

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 10/28/2009
NRIS No. 09000865
Oregon SHPO

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Wallowa Ranger Station

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 602 W. 1st Street

not for publication

city of town Wallowa

vicinity

State Oregon

code OR

county Wallowa

code 063

zip code 97885

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Deputy SHPO

8-28-09
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
5	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Depression-Era Buildings

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: government office

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Rustic Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

roof: WOOD: shake

other: STONE: granite

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # OR-157 (A-E)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- CONSERVATION
- ARCHITECTURE
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1936-1939

Significant Dates

- 1936, beginning date of construction
- 1939, completion of ranger station
- _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

- USDA Forest Service
- Civilian Conservation Corps
- _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Historic American Buildings Survey, NPS

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 1.22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 11 458223 5046177 3 Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
2 Zone Easting Northing 4 Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gwen Trice, with assistance from Cara Kaser, SHPO Architectural Historian
organization date April 2009; Rev. July 2009
street & number PO Box 562 telephone (541) 426-3545
city or town Enterprise state Oregon zip code 97828

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name USDA Forest Service, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (Attn: Skip Keith Miller)
street & number 88401 Hwy 82 telephone (541) 426-5532
city or town Enterprise state Oregon zip code 97828

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION¹

SUMMARY

Located in the small town of Wallowa in Wallowa County, Oregon, the Wallowa Ranger Station was constructed between 1936 and 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and served as a US Forest Service ranger station until 1981, when headquarters were moved approximately 17 miles south to Enterprise, Oregon. The Wallowa Ranger Station is historically significant for its association with the CCC and also as an intact representative example of CCC-era site planning and construction style. The ranger station is comprised of five contributing buildings, including an office, residence, fire equipment building, garage, and gas house.

The Wallowa Ranger Station has been well-documented over the last 25 years by the Forest Service, including an evaluation report compiled in 1982 and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation completed in 1991. Fortunately, the ranger station today still retains a high degree of historic integrity, as it did when HABS documentation was prepared. Information for the majority of this section was taken directly from documentation provided to HABS.

SETTING

Located at the southwest corner of 1st and Madison Streets near State Highway 82, the Wallowa Ranger Station is situated at the western end of the small northeastern Oregon town of Wallowa, Wallowa County. The town of Wallowa, with an elevation of 2,941 feet, is surrounded by the Wallowa Mountains to the south, the Wallowa Valley plateau to the southeast, and the Blue Mountains to the northwest. The Wallowa Ranger Station occupies Block 19 of McDonald's Addition. Residential buildings are to the north, east, and south; a large pasture is to the west. Low hills rise to the south a short distance away. Consisting of five buildings, the Wallowa Ranger Station is sited on an open, flat parcel of land. Landscaping at the site is minimal.

The Wallowa Ranger Station was designed according to plans drawn by a number of Forest Service architects and engineers and is comprised of five buildings: a residence, office, garage, fire equipment building, and gas house. The buildings are arranged in an L-shape plan typical of other ranger stations of the period. The office is at the center of the group and is the most publicly accessible building as it sits on the corner of 1st and Madison Streets. The four-car garage is directly behind (south) the office and the fire equipment building is behind the garage. The gas house is to the west of the garage and behind the office. The residence is set slightly apart from the other buildings to the west and parallel to the office. Originally, plans indicated two additional buildings were to be constructed: an assistant ranger's residence and a smaller garage. For unknown reasons, these buildings were never built.

¹ The majority of Section 7 is taken directly from documentation provided in Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C. and OR-157-A through E, where specified.

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RESOURCES

Office (#2006)²

Exterior Description

The office is an integral part of the ranger station complex in both function and design. Its placement at the beginning of the complex provided convenient public access to the building. The building displays exterior details that match the other four station buildings, such as wide, horizontal siding, board-and-batten with zig-zag cut ends, cut-out tree symbols, and squared timber posts. The 1 ½-story 1936 rectangular office with an off-set intersecting cross-gable is a nailed wood-frame building with a poured concrete foundation. The medium pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Although the original plan called for a native rock chimney, a brick interior chimney of stretcher bond is off-set on the south-projecting rear cross gable. The exterior walls are covered with 1" x 12" cedar lap siding. Eaveless gable ends are covered with board-and-batten siding. Windows were originally all six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash. Some windows have since been altered to one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash. Windows on the north and west facades have decorative vertical board shutters.

The main entrance (north) is off-set in the projecting cross-gable. Recessed into the building volume is a small front porch with a stone floor and two stone steps. The porch opening is framed with 8" x 8" squared timber posts with curved brackets, and a scroll carved lintel. The front door is comprised of a single-leaf vertical board. An original iron light fixture hangs from the porch ceiling. The rear corner entrance is also sheltered by a recessed porch which has similar detailing to the front porch. A cut-out tree symbol is in the cross-gable end of the north elevation and the shutters. A wood fence enclosing a concrete patio is present at the west elevation.

Interior Description

The interior plan of the office is comprised of two main rooms (originally designated as an office and platting room), an entry and bath on the first floor, a large open room on the second floor and a basement. The two main rooms flank an entry and small back hall. The entry has knotty pine paneled walls. A small closet is to the west of the front door in the entry. To the east of the front door is an original counter. The counter that divides the office and the hall is elaborately decorated in knotty pine, which is stained a light green. An arch, which frames the counter, is comprised of a pair of pilasters with carved brackets. Prominent pegs secure the brackets to the pilasters and a pair of chamfered decorative beams. On the office side of the counter are built-in shelves and drawers. The crown molding throughout the entry, office, and platting room is cut in a chevron pattern with holes or dots piercing each chevron. The walls are paneled with green stained knotty pine which varies in width from 5" to 10 ½" wide. All the ceilings have been covered with soundproof asbestos tile. Most of the floors are covered with linoleum.

The upstairs room is one large space with a closet set in the front (north) projecting gable and a window in the rear (south) projecting gable. The basement is divided into two rooms; it was remodeled in 1958 for use as a drafting room.

² Majority of description is taken directly from Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-A, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.

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Residence (#1010)³

Exterior Description

Designed by Howard Lane for district ranger, Wade Hall, the 1 ½-story 1939 residence with its stone porch floor and chimney, rough chamfered posts, brackets, knotty pine paneling, stone fireplace, and iron light fixtures, was the last and most elaborately detailed of the five buildings constructed as part of the Wallowa Ranger Station.⁴ The residence is rectangular in plan with an intersecting gable wing which projects to the north on the front elevation and a hip roof dormer on the rear (south) elevation. The building has a medium pitched, wood-shingle, gable roof, and a poured concrete foundation. Although the original plans call for a native rock chimney, a brick exterior chimney on the west elevation is present. A cobble-stone interior chimney, however, is off-set on the rear (south) elevation. Horizontal 1" x 12" lap siding covers the building, with board-and-batten with undulating ends in the gable ends. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash. At the second floor level, the windows are arranged in pairs. A multi-paned fixed window faces the porch in the projecting gable wing. The basement windows are set into concrete window wells that measure 2' 6" deep and 4' 6" x 3' 8".

Recessed into the building volume, the large front porch occupies approximately half of the front elevation, east of the projecting gable wing. The porch roof is supported by heavy 8" x 8" squared timbers with curved brackets. The brackets are secured to the posts and notched beams with wooden pegs, two per bracket. Porch posts are arranged in twos and threes. The porch floor is a raised (17" from the ground) flagstone platform, the front steps are stone with the porch foundation is granite. The porch ceiling is comprised of 5 ½"-wide wood planks. Two iron light fixtures are original. The single-paneled front door retains its original hand-forged iron hardware. The rear entrance is off-set to the east and is covered by a shed roof which is an extension of the main gable. The porch roof is supported by wood brackets. An original iron light fixture is located next to the back door.

Interior Description

The first floor of the interior is comprised of a living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, bedroom, and front and back halls. The living and dining rooms are placed on the front of the house on an east-west axis; the living room is to the west and the dining room is to the east. A small entrance hall separates the two rooms. At the back of the house is a back hall which leads to the bedroom at the west end, the bath and the stairs in the center, and the kitchen at the east end. Second floor rooms consist of two bedrooms, one bath, and a small hall with built-in closets; the bedrooms are on either end of the house and the bath is in the center on the rear elevation.

All wall surfaces are plaster while door and window trim is varnished fir. Floors are oak on the first floor and fir on the second floor. The most decorative rooms are the living and dining rooms. Significant detailing in the dining room includes a varnished knotty pine ceiling comprised of planks laid on the diagonal, boxed beams, and picture rail. The living room ceiling is plaster with varnished knotty pine boxed beams. Vertical knotty pine planks of varying widths cover the west wall. Also on the west wall is the fireplace. Constructed of river rock, the 6' 3" wide fireplace is the focal point of the room. A segmental arch is formed of river rock over the fireplace opening and the fir mantel is plain with a molded edge. The fireplace hearth is rock and set in mortar. Below the window on the east wall is a built-in

³ Majority of description is taken directly from Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-B, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.

⁴ Wade Hall occupied the residence until 1950 when he was promoted and transferred to another position.

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bookshelf. The kitchen has original pine cabinets and linoleum flooring. A stamp in a drawer in the kitchen reads "Manufactured by Rock Creek Camp, F. 63[?] Civilian Conservation Corps, Columbia N.F. 1935."

The first floor bedroom is similar to the second floor bedrooms; all have painted trim and fir floors. The bathroom has been remodeled. Stairs to the second floor have fir risers and oak treads. A window lights the stairwell at the second floor level and large built-in storage closets are on the north side of the hall. The second floor bedrooms have large closets and built-in drawers with original metal drawer pulls. There are three built-in closets in the hall.

Fire Equipment Building (Warehouse #2208)⁵

Exterior Description

The 1939 fire equipment building, a typical building for a ranger station complex, was an integral part of the overall design scheme. Originally used to store fire equipment and horse tack (although horses were not kept on-site), the fire equipment building displays exterior details which match the other four station buildings, such as wide horizontal siding, board-and-batten with zig-zag cut ends, cut-out tree symbols and squared timber posts. The rectangular 1 1/2-story building is a nailed wood-frame structure with a poured concrete foundation. It is sheathed with a wood-shingled medium-pitched gable roof. An intersecting off-set gable extends over the loading dock. The building exterior is sided with wide cedar lap siding and the gable ends are covered in board-and-batten with decorative zig-zag cut-ends.

