

**COLORADO  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY**

FOR OFFICIAL USE:	OAHP1414 (Rev. 12/97)
_____	Site Number <u>5DL.1792</u>
_____	Nomination Received
_____	Determined <u>_____</u> Eligible <u>_____</u> Not Eligible
<u>8/2001</u>	Review Board Recommendation
_____	<u>X</u> Approval <u>_____</u> Denial
<u>8/8/2001</u>	CHS Board State Register Listing
_____	<u>X</u> Approved <u>_____</u> Denied

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

**NOMINATION FORM**

**SECTION I**

**Name of Property**

Historic Name Glade Ranger Station

Other Names Glade Guard Station; Glade Cabin

**Address of Property**

[ ] address not for publication

Street Address along Forest service Road #514

City vicinity of Dove Creek County Dolores Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**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, San Juan National Forest

Address 15 Burnett Court Phone 970-247-4874

City Durango State Colorado Zip 81301

**Owner Consent for Nomination**

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

**Preparer of Nomination**

Name Karen Thurman (edited by H.L. Wilson) Date April 2001

Organization San Juan Mountains Association

Address P. O. Box 2261 Phone 970-385-1242

City Durango State Colorado Zip 81301

E-mail kthurman@fs.fed.us

**Legislative Information**

Colorado House District # 58 or Name of Representative Scott McInnis

Colorado Senate District # 6 or Name of Senator Jim Isgar

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**SECTION II**

**Classification of Property**

Type  building(s)  district  site  structure  object  area

**Local Historic Designation**

Has the property received local historic designation?

no  yes ---  individual  in district

date designated

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

**Locational Status**

original location  moved (date of move \_\_\_\_\_)

**Use of Property**

Historic Domestic/single dwelling (residence for Forest Service Rangers)

Current Not in Use

**Original Owner** USDA Forest Service

Source of Information San Juan National Forest historical files

**Year of Construction** various (see continuation sheet)

Source of Information San Juan National Forest historical files

**Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer**

various (see continuation sheet)

Source of Information San Juan National Forest historical files

**Architectural style/Engineering type**

\_\_\_\_\_

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**SECTION III**

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**Description and Alterations**

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

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**SECTION IV**

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**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

Politics/Government

Architecture

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**Significance Statement**

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

**Bibliography**

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

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**SECTION V**

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Locational Information** P.M. N.M. Township 41 North Range 16 West Section unsectioned

Quad Map The Glade

Lot(s) N/A Block \_\_\_\_\_ Addition \_\_\_\_\_

UTM Reference: Zone 12 Easting 708520 Northing 4183680

**Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property**

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

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**SECTION VI**

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**Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs**

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

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**SECTION VII**

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**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION**

**Owner Consent Form**

**Black and White Photographs**

**Color Slides**

**Sketch Map(s)**

**Photocopy of USGS Map Section**

**Optional Materials**

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### DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The Glade Ranger Station sits at an elevation of approximately 8,400 feet. The vegetation growing in the area is predominately Gambel's oak and aspen, with serviceberry, sagebrush, rabbit brush and wild rose forming the understory. Thick Ponderosa pine forests are nearby. Winters are cold, with much snow accumulation and blowing winds. Spring appears in late May, with fields of larkspur, spring beauty, glacier lilies and violets carpeting the meadows. Summers are hot and dry, and in the fall the Glade is glowing with groves of quaking aspen and Gambel's oak changing colors. The Glade Ranger Station sits on a slight rise overlooking the area known as "The Glade" to the north. Five buildings make up the station: a barn built sometime between 1905-1915; a 1916 dwelling; and a garage, wood shed, and outhouse, all believed to be 1935-1936 Civilian Conservation Corps construction. A dirt road encircles the garage before heading north. To the south is a fenced spring, and adjacent to it is a large galvanized tank resting on a wooden platform that serves as a cistern. At the southeast corner is a level area, which once was the location of a log building identified as a tool house on a 1940 map.

