LR1862, east side of Ranger Dwelling, facing west, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 3:** 5LR1862, west side of Ranger Dwelling, facing east, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 4:** 5LR1862, south end of west side of Ranger Dwelling, facing east, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 5:** 5LR1862, south side of the Main Ranger Dwelling, facing north, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 6:** 5LR1862, southwest side of the Main Ranger Dwelling, facing northeast, October 8, 2020

**Photo 7:** 5LR1862, Ranger Dwelling kitchen cabinets, facing east, November 30, 2020. Cabinets match 1937 D-5 Plan "Detail of Kitchen Cabinets".

**Photo 8:** 5LR1862, Ranger Dwelling living room facing, south-southwest, November 30, 2020.

**Photo 9:** 5LR1862, west side (front) of Office, facing east, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 10:** 5LR1862, north side of Office, facing south, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 11:** 5LR1862, east side of Office, facing west, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 12:** 5LR1862, south side of the Office, facing north, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 13:** 5LR1862, Office Generator House located on western portion of the south side of office, facing east, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 14:** 5LR1862, Interior of the Office facing south, November 30, 2020.

**Photo 15:** 5LR1862, interior of Office, facing north, November 30,2020.

**Photo 16:** 5LR1862, Office bedroom, facing northeast, November 30,2020.

**Photo 17:** 5LR1862, north side (front) of the Assistant Ranger Dwelling (AR0502), facing south, October 9, 2020.

**Photo 18:** 5LR1862, west side of the Assistant Ranger Dwelling (AR0502), facing east, October 9, 2020.

**Photo 19:** 5LR1862, south side (back) of the Assistant Ranger Dwelling, facing north, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 20:** 5LR1862, southeast perspective of the Assistant Ranger Dwelling, facing northwest, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 21:** 5LR1862, east side of Assistant Ranger Dwelling, facing west, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 22:** 5LR1862, Assistant Ranger Dwelling living room, facing west, November 30, 2020

**Photo 23:** 5LR1862, south side (front) of Bunkhouse, facing north, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 24:** 5LR1862, east side of Bunkhouse, facing west, October 8, 2020

**Photo 25:** 5LR1862, north side of Bunkhouse, facing south, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 26:** 5LR1862, west side of the Bunkhouse, facing east, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 27:** 5LR1862, Bunkhouse, facing northeast, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 28:** 5LR1862, Bunkhouse overview, facing southeast.

**Photo 29:** 5LR1862, west side (front) of the Garage, facing east, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 30:** 5LR1862, north side of the Garage, facing south, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 31:** 5LR1862, east side of the Garage, facing south, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 32:** 5LR1862, south side of the Garage, facing north, October 8, 2020.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

**Photo 33:** 5LR1862, perspective of northwest corner of Garage, facing southeast, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 34:** 5LR1862, Garage Shop interior, facing east, November 30, 2020.

**Photo 35:** 5LR1862, Garage main Interior facing north, November 30, 2020.

**Photo 36:** 5LR1862, Garage main interior facing south, November 30, 2020.

**Photo 37:** 5LR1862, CCC Stone Convertible Camp Stove, facing south, October 8, 2020

**Photo 38:** 5LR1862, View of CCC fireplace from above, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 39:** 5LR1862, Log Fence, gate and flagpole, facing east-southeast, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 40:** 5LR1862, Entrance Sign facing west, January 8, 2021

**Photo 41:** 5LR1862, Entrance Information Sign facing west, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 42:** 5LR1862, Fire cache locker in front of loading dock, facing north, October 8, 2020.

**Photo 43:** 5LR1862, Loading Dock, facing east, January 8, 2021

**Photo 44:** 5LR1862, Southwest Corner Fence, facing northeast. January 8, 2021

**Photo 45:** 5LR1862, Southeast Corner Fence, facing northwest, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 46:** 5LR1862, Firepit, Grills, and Horseshoe Game facing east-southeast, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 47:** Survey Monument in front of fence and Office at 5LR1862, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 48:** Overview of Buckhorn Ranger Station District facing south, January 8, 2021. 5LR732 is visible in foreground, 5LR1862 Garage and Assistant Ranger Dwelling are visible in background.

**Photo 49:** 5LR732, Stone Cellar, facing north, January 8, 2021

**Photo 50:** 5LR732, Stone Cellar, facing east, January 8, 2021

**Photo 51:** 5LR732, Stone Cellar, facing northwest, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 52:** 5LR732, Stone Cellar detail of log support on east wall, facing northeast, July 19, 2014.