Windows on the front elevation are nine-light wood casement. A band of three windows flanked by decorative shutters are to the south of the entrance. A single multi-pane fixed window is to the north of the entrance. On the side elevations at the first floor are three evenly spaced nine-light windows, all with decorative wood shutters. At the second floor is a tripartite window comprised of three six-light windows. Three evenly-spaced windows flanked by decorative shutters are on the rear elevation.

The intersecting off-set-gable porch roof covers a loading dock and is supported by 8" x 8" square timber posts grouped in threes, with brackets. Clad with board-and-batten, the gable end of the porch roof has a cut-out tree symbol in the center. The porch ceiling is 4" beaded board. The loading dock, situated 3' above grade, is accessed by wood plank stairs. The floor of the loading dock is 9" x 1 1/2" wood plank and the floor edge is framed with a 4" x 12" wood "bumper." Horizontal board skirting covers the concrete block foundation. A large vertical board sliding door on the front elevation leads to the interior.

Interior Description

The ceiling on the first floor is painted masonite; the walls are horizontal 7" wide flush wood plank, and the floor is 5" wide wood plank. A post-and-beam structural system runs the length of the first floor. The posts are 5" x 5" with plain square brackets. A room measuring 9' x 22' 6" is sectioned off at the southeast corner. Various tool bins are built around the perimeter. Stairs along the north wall lead to a large unfinished space with an enclosed room at the south end. The room measures 23' x 11' 9" and is finished with horizontal 7" wide knotty pine plank walls and ceiling. The floor is masonite. The flooring in the unfinished attic space is 1" x 7" planks.

⁵ Majority of description is taken directly from Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-C, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.

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Garage⁶

Located between the office and fire equipment building, the 1-story nailed wood-frame garage housed the ranger station vehicles. The garage displays exterior details that match the other four station buildings, including wide horizontal siding, board-and-batten with zig-zag cut ends, and cut-out trees symbols. A garage was a typical building included in ranger station designs.

Constructed between 1936 and 1939, the rectangular garage with a poured concrete foundation is sided with wide cedar lap siding. Board-and-batten in the gable ends is decorated with a cut-out tree symbol and decorative zig-zag cut ends. The medium-pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The building is comprised of four bays divided by 8" x 8" square timber posts with curved brackets. Slide-opening garage doors, constructed of vertical boards, occupy each bay. A fifth bay at the north end of the front elevation houses a wood shed/storage area, which is accessed by a single-leaf wood-paneled door. A group of three small six-light windows are on the side elevations. Five multi-pane windows on the rear (east) elevation are evenly spaced. The interior consists of five bays of which four are simple unfinished garage spaces. The wood shed/storage room walls are finished with wood lap on the interior. The flooring throughout is a poured concrete slab.

Gas House⁷

Constructed sometime between 1936 and 1939, the gas house was a structure type that was always part of a ranger station complex, housing the gas supply for various station vehicles. Located across from the garage, the gas house served as a convenient source of fuel for station vehicles. The gas house displays exterior details which match the other four station buildings, including wide horizontal siding, board-and-batten with zig-zag cut-ends, and cut-out tree symbols.

Rectangular in plan, the 1-story gas house is a nailed wood-frame building with a poured concrete slab foundation. It has a wood-shingled medium-pitched gable roof that extends beyond the front wall to form a cover over the service area. This roof is supported by square timber posts. The original brackets are missing. The building is clad in 1" x 12" cedar lap siding. Gable ends are covered with board-and-batten siding with zig-zag cut-ends. A decorative tree symbol cut-out is in each gable end. A fire box on the front (south) elevation was added later.

MODIFICATIONS

Residence

A wood fence enclosing a concrete patio on the west elevation was added sometime after 1991. While the fence appears to be attached to the building, it does not substantially effect the residence's historic integrity.

⁶ Majority of description is taken directly from Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-D, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.

⁷ Majority of description is taken directly from Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-E, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.

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Fire Equipment Building

The toilet and shower located under the stairs and crew quarters were added upstairs in 1957.⁸ Tool bins were built in 1960 on the first floor. All work was supervised and performed by Ivan Carper. Original plans show this building as having a stone foundation; however the existing concrete foundation is probably original. Also, the plans show two options for the first floor plans. Option "A" shows a pair of large doors on the "end" (south) elevation and for a "truck space" to be located in the center of the building. Option "B" eliminated the doors and truck space from the design. Option "B" was selected for construction.

⁸ When the second floor room was constructed, the building housed seasonal firefighters. See Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-C, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C., p. 1.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Wallowa Ranger Station, located in Wallowa, Oregon, is a highly stylistic complex built under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1936 and 1939. The ranger station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic association with the CCC, and also under Criterion C for its rustic style of architecture employed by the Forest Service during the period of significance, 1936-1939. The buildings at the Wallowa Ranger Station are also the only remaining significant structures associated with the Forest Service currently within Wallowa. The Wallowa Ranger Station is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) "Depression-Era Buildings," and meets the guidelines for evaluation and registration as set forth in this document.¹ The "Depression-Era Buildings" MPD notes specifically that the Wallowa Ranger Station is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The ranger station was also previously determined eligible by the National Register on February 2, 1982.

The Wallowa Ranger Station has been extensively documented over the last 25 years by the Forest Service, including an evaluation report compiled in 1982 and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation completed in 1991.² Fortunately, the ranger station today still retains a high degree of historic integrity as it did when HABS documentation was prepared. Information for the majority of this section was taken directly from documentation provided for HABS.

HISTORY OF THE WALLOWA RANGER STATION³

Wallowa and the Wallowa Valley

The name "Wallowa" originated from the Nez Perce word for a part of a willow fish trap used in fishing practices and the community was often called "Gate City" by early Euro-American settlers as it was the first town encountered when entering the Wallowa Valley. The Wallowa River flows just east of town and furnished water power for mills in the early settlement. The first Euro-American settlers homesteaded just four miles northwest of Wallowa in Lower Valley. In 1874, the first post office, called Wallowa, was established in the Bramlet family home. A private school was built in 1876 at the confluence of Bear Creek and the Wallowa River, and in 1879 the first public school was opened near this same place. About this same time in 1877, Chief Joseph, chief of the Wal-lam-wat-kain band of Nez Perce, and other Nez Perce chiefs led several hundred Nez Perce out of the Wallowa Valley towards Canada. With an increasing number of Euro-American settlers arriving in Wallowa and the surrounding area, the United States government had reversed its 1873 agreement with the Nez Perce to remain in the valley and Army General Oliver Howard threatened to attack the band if they did not relocate to a reservation near Lapwai, Idaho. After three

¹ The "Historic Name" of the Multiple Property Documentation Form is "USDA Forest Service Administration Buildings in the State of Oregon and Washington built by the Civilian Conservation Corps," prepared by E. Gail Throop, 1984 and listed in the National Register April 11, 1986.

² E. Gail Throop, "Wallowa Ranger Station Evaluation Report" (Recreation Unit Pacific Northwest Regional Office, USDA Forest Service, Portland, Oregon), 1982; and Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C. and OR-157-A through E.

³ The majority of this section is taken directly from Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157, Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C., p. 4-9.

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months of evading federal soldiers across several states, Chief Joseph formally surrendered to General Nelson Appleton Miles on October 5, 1877 in the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana Territory.

The land for the town of Wallowa was surveyed and platted on March 22, 1889 by the Island City Milling and Mercantile Company. That same year, the first general store opened. On November 23, 1896, the company dedicated the streets and alleys to the public. The town of Wallowa was incorporated in 1895, and the first church was built in 1899. In a 1902 publication, Wallowa is described as a thriving town with a population of 300, boasting a water system and electricity. By this time, there were four mills in town, two sawmills, a planing mill, and a flouring mill. The major lumber mill in the valley, the Nimbly-Mimnaugh Mill established in 1910, was also located in Wallowa, remaining in business until 1964. Because Wallowa and other small towns in the valley were not located on a major thoroughfare, the population never increased substantially.

Wallowa National Forest

Prior to 1900, much of the timber and grazing land in the Wallowa Valley was in private ownership. A single wagon road provided the only access in-and-out of Wallowa County until the railroad arrived in the county in 1909. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the American lumber industry began to look west for more timber to harvest. At the same time, a few men such as Grover Cleveland, Gifford Pinchot, and Theodore Roosevelt realized that action must be taken to preserve the country's natural resources. As a result, much of the remaining public forest land was withdrawn from entry under the Homestead Act, Timber Claim and other land acquisition laws, and was set aside to become forest reserves and later national forests. On May 6, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt established the Wallowa Forest Reserve which contained 747,200 acres. By 1907, several forest reserves were combined under the name "Wallowa" and the term "reserves" was dropped in favor of "National Forests." Several boundary changes were made to the Wallowa National Forest over the next 26 years.

Initially, Wallowa served as headquarters for two of four Assistant Rangers to the Ranger in charge of the Chesnimnus and Wallowa Forest Reserves (1906). The two Assistant Rangers, one for the Chesnimnus Forest Reserve and the other for the Wallowa Forest Reserve, and a Forest Guard, resided in Wallowa (the Chesnimnus Forest Reserve later became part of the Wallowa National Forest). These men spent most of their time on the reserves rather than in town. There was no official ranger station and the men occupied cabins or tents. The original headquarters for the Supervisor of the Wallowa and Chesnimnus Forest Reserves was in La Grande, but by 1905 had moved to Wallowa.⁴

Howard K. O'Brien was appointed Forest Ranger in September 1905 and in October took and passed the examination for Forest Supervisor. Moving headquarters to Wallowa was logical as Wallowa was more centrally located within the reserve (and that O'Brien resided in Wallowa). A letter from Washington D.C. dated January 25, 1906 authorized O'Brien to purchase numerous tools. In December 1906, O'Brien was promoted from Ranger in Charge to Forest Supervisor. In addition to O'Brien, other personnel employed at the Wallowa Forest Reserve in 1906 were Charles Black, Assistant Ranger; Marshel Giffen, Assistant Ranger; William Stewart, Assistant Ranger; and Alva Keeler, Guard.

⁴ A letter dated December 18, 1905 was sent to Ranger Howard K. O'Brien from William Hall, Acting Forester, Washington D.C., authorizing the lease of an office in Wallowa.