#### Barn

The barn sits on the western side of the complex. The wood frame building has a square plan (16'5" x 16'5"), a wood shingled, steeply pitched, gabled roof, and board and batten walls (1x12 boards with 3-3/4" battens). It was built between 1905-1915, based on similarities to the original dwelling (no longer extant). Its construction is not consistently executed in framing and finishing, suggesting pioneer design and construction. The poured concrete foundation would not be typical of a barn of this era. It is likely a later addition. A six-inch concrete sill sits at the edge of the slab under the walls. This sill was poured separately and may have been a later addition, possibly CCC era. Originally white, the building is currently painted brown. An oversized (4' x 7'10") board and batten door is centered on the east gable end with a loft door above it. The adjacent horse corral noted on the 1940 map is no longer extant, although the horse trough remains nearby. The map also showed a pipe system leading from the spring box above the barn to the horse trough, which is no longer there.

#### Dwelling

Built by W.E. Rittenhouse of Dolores in 1916, the wood frame 24' x 26' building has walls of shiplap siding with cornerboards, originally white and currently painted brown. The dwelling has 684 square feet, including the south addition off the kitchen--a 6'x10' shed roofed projection added in approximately 1936 and designed by S.A. Axtens, a Forest Service Region 2 architect. The steeply pitched pyramidal roof with slightly overhanging boxed eaves is covered with wood shingles and a galvanized ridge/hip flashing with a ball at the ends. A brick chimney with a concrete cap and a clay flue liner pierces the south roof slope. The foundation is regularly coursed, sandstone ashlar. An inset porch occupies the southwest corner; 4" x 4" wooden posts with scrolled brackets serve as porch supports and a simple wooden balustrade encloses the south side. (The porch railing was removed on the south and west sides in 1958, and replaced probably in 1964.) Two stone steps on the west side lead to this inset porch with its stone floor and the main entrance, a wood paneled door with original hardware. Off the kitchen extension is another entry marked by several courses of stone encased in concrete forming a stoop. Beyond the wood frame screened door is a non-historic hollow core door. The windows are wood frame, 6-light, 30"x36" casements with simple board surrounds. There are three

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windows on each of the south and east sides, and two windows on each of the north and west sides. According to a 1937 photo, the windows were originally double hung sash.

The interior of this four-room dwelling is in remarkably good shape, considering its age and lack of use. The front door opens into a living room. The hallway is to the east side, leading to a bedroom, bathroom and kitchen. The floor covering in the bedroom, living room and hallway is vinyl asbestos tile; linoleum covers the floor in the bathroom, kitchen and kitchen addition. The bathroom closet contains a hot water heater; the gas range is missing in the kitchen. There are propane lamps with tubing throughout the house. The bathroom has all the original fixtures, and the bathtub and a window occupy an arched alcove. There is plaster on the walls and ceilings, with wallpaper on part of the bathroom walls. There is an attic, but it has not been investigated.

#### Garage

West of the dwelling and across a circular driveway is the garage. The CCC (camp F-28-C) built it in 1935; the architect was the USFS Region 2 engineering division. This wood frame building has a rectangular plan (20'4" x 12'4"), a wood shingled, front gabled roof with exposed rafters, walls sheathed in drop siding with cornerboards, and a slab-on-grade poured concrete foundation. It is painted brown, but was originally white. On the east gable end, there are oversized double doors of plywood with cross bracing. The original door was probably replaced in 1964. The Forest Service has most recently been using the building for storage.

#### Wood shed

To the southeast of the dwelling is the wood shed, which may have been used as a meat house for the CCC. It is conveniently located between the dwelling and the outhouse, which would have made it easy for the occupants of the dwelling to bring in a load of firewood every time they needed to use the privy. The architect and builder of the woodshed is unknown, but possibly it is a remnant of the CCC camp F-28-C and may have been built in 1936, based on the CCC era materials and workmanship. This rectangular plan (9'5" x 7'4") building has a wood shingle, side gabled roof and walls sheathed in drop siding with cornerboards. Now painted brown, it was originally white. The foundation is poured concrete, which was added since 1964. There is an entrance on the north side (the door and steps are missing), and one fixed sash four-light window on the south side. The floor is surfaced with 1"x8" planks with an overlay of plywood.