**Photo 53:** 5LR732, Test Unit within Stone Cellar, July 19, 2014.

**Photo 54:** 5LR732, Artifact Concentration, facing southeast, July 19, 2014.

**Photo 55:** 5LR732, bone china teacup and unglazed porcelain toy parts, July 19, 2014.

**Photo 56:** 5LR732, 1906 Cabin foundation remains, facing east, January 8, 2021.

**Photo 57:** 5LR732, Fenced Area, location of CCC Bunkhouse in 1950 Photo and area of Toilet marked on 1938 plot map.

**Photo 58:** 5LR732, Location of CCC Bunkhouse on 1938 aerial photo and modern road closure sign, January 8, 2021

**Photo 59:** Overview of Buckhorn Ranger Station, July 12, 2008, facing south-southwest.

**Photo 60:** Overview of Buildings at Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, July 12, 2008.

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

### HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1h-17h. See Attachment for Photos.

Name of Property: Buckhorn Ranger Station

Location: Larimer County, Colorado

Photographer: E.H. Mason, W.A. Parsons, C.L. Van Giesen, Larimer County Waterway

Date of Photographs: 1906-1907, 1933, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1950, 1961, 1969, 1980s

| Photo No. | Description |
|-----------|-------------|
|-----------|-------------|

**Historic Photo 1:** First Buckhorn Ranger Station Built in 1906 (5LR732).

**Historic Photo 2:** Photo of First Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR732) circa 1930s. The photo shows additions to the 1906 log cabin, the Stone Cellar, and Fences.

**Historic Photo 3:** Painting of First Buckhorn Ranger Station (5LR732), circa 1930s. The painting shows what appears to be three additions to the 1906 Log Cabin, the Stone Cellar with a sod roof, Fences and the historic road location.

**Historic Photo 4:** Photo of 5LR732 circa 1935, The photo shows the 1906 cabin and additions, Stone Cellar with sod roof, fences, historic road and a car on the road in front of the Ranger Station

**Historic Photo 5:** 5LR732, Old Buckhorn Ranger Station Closeup, circa 1935. Photo shows Log Cabin and additions, fence, flagpole, and road.

**Historic Photo 6:** Photo of the 1933 Office at 5LR1862, December 25, 1933. The constructed building has a sliding sash window on the front side, two three-over-one double hung windows on each side of the entrance door (which has a three-light window) and a wood pole fence.

**Historic Photo 7:** Photo of 5LR1862 Ranger Dwelling, 1933 Office and 1933 Log Pole Fence, August 5, 1941. An outbuilding appears behind (south) of the 1933 office, a brick chimney can be seen on the 1933 office.

**Historic Photo 8:** Aerial Photo BOW 19-35, October 26, 1938

**Historic Photo 9:** Closeup of BOW 19-35 Aerial Photo, October 26, 1938. There appears to be a CCC Bunkhouse just south of the Old Buckhorn Ranger Station and historic road at 5LR732. The Ranger Dwelling, Garage, and Bunkhouse can be made out on the aerial photo as well.

**Historic Photo 10:** Overview of front of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR732, June 6, 1950. Facing south-southeast 1930s entrance sign is present, log fence has been installed, 1933 office (Assistant Ranger Dwelling) has been moved, 1937 Office and Garage are present.

**Historic Photo 11:** Overview of front of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR732, June 6, 1950. Photo facing southwest, taken by E.H. Mason.

**Historic Photo 12:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Ranger Dwelling, June 6, 1950. The log pole fence has been removed and the 1933 Office (Assistant Ranger Dwelling) has been moved.

**Historic Photo 13:** Photo of 5LR1862 Office built in 1937, photo taken June 6, 1950, by E.H. Mason.

**Historic Photo 14:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Bunkhouse, June 6, 1950. The photo shows the Bunkhouse in use as shown on the 1938 Plot Map with a horse barn and garage, a log pole fence is present in the photo.

**Historic Photo 15:** Photo of 5LR732, Old Buckhorn Ranger Station, CCC Bunkhouse, June 6, 1950. Photo shows the CCC Bunkhouse associated with the CCC F-50-C Side Camp. The Bunkhouse appears in the location where a fence was recorded in 2020.

**Historic Photo 16:** Photo of Assistant Ranger Dwelling (1933 Office) at 5LR1862, June 6, 1950. The photo shows double hung windows in the location of the garage bay of the 1933 Office. Note that the windows flanking the entrance door are now one-over-one double hung instead of the three-over-one windows present on the 1933 Office.

**Historic Photo 17:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Garage, June 6, 1950.

**Historic Photo 18:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Assistant Ranger Dwelling (1933 Office) in

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station  
Name of Property

Larimer  
County

1961. Note Rear Addition has been added.

**Historic Photo 19:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Office (1937), taken in September 1961.

**Historic Photo 20:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Bunkhouse (1937 Barn), taken in September 1961.

**Historic Photo 21:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Garage, taken in September 1961.

**Historic Photo 22:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Bunkhouse (1937 Barn), taken in 1969 by W. A. Parsons. The building was remodeled in 1962 to add the exterior stairs and replace the X braced barn doors with fixed single light windows and a wood paneled entrance door.

**Historic Photo 23:** Overview Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, taken in 1969 by W.A. Parsons.

**Historic Photo 24:** Photo of Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Entrance sign in 1969. Sign was installed in 1968.