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Work of these men in the early days of the Forest Reserves consisted of counting sheep and cattle, fighting and documenting forest fires, and selecting future administration sites. Alva Keeler, an early Forest Guard who worked for only one for the reserves, traveled constantly counting livestock and talking with nearby ranchers. An account by early Forest Ranger W. Grady Miller describes how "rangers did approximately 90% field work with an occasional office detail of a week to clean up the accumulation of work."⁵

The first Forest Service telephone line from Wallowa to the Sled Springs Ranger Station was constructed in 1907. The town of Wallowa was then headquarters for the Forest Supervisor's Office and the Bear Creek District office. In 1910, a year after the establishment of the Wallowa National Forest, a large fire occurred. At that time, Forest Reserve personnel and ranchers worked together to stop the fires. In 1915, the Wallowa National Forest had its first large timber sale to Eastern Oregon Lumber Company whole mill in Enterprise. The second large timber sale was to Minam Lumber Company and occurred between 1918 and 1924.

The original Ranger Districts on the Wallowa National Forest were the Bear Creek District, Chesnimnus District, Imnaha District, Snake River District, and Sled Springs District. These districts were consolidated as a result of the combining of the Bear Creek and Sled Springs Districts (Bear-Sleds District in 1919), and the Imnaha and Snake River Districts (Imnaha-Snake District in 1921). In an effort to consolidate, the Supervisor's Office was moved from Wallowa to Enterprise in 1933. On June 30, 1954, the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests were officially consolidated to create the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Forest Service personnel were transferred or promoted, and the Supervisor's Office at Enterprise was eliminated and consolidated in the Baker Supervisor's Office. Currently, the six Ranger Districts include Baker, La Grande, Unity, Wallowa Valley, Hell's Canyon NRA, and the Eagle Cap Wilderness.

Civilian Conservation Corps

National Level

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) arose from the New Deal's response to the Great Depression as a means of providing work to the many thousands of unemployed youth. As directed by President Roosevelt in April 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps was to be administered by a combination of federal departments. The Department of Labor was to select men for enrollment, the War Department was to enroll, feed, clothe, and house the men, and the Departments of Agriculture and Interior were to provide work projects, supervision, and administration. The Director of Emergency Conservation Work was to develop policies, issue directives, and coordinate the four departments.

In addition to providing jobs to youths, provisions were made to hire Local Experienced Men (LEM) to supervise and train the youths. The LEMs were experienced craftsmen who were unemployed. Their employment helped provide local economic relief as well as skills and experience to accomplish tasks.

In Region 6

Twenty national forests in the states of Oregon and Washington made up Region 6 during the Civilian Conservation Corps years. The North Pacific Region, now the Pacific Northwest Region, had the fourth largest group of CCC

⁵ Quoted directed from HABS No. OR-157, p. 5; direct source is Gerald J. Tucker, "Historical Sketches of the Wallowa National Forest," (Cultural Resources Department, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Enterprise, Oregon), p. 266.

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men. One hundred and seven camps were slated to open in Region 6; after the first season, 84 were in operation. During the winter months some of the camps in colder climates were moved to coastal forests. By the end of July 1933, side camps were also operating throughout Region 6. These side camps were established to save on travel time, thus increasing work time. All camps were run by the Army's 19th Corps Area, headquartered at the Presidio in San Francisco and was the largest Corps Area in geographical size and number of camps.

CCC men were paid \$30 per month with \$22 being deducted and sent back home. This provided relief to their families, many of whom depended upon this as the sole source of income. In addition to the economic support to workers' families, local economies in small Oregon towns were boosted by the purchase of local materials and the hiring of LEMs. The timber industry in Oregon greatly benefited due to the demand for hundreds of millions of board-feet of lumber used in CCC projects. E. Gail Throop writes, "the quantity of dimension lumber required to build a single ranger station was immense, and the quality of that lumber may be, in part, responsible for the soundness of the surviving structures."⁶

In the Wallowa National Forest

The Civilian Conservation Corps men were moved from year to year so that the same company might never work two seasons in the same place. This was true of the work done in the Wallowa National Forest. The first company assigned to the forest was comprised of local men, with a number of them from Union County. Leaving in the fall of 1933, they were replaced in the spring by a company from Illinois. The following spring, in 1935, a company comprised primarily of Portland youths went to work on the Wallowa National Forest. In 1936, the enrollees were from Massachusetts. In the spring of 1937, a company comprised of Minnesotans arrived and began work on the Wallowa Ranger Station residence building. But due to numerous forest fires that summer, the work was not completed. There was no camp assigned to the Forest in 1938, however a detached crew of 15 enrollees from the Squaw Creek Camp on the Umatilla Indian Reservation worked on the buildings at the Wallowa Ranger Station for a period of time, staying in the side camp buildings at the mouth of Walter Canyon.

In 1939, Company 282 arrived with enrollees from New Jersey and New York and helped complete the Wallowa Ranger Station. This company returned to Enterprise in 1940. Due to the small number of enrollees, Company 282 was combined with Company 6440 which had been recruited from Georgia and Alabama. Company 6440 returned in 1941 but dwindled rapidly as job opportunities increased and the economy strengthened. All of the camps in the Wallowa National Forest, except for Camp Imnaha of 1933, were know as Camp Cloverdale.

In addition to the construction of ranger stations, the CCC also constructed bridges, lookouts, guard stations, and recreation structures. Although many of these structures were much needed by the Forest Service, their construction was not the primary function of the CCC. The main contribution in Oregon by the CCC was in the area of fire fighting and road construction.

Construction and Significance of the Wallowa Ranger Station

Wallowa had been the location of Forest Service activity since 1905 when the Supervisor's headquarters were located here. Though the Supervisor's Office moved to Enterprise in 1933, the District headquarters remained in Wallowa, and in 1936 work began on the five buildings that make up the Wallowa Ranger Station. It is unlikely the

⁶ As quoted in HABS No. OR-157, p. 6.

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compound would have been built were it not for the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The availability of young laborers enabled the Forest Service to conduct numerous projects that otherwise would have had no manpower or funding.

According to former Forest Ranger Wade Hall, the fire equipment building and office at the Wallowa Ranger Station were built first, prior to his arrival in 1936, and the residence was built last (started in 1937, completed circa 1939). Original blueprints are dated as follows, May 6, 1936 for the "Fire Equipment and Storehouse" (Fire Equipment Building), May 15, 1936 for the "Four Car Garage and Wood Shed" (Garage), May 18, 1936 for the "Gas and Oil Service and Storage Building" (Gas House), May 21, 1936 for the "Two Room Office Building" (Office), and July 14, 1936 for the "Six Room Ranger Residence" (Residence).

The residence, gas house, office, and garage were designed by Howard Lane, who was an employee of the Forest Service's Regional Office in Portland during that period. The fire equipment building was designed by M.P. Arnold, also in the Portland office. All buildings were constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and Local Experienced Men. Forest personnel supervising the work were, Foremen Robert Reams; Lloyd Squibb; Klom Matthews; E.P. Humphries, carpenter foreman; Oren Foster, junion foreman; Ira L. Waterman, chief mechanic; Lloyd Evans, mechanic; and Alec Dawson, chief stonemason.

Originally, plans indicated that two additional buildings were to be constructed: an assistant ranger's residence, and a smaller garage. For unknown reasons, however, these buildings were never constructed. The residence was constructed according to the 1936 drawings, with the exception that the plan was reversed. A December 23, 1936 sketch made of the residence shows the building as built, indicating the change in plan. This sketch of the shed porch roof, according to plan on the rear elevation, originally extended the entire length of the dormer, which was directly above. The roof was shown supported by chamfered posts. As constructed, however, the roof only shelters the back door and is supported by large brackets.

It is interesting to note that the buildings were constructed when the amount of Forest Service activity was diminishing in Wallowa due to the relocation of the Supervisor's Office to Enterprise in 1933. Also, the CCC's excellent firefighting skills resulted in less participation on the part of locals in fire suppression, thus lessening community involvement with the Forest Service. The construction of the compound highlights a turning point in the relationship between the local public and the Forest Service.⁷ The Wallowa Ranger Station served as a Ranger Station until 1981, when headquarters were moved to Enterprise. The compound served as a work center and sleeping quarters for the Eagle Cap Ranger District until 1990, and later was rented to the City of Wallowa, functioning as a Visitors Center. The residence was rented and cared for by the City, and the fire equipment building, garage, and gas house were used by the City for storage.

Historically and architecturally, the Wallowa Ranger Station is an intact excellent representative example of CCC-era site planning and construction style. The interest in comprehensive site planning by the Forest Service culminated in the Depression-era administrative sites. Buildings were organized to function efficiently with the least interruption in activities. The Wallowa Ranger Station embodies these planning principles through the careful placement of the five buildings on the site. All of the utilitarian buildings are located directly south of the office. Located west of the office, the residence is set apart from the other four buildings.

⁷ "Former Forest Service employee, Ivan Carper, recalls suppers given at the compound for transferred Forest Service employees as well as some Christmas parties and retirement parties," HABS No. OR-157, p. 9.

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The Rustic style was adopted by the Forest Service during a period of general interest in revival styles, however, it was further developed as a non-intrusive style. Ellis Groben, compiler of *Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administrative Buildings* states, "No matter how well buildings may be designed, with few exceptions, they seldom enhance the beauty of their natural settings."⁸ He suggests, ". . . erecting only such structures as are absolutely essential and then only of such designs which harmonize with or are the least objectionable to nature's particular environment." Groben favored a regional style rather than a universal style. He encouraged each region to base its architectural styles upon "climatic considerations, vegetation and forest cover."

The Wallowa Ranger Station exemplifies this Forest Service design philosophy through the use of simple forms and natural materials and colors. The buildings are distinctly regional and site-specific, administrative buildings located in a remote mountainous area. The materials used are also regional, coming from local and regional sources (fir, river rock and Idaho cedar). The significant features include wide horizontal cedar siding combined with board-and-batten, stone masonry, multi-pane double-hung wood-sash windows with shutters, squared timber posts with curved brackets, wrought-iron light fixtures and hardware, and use of the US Forest Service tree symbol in gable ends and on window shutters. Interior features include knotty pine paneling, river rock fireplaces, and decorative crown molding.