#### Outhouse

The outhouse sits at the edge of a small clearing to the southeast of the dwelling and the wood shed. The architect and builder are unknown and the date of construction is estimated to be 1936, based on CCC era materials and construction. This small (4'3" x 3'10") building has a wood shingled, front gabled roof with exposed rafters, and a poured concrete foundation. The walls are horizontal siding of 9-1/2" tongue and groove boards with cornerboards and have a brown oil stain. The batten door on the west end is made of 4-1/2" wide planks. There are two triangular screened openings in the apex of the east and west gabled ends, and a square vent framed with a simple surround on the south side; all are original. The interior is painted white and in excellent condition, with the seat and pit still functional.

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Alterations

The current 1916 dwelling is a second-generation construction, replacing an original log building that was constructed in 1905. After the second dwelling was built, the original dwelling may have been used as a tool shed, although Forest Service employee Gary Appel remembers sleeping in the old building. (The original dwelling may be the log Tool House identified in the 1940 site plan.) The Forest Service burned down the original dwelling sometime in 1964. The south 6'x10' addition to the current dwelling was built in 1936. A 1937 photograph shows double hung sash windows and porch railings on the south and west sides. The porch railings on the south and west sides were removed in 1958 and replaced in 1964. It is not known when the original double-hung windows were replaced. The barn's concrete foundation is likely a later addition. The 6" sill was poured separately and may have been a possible CCC addition. The 16'5" square corral that was located immediately west of the barn is not extant. The door of the garage was replaced, possibly in 1964. The wood shed's door is missing and the concrete floor was added since 1964. The exterior walls of the dwelling, barn, garage and wood shed were originally painted white; it is not known when they were painted brown.

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1940 Site Map



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Building Plan and Elevation, Plan #3, Ranger's Dwelling, Glade Ranger Station

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### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Glade Ranger Station is eligible to the State Register under criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the administrative development of Region 2 of the United States Forest Service (USFS). Once a seasonal ranger station for what was then known as District 4 of the Montezuma National Forest, the Glade Ranger Station is referenced in histories dating to 1910, making it one of the older administrative sites in Colorado. Forest Service administrative sites represent the expansion of the Forest Service's mission from basic custodianship, which it practiced at its inception, to extensive resource management. The station is also associated with New Deal programs. Federal response to the social and economic impact of the Great Depression resulted in the formation of a set of agencies that were to be responsible for the implementation of the New Deal programs of the Roosevelt administration. One aspect of the early New Deal program was land purchase. Much of this new federal land became included in the National Forest system. Extensively remodeled by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Glade Ranger Station is part of the campaign of natural resource enhancement undertaken by the Forest Service during the New Deal era.

The Glade Ranger Station is also eligible under criterion C for its architectural significance as it represents a type and period of Forest Service construction in Colorado. USFS design policy dictated that administrative buildings reflect the agency's values of practicality, efficiency, and sensitivity to nature and the surroundings. Region 2 designers combined these values with national stylistic trends and vernacular influences. The result was a distinct body of architecture that cumulatively represents the development of the National Forest system in Colorado. The original improvements to this seasonal ranger station included a two-room log dwelling, constructed in the Rocky Mountain Cabin Style, and possibly the present barn. By 1913, as it was too small for a family, the Forest Service decided to replace the building with a plan from their standardized dwelling series. Local builder W. E. Rittenhouse from Dolores constructed the replacement wood frame dwelling from San Juan National Forest Plan A-3. The plans and specifications were revised to bring the final cost of construction under the \$650 limitation mandated by the USFS in Washington. This plan was part of an "A" series of dwelling designs developed by the San Juan National Forest during the 1910s. Later, the Rocky Mountain Regional Office would develop a regional A Series that was distinctly different in appearance and construction. However, all Region 2 buildings are linked by their expression of such Forest Service ideals as simplicity, harmony with nature, and the use of natural materials.