**Historic Photo 25:** Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Fire Cache in front of Garage, circa 1980s.

**Historic Photo 26:** Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Gas Pump and Loading dock, circa 1980s.

**Historic Photo 27:** Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Grease Ramp (non-extant), circa 1980s.

**Historic Photo 28:** Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Assistant Ranger Dwelling and Garage, circa 1980s. Photo shows a wood storm door still present on the Assistant Ranger Dwelling rear entrance and Garage windows without metal wire mesh.

**Historic Photo 29:** Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Recreation Area, circa 1980s.

**Historic Photo 30:** Buckhorn Ranger Station, 5LR1862, Ranger Dwelling, circa 1980s. Photo shows a wood storm door and wood storm window still present.

## SECTION VII

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### Additional Materials to Accompany Nomination

**Multimedia Attachment:** See Attached Plans and Maps. Described Below.

**Figure 1:** F Plan D-5, 1937. The D-5 plan matches the Buckhorn Ranger Dwelling as built including the “DETAIL OF KITCHEN CASES”. The only modification from the plan is that the rear porch addition and room configuration has been flipped from the right side to the left (when viewed from the front). Several documents indicate that the Ranger Dwelling used D-7 plans. The D-7 plans were not available for review in 2020. the front). Several documents indicate that the Ranger Dwelling used D-7 plans. The D-7 plans were not available for review in 2020.

**Figure 2:** Buckhorn Ranger Station Plot Plan, 1938. The map shows the 1933 Office (Map indicates A-5), 1933 Fences around Ranger Dwelling and Bunkhouse and location of 1906 Ranger Station North of Road. Surveyed and Mapped 1935, Traced 1936, Revised 1938.

**Figure 3:** Combination Building Plan A-5, 1930. This plan is a basic plan that is similar to the M20 plan with the omission of the sliding sash windows on the front of the right side and the brick chimney. The 1993 site recording by Hartley and Schneck indicates that the 1933 Office or Assistant Ranger Dwelling used the A-5 Plan the built structure matches the M-20 plan.

**Figure 4:** M20 Combination Office Building Plan, Figure 16 from “Administering the National Forests of Colorado. An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Administrative Properties” (Hartley and Schneck 1996). The M20 Plan matches the 1933 Office. The built 1933 office and the M20 Plan show a sliding sash front right window and brick chimney.

**Figure 5:** Combination Building Plan M-20 (B-145), 1932. This M20 Plan shows the framing detail and Chimney Details that are absent on the simpler A-5 Plan. This matches the Assistant Ranger Dwelling (1933 Office) build at the Buckhorn Ranger Station

## COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buckhorn Ranger Station

Name of Property

Larimer

County

**Figure 6:** Plans for the 1937 Office Combination Building (A504). The plans show the detail for the modified stone chimney, the stone porch and other and other features constructed on the building.

**Figure 7:** Floor Plans for 1937 Office Combination Building (A504).

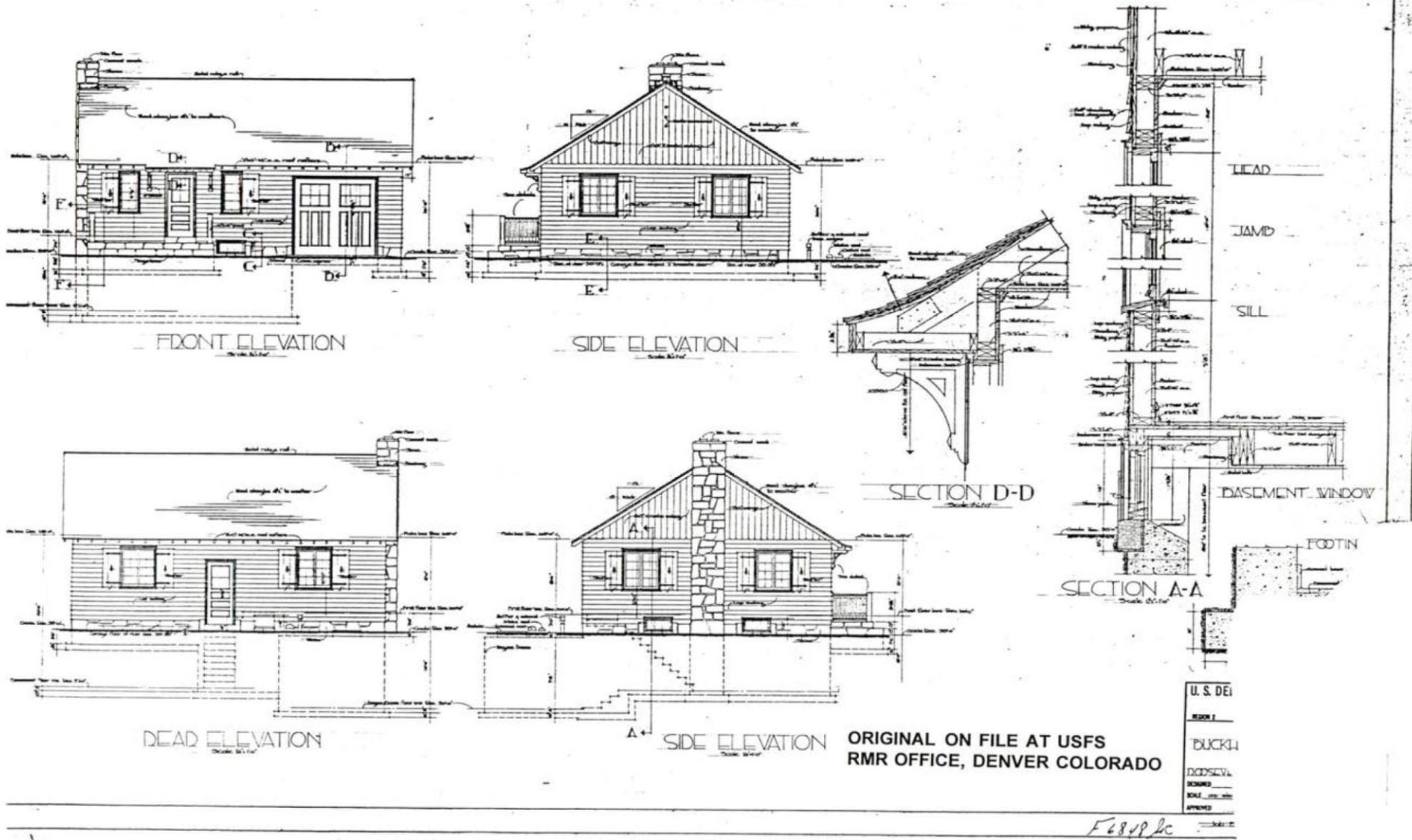
**Figure 9:** Scanned "Electric Installation, Buckhorn Ranger Station" Blueprint (1941). Note that the plans call for the installation of a Wind Generator and batteries for electrical power supply.