The Wallowa Ranger Station was given the highest ranking by E. Gail Throop in her 1982 *Wallowa Ranger Station Evaluation Report*, concluding with the following evaluation:

The qualities of significance in local history and in architecture are present in the Wallowa Ranger Station. Possessing integrity of form, material, and environment, the buildings of the complex also retain the primary elements of fabric, setting, location, design and workmanship. The association of buildings to each other, to the site and to a uniform appearance is strong. Highly stylistic and visually appealing, the Wallowa Ranger station is a regionally outstanding example of an architectural expression invested with special aesthetic and associative values by the agency that created it. As a Forest Service administrative site, built under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Wallowa Ranger Station is associated with a pivotal federal land-managing agency, and with events important in 20th century American history and in resource conservation history. It contains information about the rustic style of architecture, distinctive, in Forest Service ownership, to the Depression era, and particular to the Pacific Northwest Region. The Wallowa Ranger Station meets the criteria of significance and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.⁹

THE WALLOWA RANGER STATION AND "DEPRESSION-ERA BUILDINGS" MPD

The Wallowa Ranger Station is being nominated under the "Depression-Era Buildings" Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) form and meets the guidelines for evaluation and registration as specified in the document. In general, the MPD:

⁸ Quoted directly from HABS No. OR-157, p. 1.

⁹ Quoted directly from HABS No. OR-157, p. 2; Direct source is E. Gail Throop, *Wallowa Ranger Station Evaluation Report* (USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1982).

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. . . comprises Forest Service administrative structures built between 1933-1942 under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), on National Forest System lands in the States of Oregon and Washington. The principal theme to which all properties within the group relate is the Federal response to the Depression. This theme embodies the achievements of the direct-aid work-relief program established by the Federal government in response to the immediate problem of unemployed youth, and reflects the role of the USDA Forest Service in the Civilian Conservation Corps program. Thus unified by developmental force, the theme group is further distinguished by its singular administrative function, and by a distinctive architectural expression, particular to the Region, to the period, and to the agency . . . All properties within the Depression-era theme group also relate to a second theme of public land management. Specifically, these buildings represent National Forest administration by reflecting the most important transition in the agency's development: moving from custodial superintendence to extensive resource management.¹⁰

From extensive documentation of over 700 Forest Service buildings in Oregon and Washington, the Multiple Property Documentation Form seeks to identify and register those Forest Service buildings that meet requirements for listing in the National Register in terms of age, integrity, and historical and stylistic significance. The "Depression-Era Buildings" MPD also noted specifically that the Wallowa Ranger Station is eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Building Integrity

Assessing building integrity was achieved by examining three building elements:

- 1) Form, including both primary and secondary structural components;
- 2) Materials
- 3) Setting or context

Criteria for evaluating alterations were defined according to the degree of severity of the modification:

- 1) Slight: replacement of exterior wall or roof materials with new material that match the old in size, shape, and texture;
- 2) Moderate: replacement of exterior wall or roof materials with unlike materials that are consistent in character;
- 3) Severe: resurfacing frame buildings with new materials that are inappropriate

The buildings that comprise the Wallowa Ranger Station retain integrity in form, materials, and setting, with only slight modifications made to the exterior of one building (the addition of a non-historic patio fence on the residence), and slight changes made to the interior of the fire equipment building. The buildings retain original materials and setting has remained the same.

¹⁰ E. Gail Throop, "Depression-Era Buildings," Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, 1986

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Building Design

Assessing building design was completed by examining five design factors and criteria:

- 1) Form: quality of form commensurate to aesthetics and material use;
- 2) Function: suitability to function;
- 3) Structure: adequacy of structure;
- 4) Siting or orientation: competency of siting or orientation;
- 5) Execution: quality of workmanship in execution.

And ten stylistic attributes identified as definitive in the composition of the Pacific Northwest Region's Rustic expression:

- 1) Native materials: held to be most responsive and appropriate in environment, relating harmoniously to it;
- 2) Varied exterior treatment: used to create visual interest through the application of materials differing in size, shape, and surface finished;
- 3) Gable, hipped gable and gablet roof shapes: primary designs, with pitch appropriate to climatic conditions;
- 4) Heavy timber posts: used as functional elements of structure;
- 5) Multi-paned windows: both single and double-hung sash, were used to illuminate, ventilate, and decorate;
- 6) Covered entries: uniform and reflected the Region's prevailing meteorological conditions;
- 7) Dormers: used to light the upper levels of buildings;
- 8) Shutters: often used as a decorative element;
- 9) Interior and exterior chimneys: regular features, indicative of the prevalent use of wood and coal fuels;
- 10) Tree symbol decoration: emblematic of the Forest Service and served as the only explicit ornamentation.

As identified in Throop's 1982 evaluation, the buildings that comprise the Wallowa Ranger Station retain the five design factors and criteria, and the ten stylistic attributes identified in the "Depression-Era Buildings" MPD. This includes a very high aesthetic attribute and effectiveness of materials used, an appropriate suitability to function, a high quality in siting and orientation in concordance with the environment, and a high degree of skill in workmanship. Stylistically, the Wallowa Ranger Station meets the ten stylistic attributes, including the use of appropriate native materials (wood, river rock, etc.), varied exterior treatment use of wood (horizontal board; board-and-batten), river rock, etc.), use of roof designs appropriate to the climate, the use of heavy timber posts (such as the paired and groups of three heavy timbers used in the residence's supporting porch posts), presence of multi-paned windows (either singular or set in groups of two or three), covered entries on the majority of buildings (garage excluded), the presence of dormers on the residence, the use of shutters on the majority of buildings, and use of interior and exterior chimneys constructed of brick or river rock, and heavy use of tree symbol decoration as a cut-out in boards in the gable end of buildings and in window shutters.

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Criteria for Building Groups

Criteria for evaluating those Forest Service building groups that would qualify as “districts” (three or more major buildings) was also developed:

- 1) Integrity of site plan: configuration, composition, setting, and any modifications defined as:
 - i) Slight: addition of compatible functional component located where original plan identified a “future building” site, addition or removal of minor out-building, paving service court, peripheral placement of compatible recent construction;
 - ii) Moderate: addition of compatible new construction within functional unit in non-intrusive location, removal of intermediate integrant of building group, addition of compatible built landscape features that do not substantially alter original foot traffic patterns, peripheral placement of incompatible recent construction;
 - iii) Severe: addition of incompatible recent construction in intrusive location, removal of key building, including replacement with new construction, removal of built landscape features, or addition of landscape features inappropriate to period of construction.
- 2) Quality of spatial organization: degree of adherence to period planning principles
- 3) Quality of ensemble character: degree of visual cohesiveness obtained through continuity of forms and materials

The Wallowa Ranger Station as a district is remarkably intact. The site plan of the ranger station has never been altered and adhered to planning principles popular in the Forest Service during the 1930s. The Wallowa Ranger Station is also united by the visual appearance of its buildings in terms of building form, repeated use of materials such as horizontal board and board-and-batten siding, multi-pane windows, the use of heavy timbers, and other stylistic application such as tree cut-outs in the gable ends of buildings and on window shutters.

CONCLUSION

The Wallowa Ranger Station is an intact example of Depression-era planning and construction by the Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps between 1936 and 1939. A remarkably intact district, the ranger station demonstrates the Forest Service’s involvement in the community of Wallowa and Wallowa Valley from the early through late twentieth century. Significant for its association not only with the Forest Service and CCC in the areas of politics, government, and conservation, the Wallowa Ranger Station also demonstrates the Forest Service’s design philosophy through the use of simple forms, natural materials, and application of the rustic style that was popular during the period of significance. Because of this, the Wallowa Ranger Station is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C under the Multiple Property Documentation form “Depression-Era Buildings.”

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"Wallowa Ranger Station, Fire Equipment Building." Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-C. Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.: 1991.

"Wallowa Ranger Station, Garage." Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-D. Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.: 1991.

"Wallowa Ranger Station, Gas House." Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-E. Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.: 1991.

"Wallowa Ranger Station, Office." Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-A. Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.: 1991.

"Wallowa Ranger Station, Residence." Historic American Buildings Survey No. OR-157-B. Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C.: 1991.

Wallowa Ranger Station
Name of Property

Wallowa Co., Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Wallowa Ranger Station is situated on lots 1-4, and 8-14 (taxlots 1700 and 1800) in block 19 of McDonald's Addition to the City of Wallowa within Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 42 East, Willamette Meridian.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include the office, residence, garage, fire equipment building, and gas house that are historically associated with the Wallowa Ranger Station and that maintain historic integrity.

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DOCUMENTS

Example:

1. 7.5 USGS Quad, Wallowa, 1 page
2. Plat Map, Wallowa Ranger Station, 1 page
3. Site Plan, Wallowa Ranger Station, 1 page
4. Architectural elevations and floor plans, Office, 1 page.
5. Architectural elevations, floor plans, and details, Residence, 3 pages.
6. Architectural elevations and floor plans, Fire Equipment Building, 2 pages.
7. Architectural elevations and floor plan, Garage, 1 page.
8. Architectural elevations and floor plan, Gas House, 1 page.

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Section number Documents Page 2