### Historical Background

As early as the 1870s, there was a growing concern that unrestricted use of the forest and mountainous areas of the western United States was greatly depleting valuable timber lands and eroding the watersheds of the major rivers. As a response to this concern, the federal government established Forest Reserves in 1891, which were administered by the Department of the Interior. Active resource management of these areas, however, did not begin until the Forest Reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture under the Act of February 1, 1905. Later the Reserves were renamed National Forests under the Act of March 4, 1907.

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On June 15, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt established the Montezuma Forest in southwest Colorado: an area north of Dolores, east of Dove Creek and south of Norwood. (The Montezuma Forest would later be consolidated with the San Juan Forest in 1947.) Within the Montezuma Forest was the 12,613' Lone Cone Peak, portions of the Dolores River, and forests of Gambel's oak, aspen, Ponderosa pine, and open grassy meadows. In one of these large, open "glades," the Glade Ranger Station was built about 1910, with subsequent construction in 1916.

Buildings constructed on Forest Service lands have usually been categorized in official documents as "permanent improvements" with a threefold purpose of facilitating 1) protection from fire, 2) the administration of forest business, and 3) the development of their resources. This administration requires the construction of quarters for field offices. Initially, rangers were largely responsible for constructing their own facilities. The results were buildings that reflected the ranger's personal preferences, as well as available materials, tools and time. Administrative building design became more standardized as engineering divisions developed within the forests and at the regional level. The use of commercially available materials was specified and the designs reflected both local and national architectural trends. The Region 2 Architectural Division (created in 1936), with assistance from the Civilian Conservation Corps, would later oversee an era of unprecedented administrative expansion. Their rustic influences and labor-intensive composition characterized designs of this period.

In 1933, CCC enrollees working on the forest improved the station's road that led to Dolores. Today, that road is known as Forest Service Road 504. A side camp of Camp F-28-C Glade was established at the Ranger Station at this time or soon after. Side camps were small offshoots of the larger 200 man main camps. They were established to work on specific and often remote projects. By 1936, this side camp had constructed several improvements at the Ranger Station, including a septic system, the garage and a small single room addition to the dwelling, designed by the Region's first architect, S.A. Axtens. This design was developed for a similar dwelling at the Buford Ranger Station on the White River National Forest. The Regional Division of engineering simply sent copies of this remodeling plan to the San Juan National Forest Supervisor's Office in Durango. The Supervisor's office, which managed the San Juan and Montezuma National Forests, used these plans at Glade with little revision.

CCC records from 1937 indicate that a camp of a different name was doing work. F-53-C, Lone Dome, was involved in remodeling of the original portion of the dwelling, as well as replacement of a poorly designed garage door. The original double hung windows may have been replaced at this time with the current casement windows. The camp also constructed a toilet, landscaped the Ranger Station, and painted the buildings, according to Plans of Work for April 1 to September 30, 1938. When the CCC era ended, several buildings that had been constructed by the side camps for their use while working at the Ranger Station were left behind. These included a toilet and meat house, which may be the present toilet and wood shed.

The station was used during this time as a full time ranger station. Following the construction of the Glade and Dolores District Ranger dwellings and offices at the Dolores Ranger Station in 1938, Glade District Ranger Clifford C. Chappell moved to Dolores. The Glade Station was then used seasonally for many years. The station is minimally maintained, though the dwelling has not been occupied for some time.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Appel, Gary [USDA Forest Service employee, Mancos/Dolores Ranger District]. Personal communication, 2001.

Building and site plans for Glade Ranger Station. On file in the Engineering Division, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.

Goodall, Harrison; *Glade Guard Station Condition Assessment*. November 1998

Graves, Henry S. *Report of the Forester for 1911*. Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1912.

Hartley, R. and Schneck, J. Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Management Data Form for Glade Ranger Station (5DL1792). On file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver.