**Figure 10:** "Buckhorn Ranger Station Site Development Plan" 5/27/1965. The Paint House, Oil House, Grease Ramp, and Gas Pump are no longer present at the site in 2020.

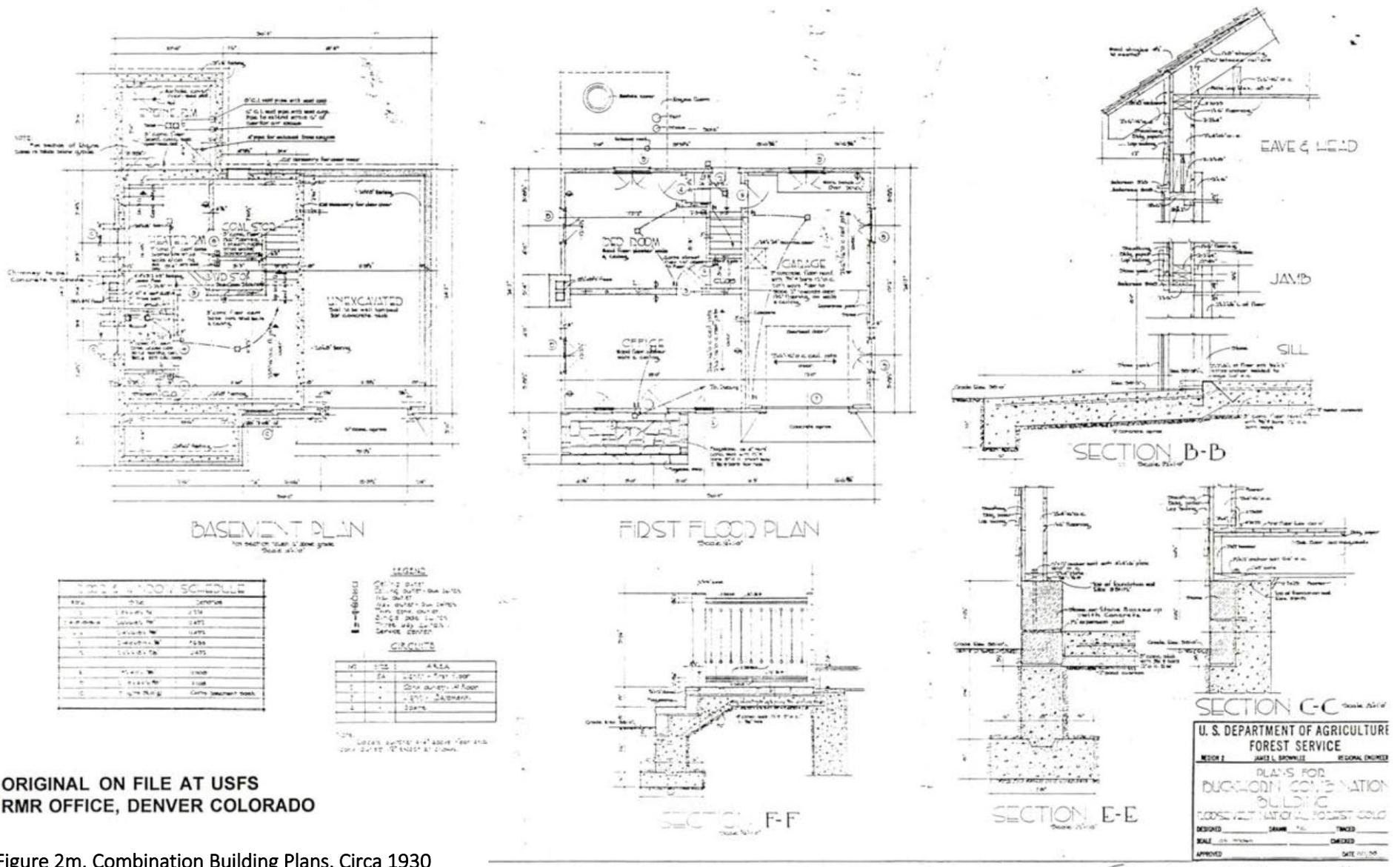
**Figure 11:** Buckhorn Ranger Station Landscape Architecture Planting Plan Dated 1978. The future building site was not planned further. The proposed parking for 7 cars near the Ranger dwelling was reduced to four. The proposed parking for four cars south of the bunkhouse was not implemented. The stepping stone path to the bunkhouse was not installed. The vegetation plan does not appear to have been implemented. The layout of propane tanks at the complex is different than shown but were installed. A horseshoe court was installed in the area labeled "Recreation Area".