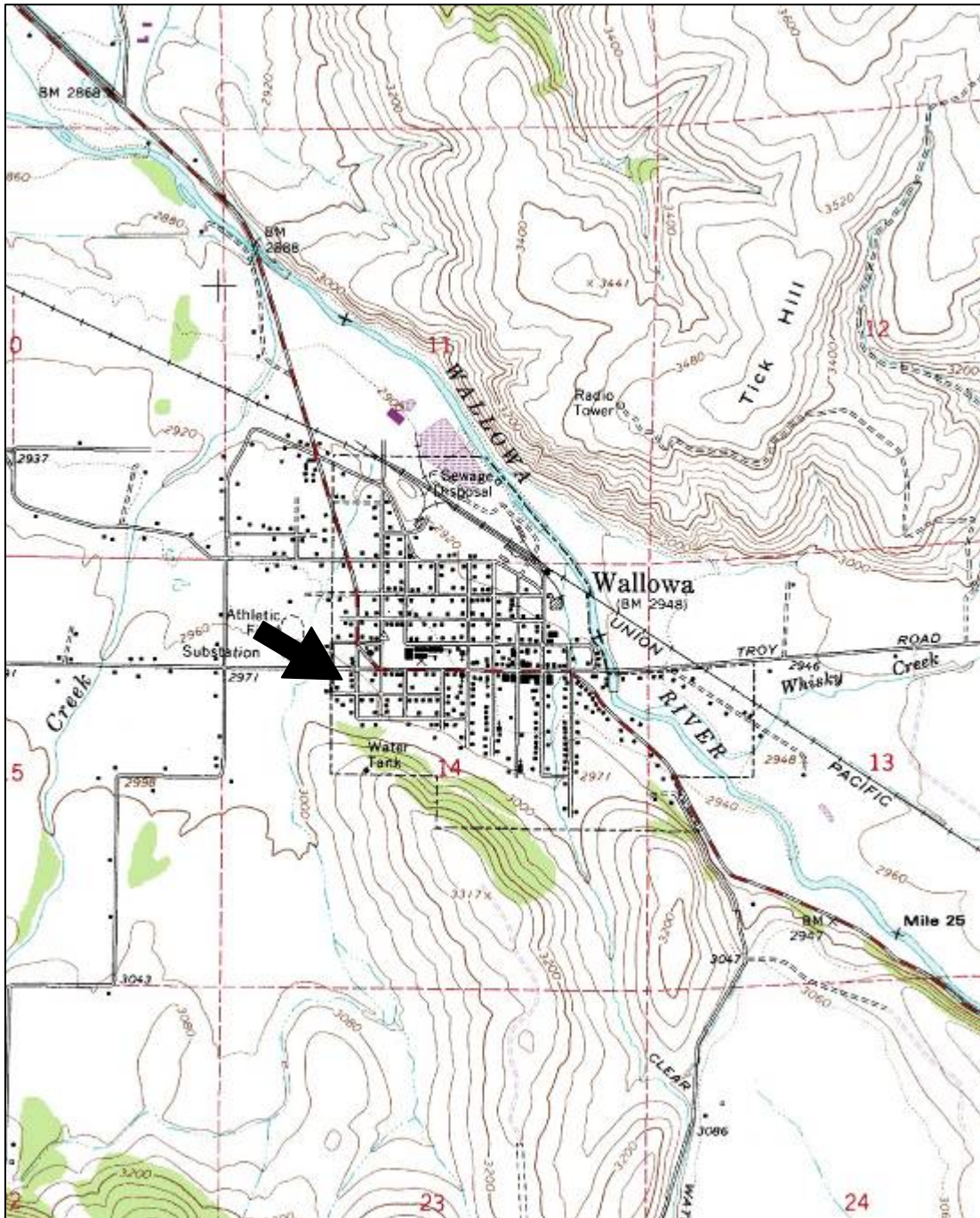


Figure 1. 7.5 minute USGS Quad, Wallowa; arrow showing location of the Wallowa Ranger Station.

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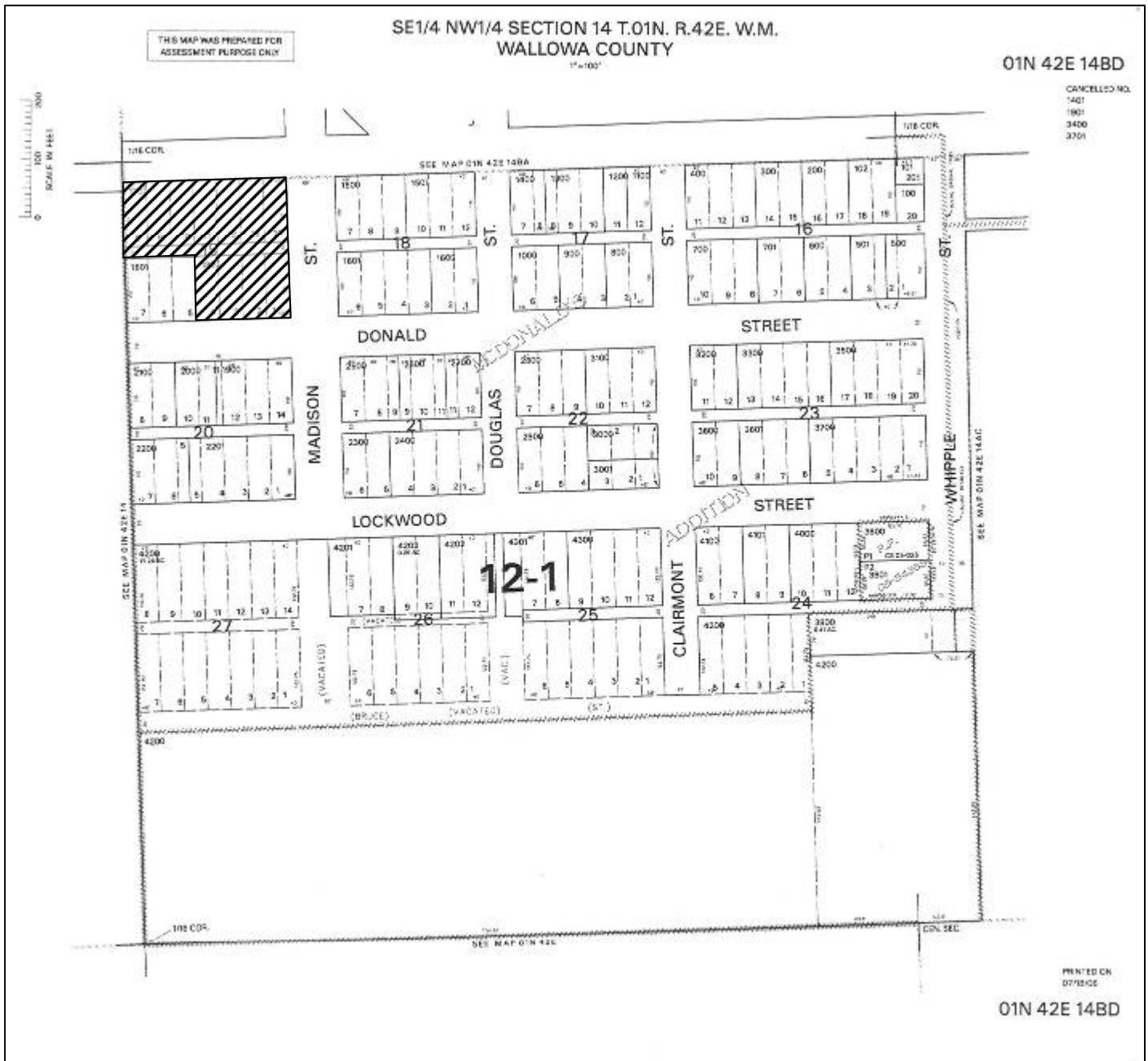


Figure 2. Plat map showing the location of the Wallowa Ranger Station.

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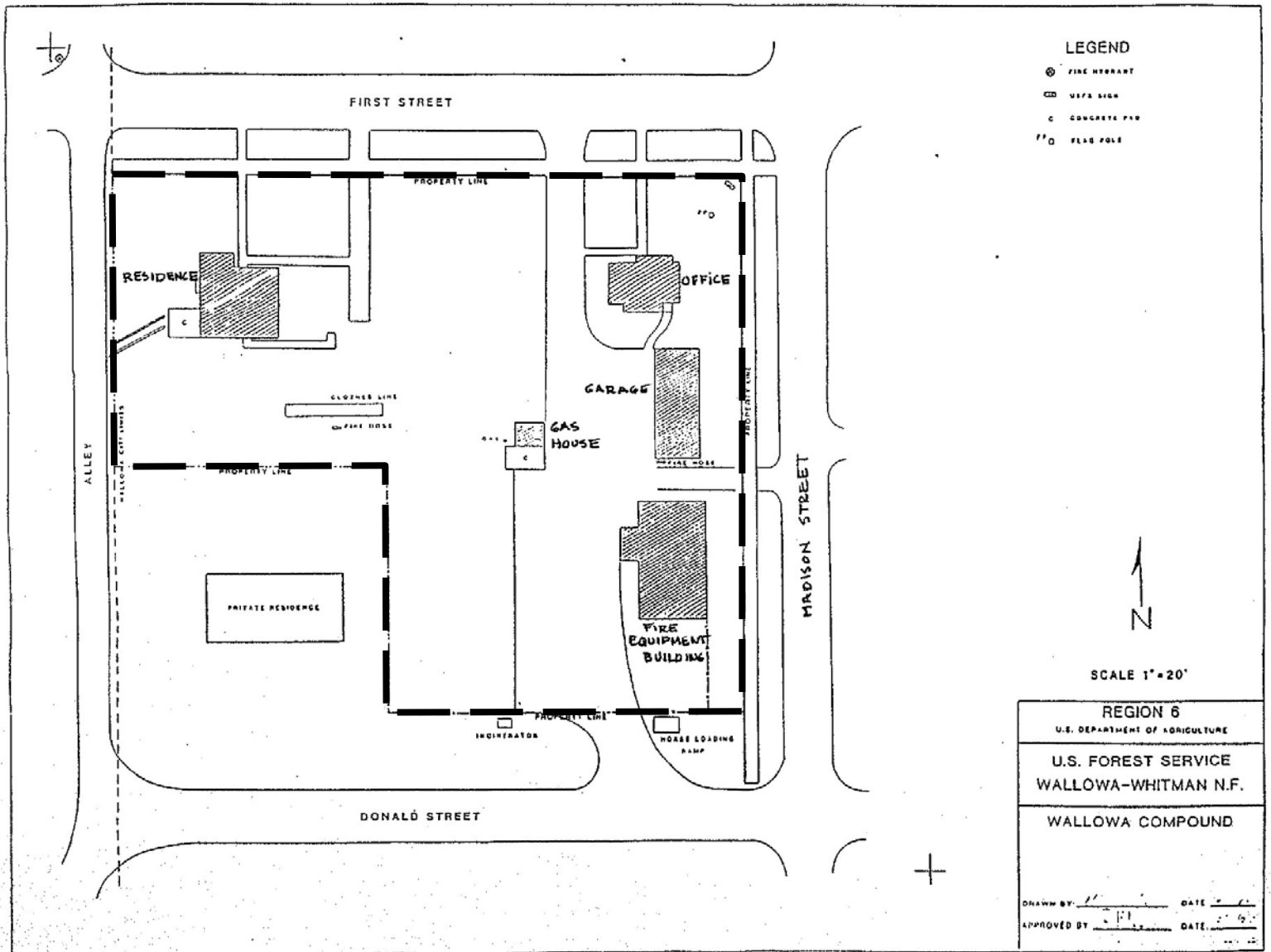


Figure 3. Site plan of the Wallowa Ranger Station included in HABS OR-157. Dashed black line is approximate boundary of nominated area.