Hutton, Andrew [Regional Forest Inspector]. Letter dated July 6, 1937

*Improvement Inventory*, Region 2 Engineering Record. On file in the Engineering Division, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver

National Archives, Denver. CCC Operational Records. (Accession #52-A-77. Box 8)

San Juan National Forest historical files (W.O. 406773, undated). On file at San Juan National Forest Supervisor's Office, Durango, CO.

Schipull, Walter L. [CCC Inspector]. Letter dated November 30, 1936

United States Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Photographic Archives, Denver.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

A tract of land containing 4 acres and described as follows:

Beginning at a point located 18.6 meters at a bearing of 282 degrees from the northwest corner of the barn; thence due north for a distance of 40 meters; thence due east for a distance of 155 meters; thence at a bearing of 190 degrees for a distance of 73 meters to a wooden post; thence at a bearing of 188 degrees for a distance of 42 meters; thence due west for a distance of 77.5 meters; thence at a bearing of 286 degrees for a distance of 30 meters; thence at a bearing of 298 degrees for a distance of 60 meters; thence at a bearing of 24 degrees for a distance of 40 meters to the place of beginning.

The nomination boundaries are marked on the accompanying map entitled "Site Plan Map and Nomination Boundary."

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(Site Plan Map and Nomination Boundary)

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U.S.G.S. MAP -- The Glade

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**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name of Property: Glade Ranger Station  
 Location: Dolores County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Karen Thurman  
 Date of Photographs: May 11, 2001  
 Location of Negatives: USDA Forest Service, Mancos/Dolores Ranger Station, Dolores, CO  
 (In files of Laura Kochanski, District Archaeologist)

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Description of View and Direction of Camera</u>
1	Ranger's dwelling looking north. Addition to kitchen is on right
2	Ranger's dwelling looking northeast. Note porch with stone steps and railing on south side.
3	Ranger's dwelling looking west. Left window is kitchen, center window is bathroom, right window is bedroom.
4	Ranger's dwelling looking south. Window on left is bedroom, window on right is living room.
5	Ranger's dwelling looking east. Windows are in living room.
6	Garage, looking northeast. Backhoe in photograph is owned by USDA Forest Service and used to grade the roads.
7	Garage, looking southwest. Backhoe in photograph is owned by USDA Forest Service and used to grade the roads. Private vehicle in back.
8	Ranger's dwelling on left, garage on right, looking southeast. Circular driveway in foreground
9	Barn, looking west.
10	Barn, looking east. Ranger's dwelling is barely visible in background, to the right of truck.
11	Barn, looking north. Water trough is barely visible in background on left side of barn.
12	Cistern located on hill above dwelling. Spring box located just to the left of cistern.
13	Ranger's dwelling looking north. Area known as "The Glade" in the background.
14	Outhouse, looking north. Area known as "The Glade" in the background, with Forest Road 514 beyond.
15	Outhouse, looking northwest. Ranger's dwelling barely visible in center of photo, wood shed barely visible to left.
16	Outhouse, looking east
17	Wood shed, looking west.
18	Wood shed, looking south. Door is missing, contents include woodbox, various boards and lumber.
19	Ranger's dwelling interior, looking north, taken from south kitchen window. Looking down hallway into bedroom. Bathroom is door on the right, living room



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	door (not visible in photo) is across from bathroom door on left. Note kitchen counter tops, backsplash, dark wood cabinets and vinyl asbestos floor tiles in hallway.
20	Ranger's dwelling, looking north. Note porch, stone steps on porch and kitchen addition, and decorative corner brackets on porch.
21	Ranger's dwelling, looking west. Garage is to right beyond dwelling. Backhoe is owned by USDA Forest Service. Truck is private vehicle and parked on circular driveway
22	Glade Ranger Station complex, looking south. Ranger's dwelling on left, garage left of center, barn on right.
23	Glade Ranger Station complex, looking south. Dwelling ins on left, garage on right
24	Ranger's dwelling interior, looking northeast. Living room. Note gas lamp fixture on ceiling. Door opens to hallway, bedroom doorway is on right. Trash can is not historic.
24a	Ranger's dwelling interior, looking east. Bathroom with closet door on left (contains hot water heater), linoleum tile on floor.