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Figure 1m. Combination Building Plans. Circa 1930



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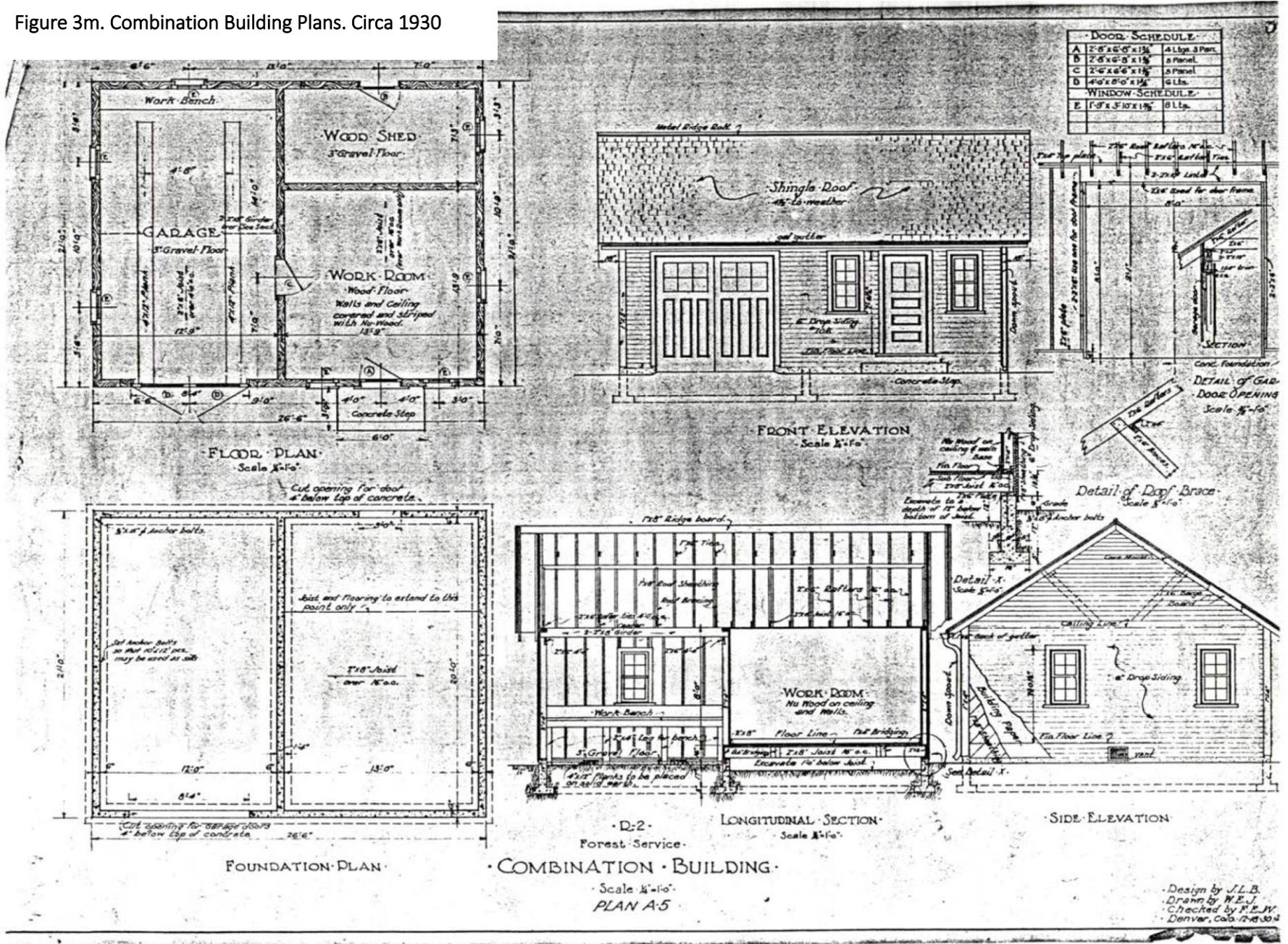