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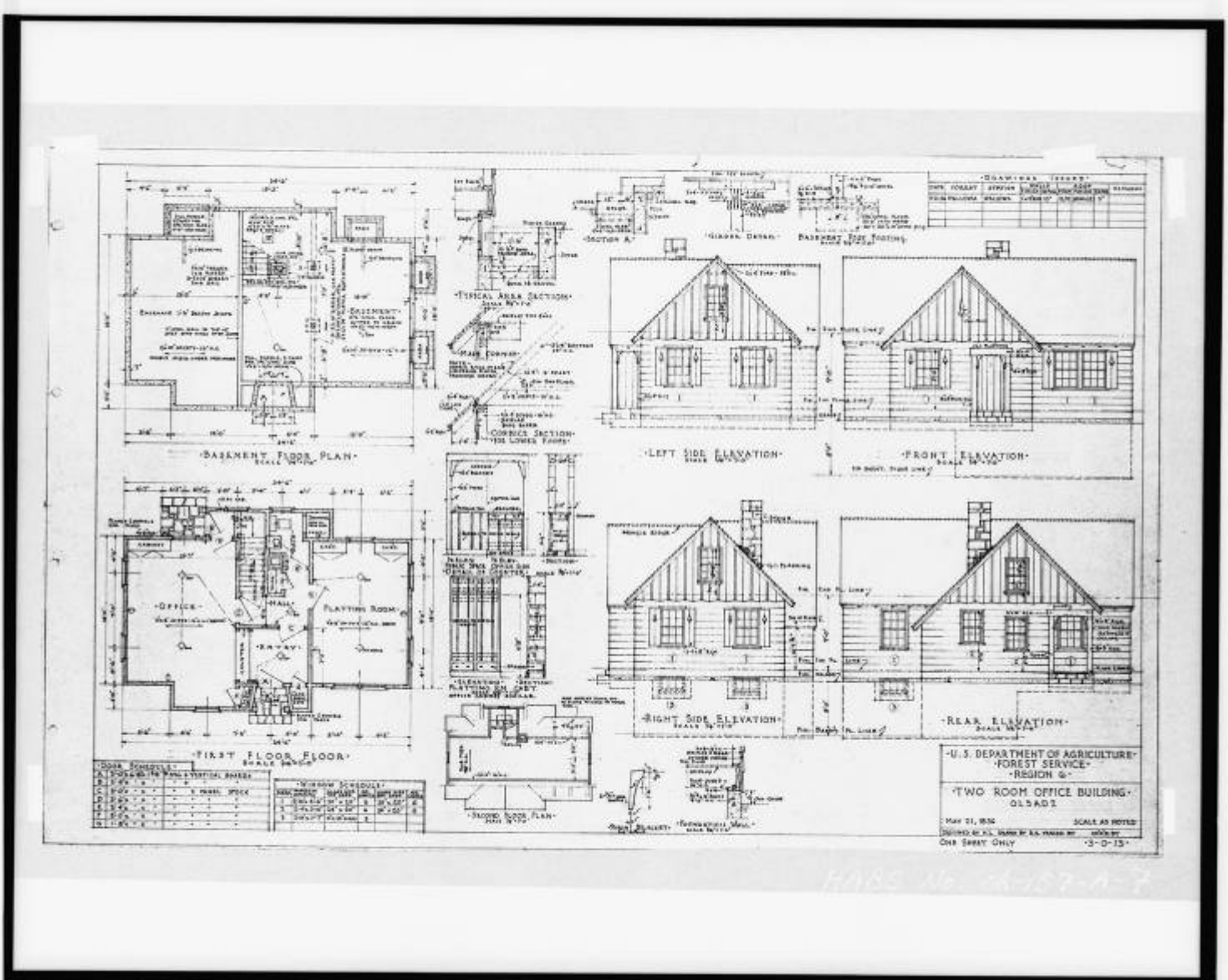


Figure 4. Architectural elevations and floor plans of Wallowa Ranger Station, Office included in HABS OR-157-A dated May 21, 1936. Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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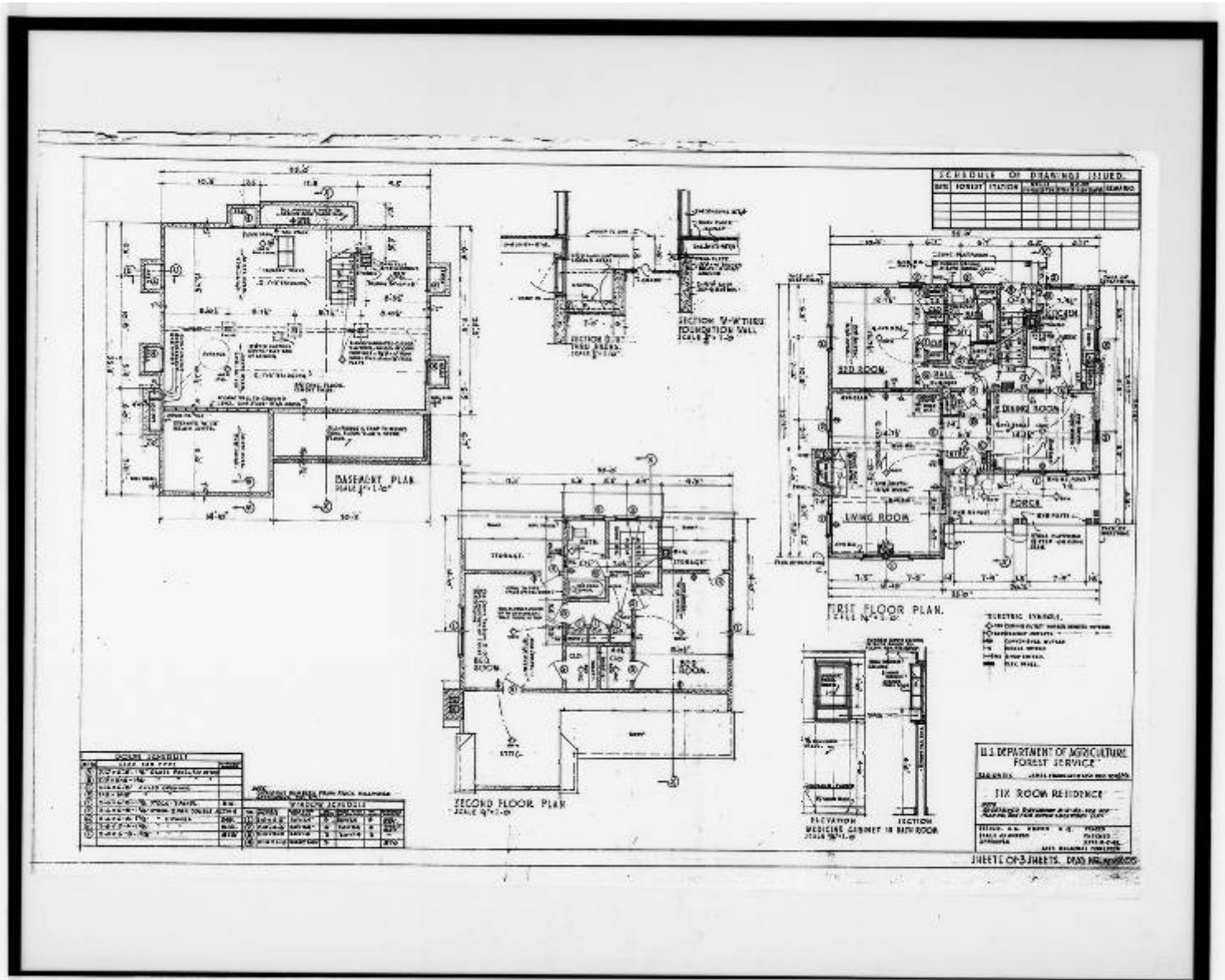


Figure 5. Architectural floor plans of Wallowa Ranger Station, Residence included in HABS OR-157-B dated August 5, 1943 (redesigned and redrawn from original July 14, 1936 drawings). Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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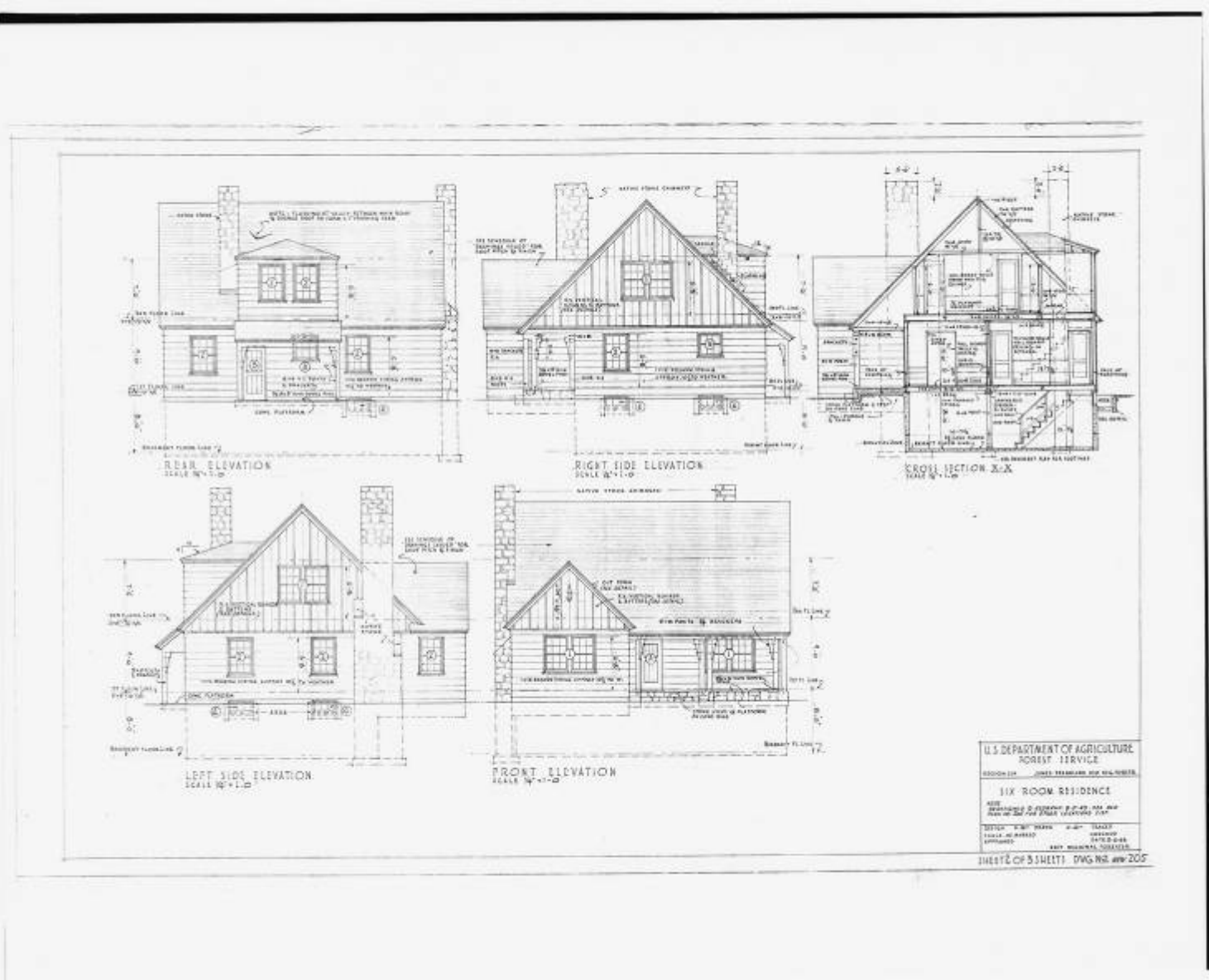


Figure 5a. Architectural elevations of Wallowa Ranger Station, Residence included in HABS OR-157-B dated August 5, 1943 (redesigned and redrawn from original July 14, 1936 drawings). Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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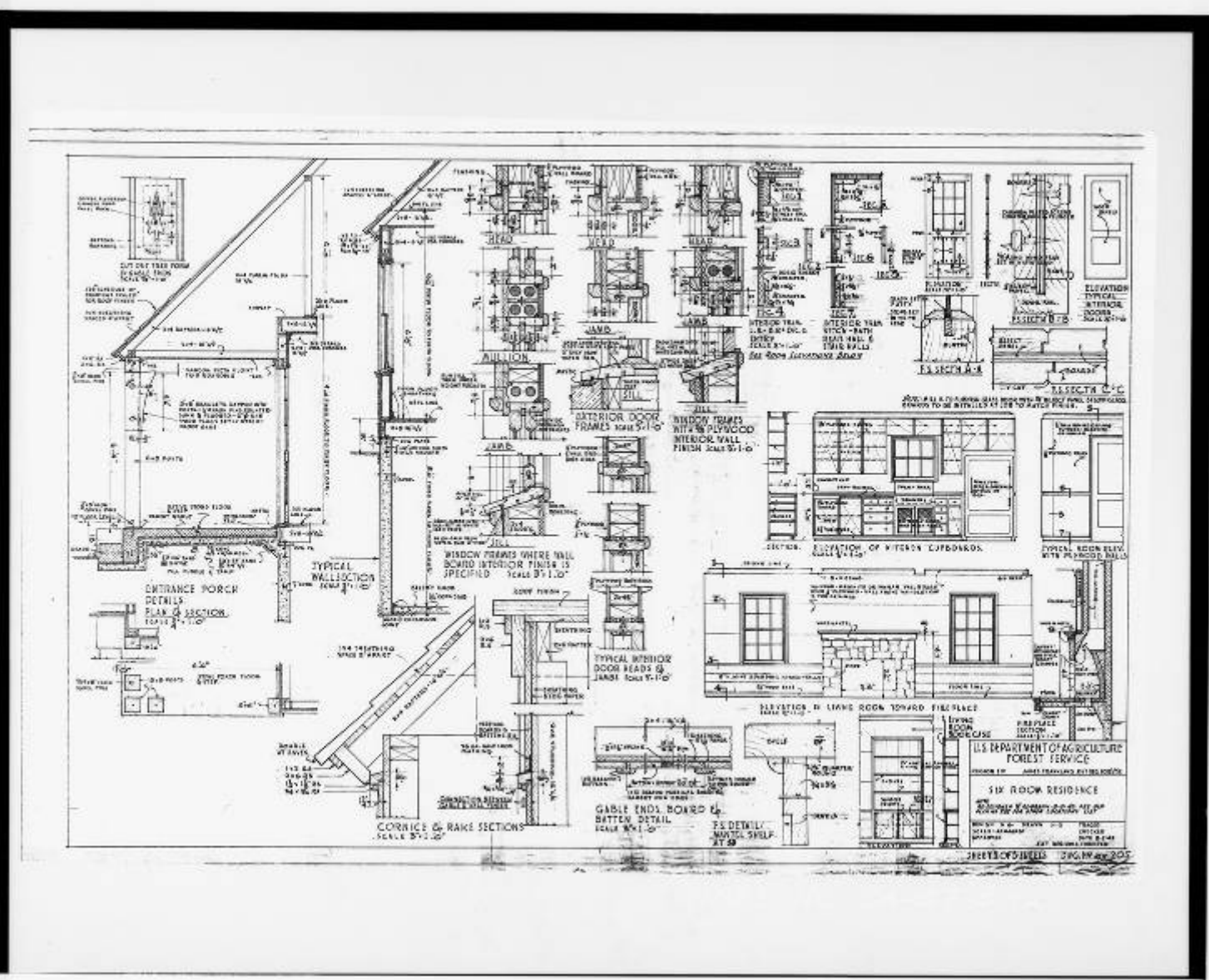


Figure 5b. Architectural details of Wallowa Ranger Station, Residence included in HABS OR-157-B dated August 5, 1943 (redesigned and redrawn from original July 14, 1936 drawings). Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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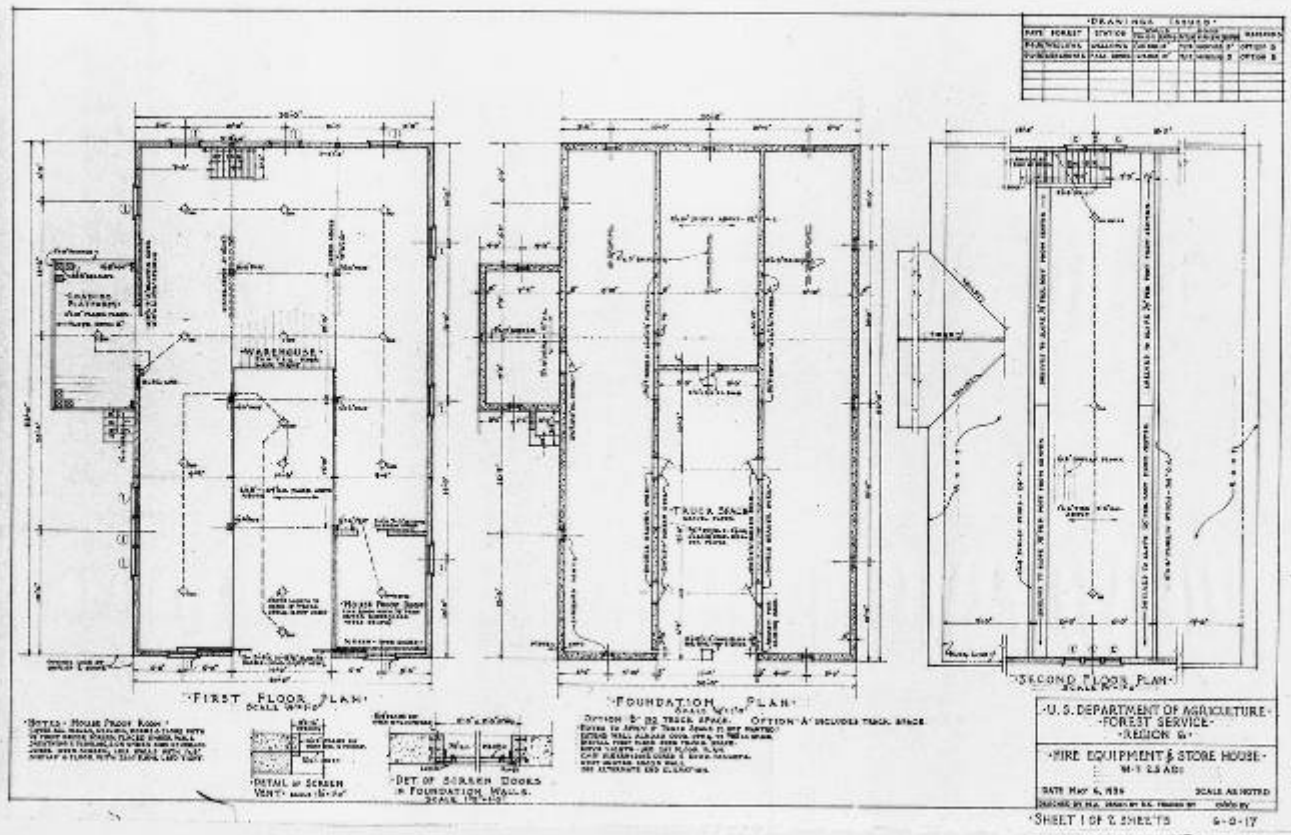