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Figure 2m. Combination Building Plans. Circa 1930

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Figure 3m. Combination Building Plans. Circa 1930



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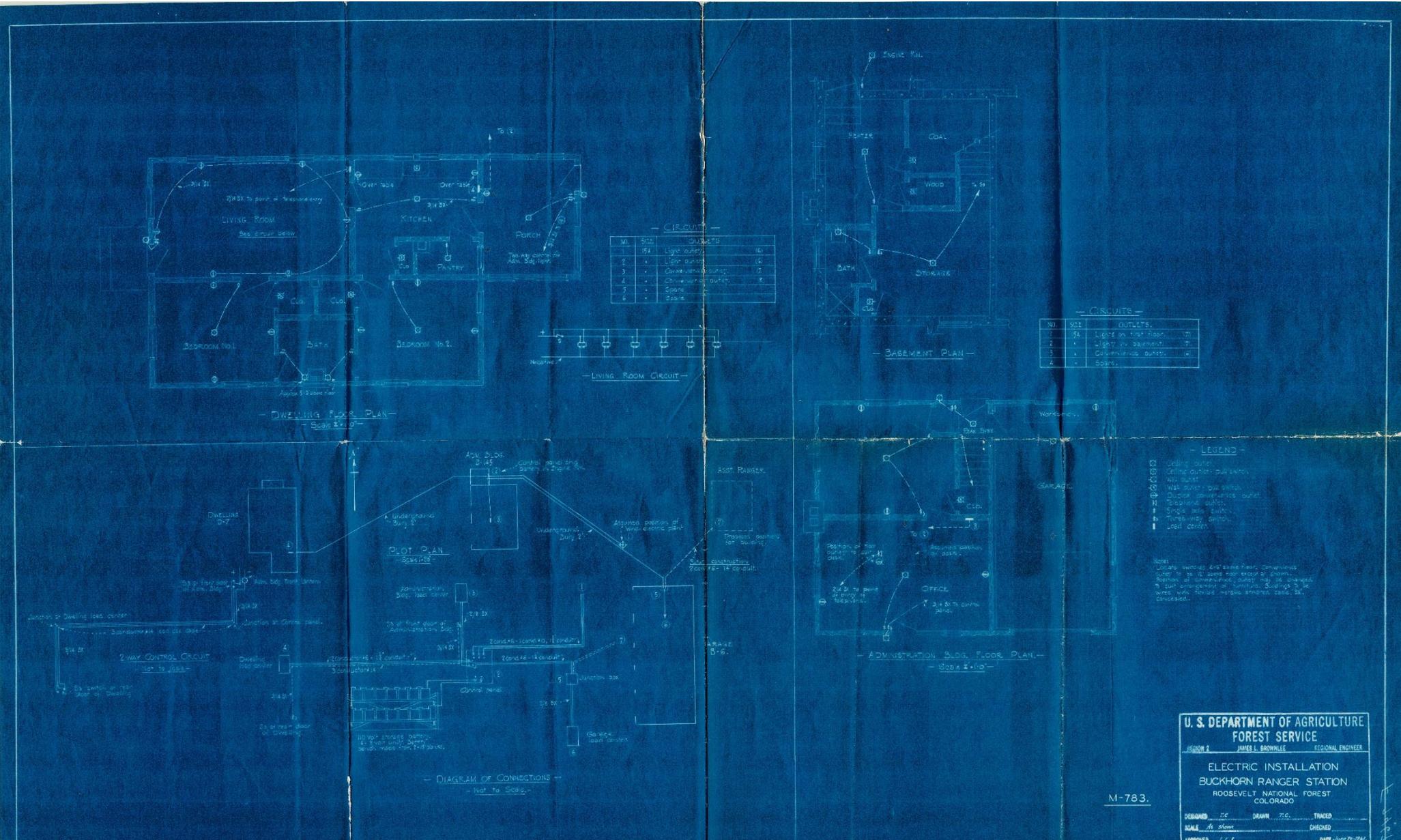


Figure 4m. Scanned "Electric Installation, Buckhorn Ranger Station" Blueprint (1941).

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Figure 5m. Alice Dickerson Painting of the Buckhorn Ranger Station. Circa 1930s. The Main Ranger Dwelling and the Assistant Ranger Dwelling in painting. The Assistant Ranger Dwelling has since been moved within the site to the south. Alice historically lived in the Buckhorn Canyon with her family.

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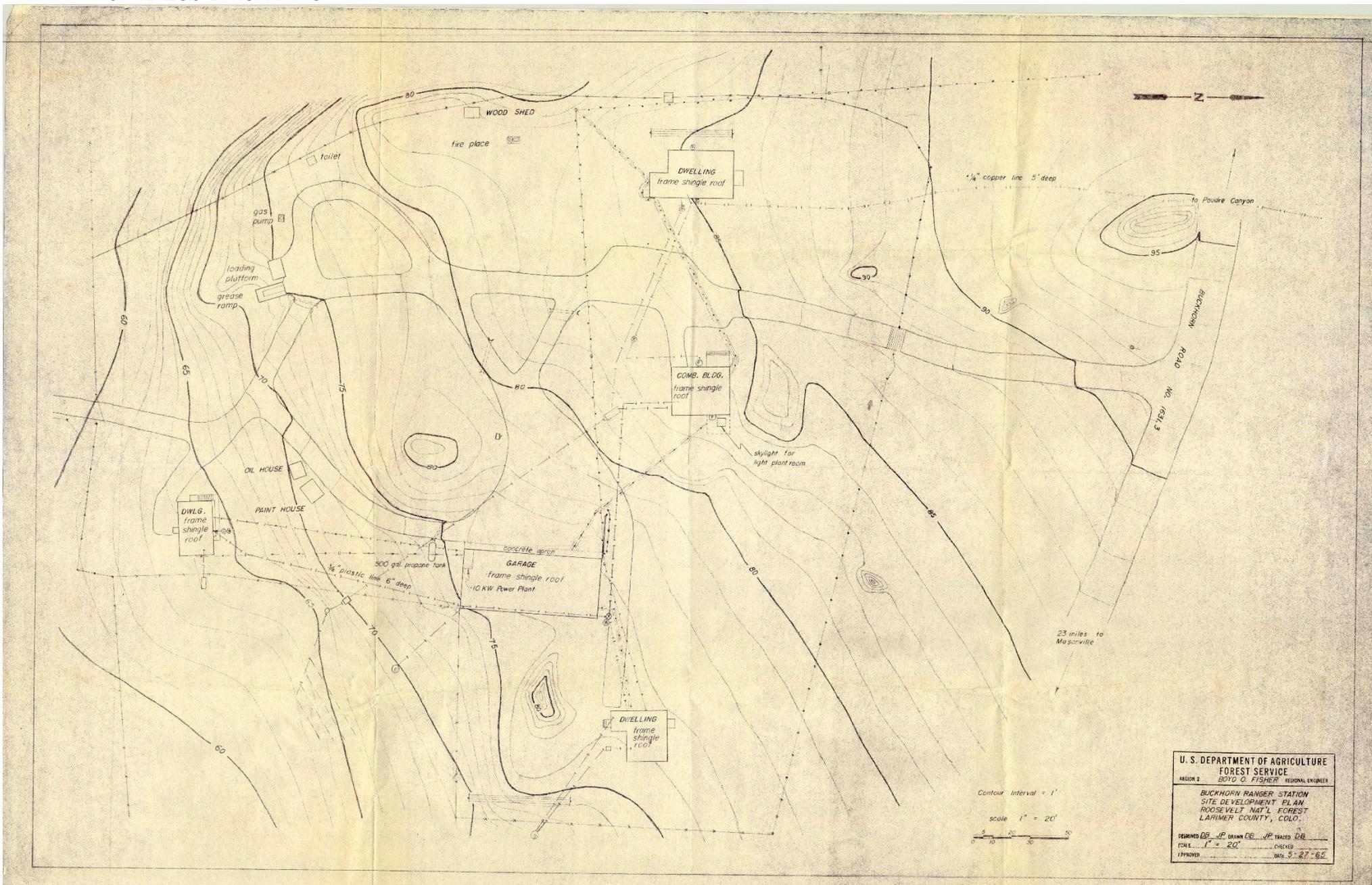


Figure 6m. "Buckhorn Ranger Station Site Development Plan" 5/27/1965.

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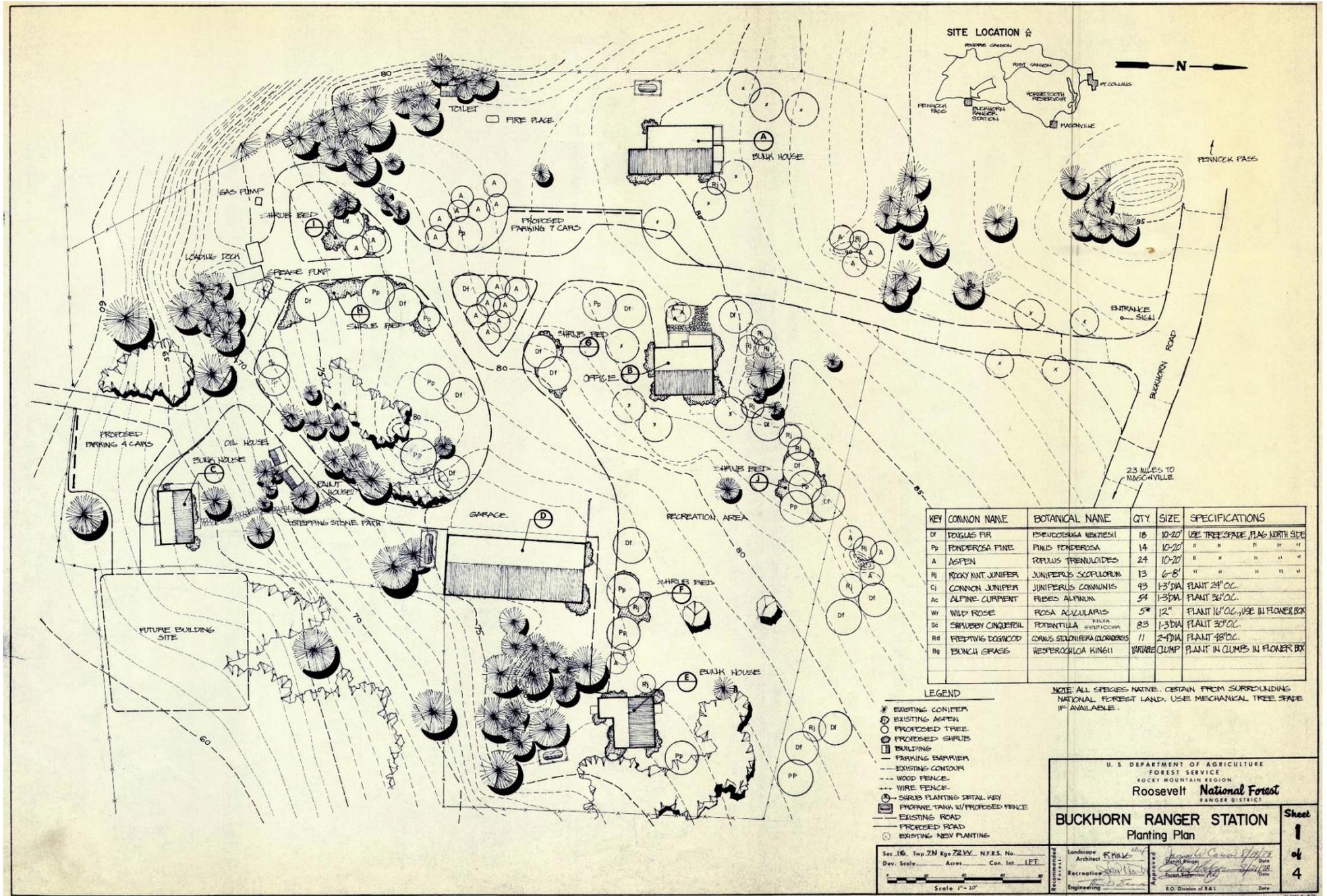


Figure 7m. United States Forest Service (1978) Development Plan of the existing site and plans for additional plantings, ground features and parking areas. These plans did not come into fruition.

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Figure 1h. The main dwelling in 1950. Fence has since been torn down.  
Photo by E.H. Mason 6/6/1950.



Figure 2h. The new office-garage converted from a dwelling. Photo by E.H. Mason on 6/6/1950. New Fire Guard-GDA dwelling in far-left background which was converted from the old office.

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 3h. The horse-barn on 6/6/1950. Photo by E.H. Mason.  
This building was converted in 1962 to become a bunkhouse.



Figure 4h. The office-garage in Sept of 1961. Photo by W.A. Parsons.

BUCKHORN RANGER STATION  
STATE REGISTER NOMINATION  
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 5h. The new back-porch on the GDA dwelling as it appeared in Sept of 1961.  
Photo by W.A. Parsons.



Figure 6h. The original ranger station. Built between 1906 and 1907. Occupied first by Joe Ryan. Location is across the CR 44H Buckhorn Road north of the present site.

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STATE REGISTER NOMINATION  
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 7h. Original ranger station, many additions later. Photo date unknown.



Figure 8h. New Buckhorn Station site built by the CCC crew between 1933 and 1941. The ranger moved to Fort Collins in 1936 when the garage at Oak and Remington was built. Photo taken on 6/6/1950 by E.H. Mason (Supervisor).

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 9h. An assistant ranger has spent each summer in the Rangers swelling since early 1950s. Photo taken by Higgins on 8/8/1941.



Figure 10h. Assistant Ranger's Dwelling now occupied by General District Assistant since the early-1950s. This building was the old office in the above photos. It was moved in 1949-1950 and remodeled as a house. Photo taken in 1936 by E.H. Mason.

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 11h. New sign installed about 1968.  
Photo taken by W.A. Parsons in July of 1969.



Figure 12h. The appearance of the station from the road in 1969.  
Photo taken by W.A. Parsons.

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 13h. The horse barn was converted into a bunkhouse in 1962 by the assistant ranger Charles E. Williams. Photo taken in 1969 by W.A. Parsons.



Figure 14h. Old Buckhorn Ranger Station during the 1930s (Bliss 1994).

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 15h. 1933 Photo of Office before move and remodel (1949-50) and porch addition (1961). Note different window on left (east side) of north elevation and smaller window on right (west side) of north elevation compared to modern photos.



Figure 16h. Buckhorn office and garage. Built in summer of 1933 by the CCC.  
Photo taken on 9/29/1933 by C.L. Van Giesen.

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Figure 17h. USFS Buckhorn Work Center from around 1980.  
Photo taken by the Larimer County Waterway.