Figure 6. Architectural floor plans of Wallowa Ranger Station, Fire Equipment Building included in HABS OR-157-C dated May 6, 1936. Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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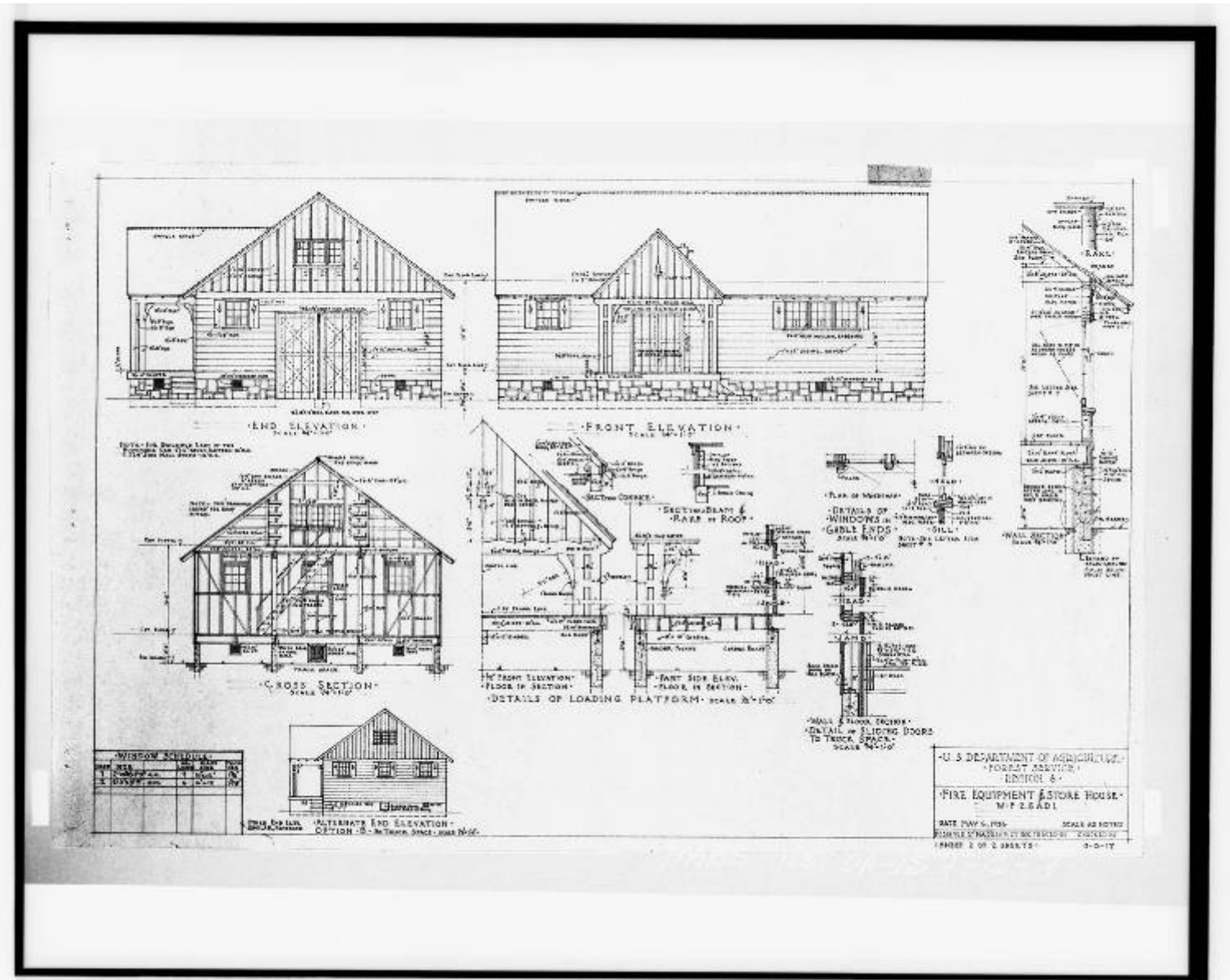


Figure 6a. Architectural elevations of Wallowa Ranger Station, Fire Equipment Building included in HABS OR-157-C dated May 6, 1936. Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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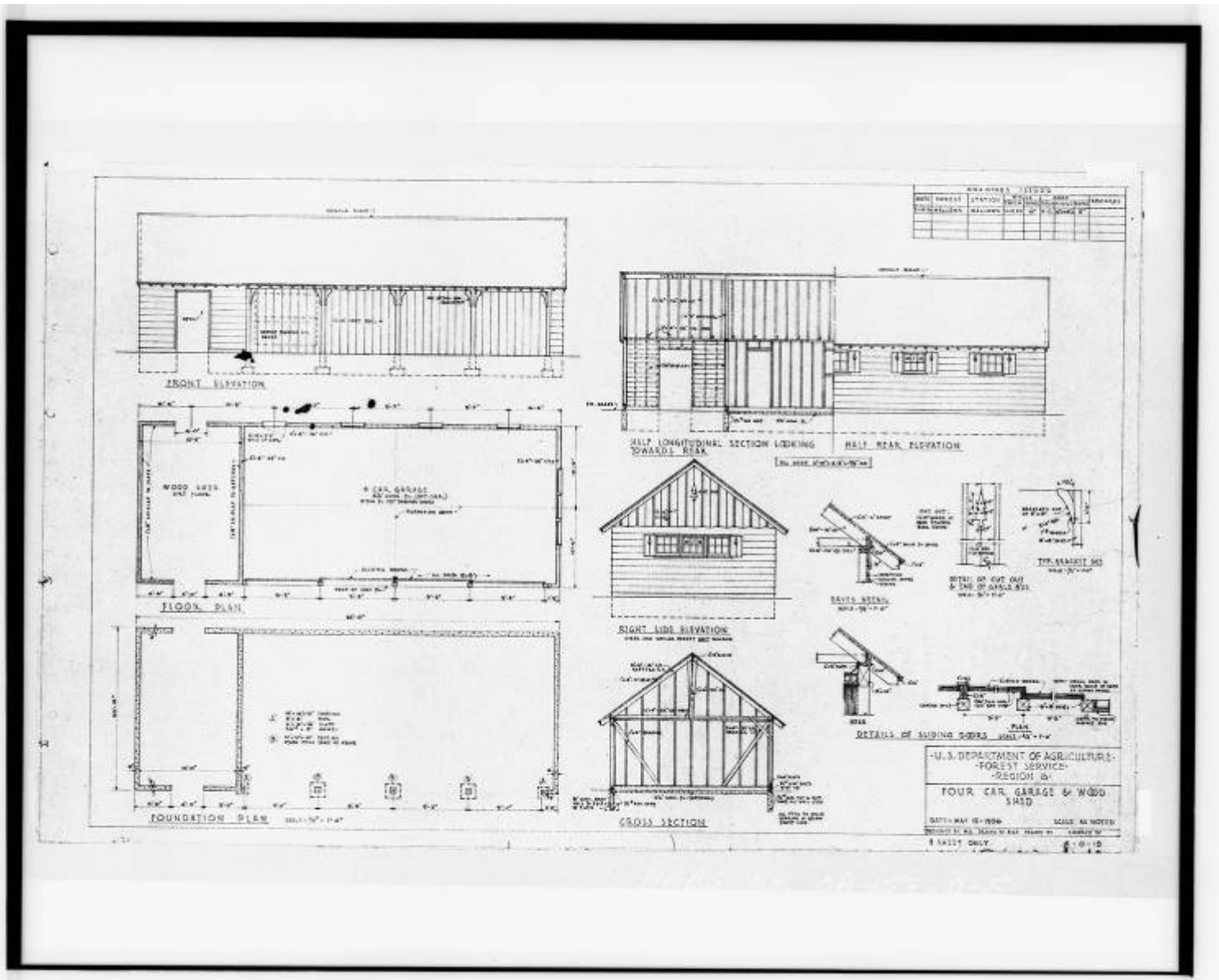


Figure 7. Architectural floor plan and elevations of Wallowa Ranger Station, Garage included in HABS OR-157-D dated May 15, 1936. Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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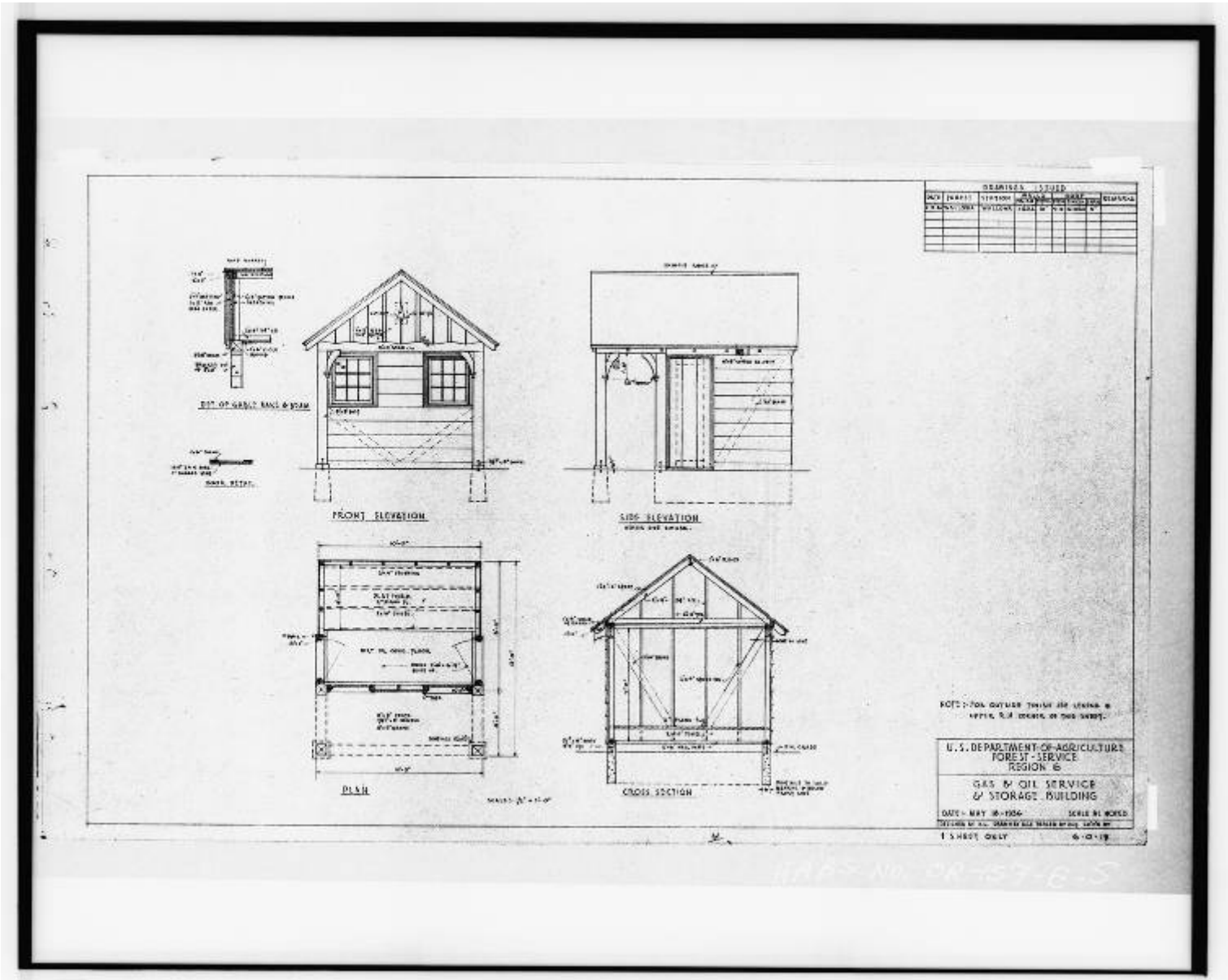


Figure 8. Architectural floor plan and elevations of Wallowa Ranger Station, Gas House included in HABS OR-157-E dated May 18, 1936. Original held at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Supervisor's Office, Baker City, Oregon.

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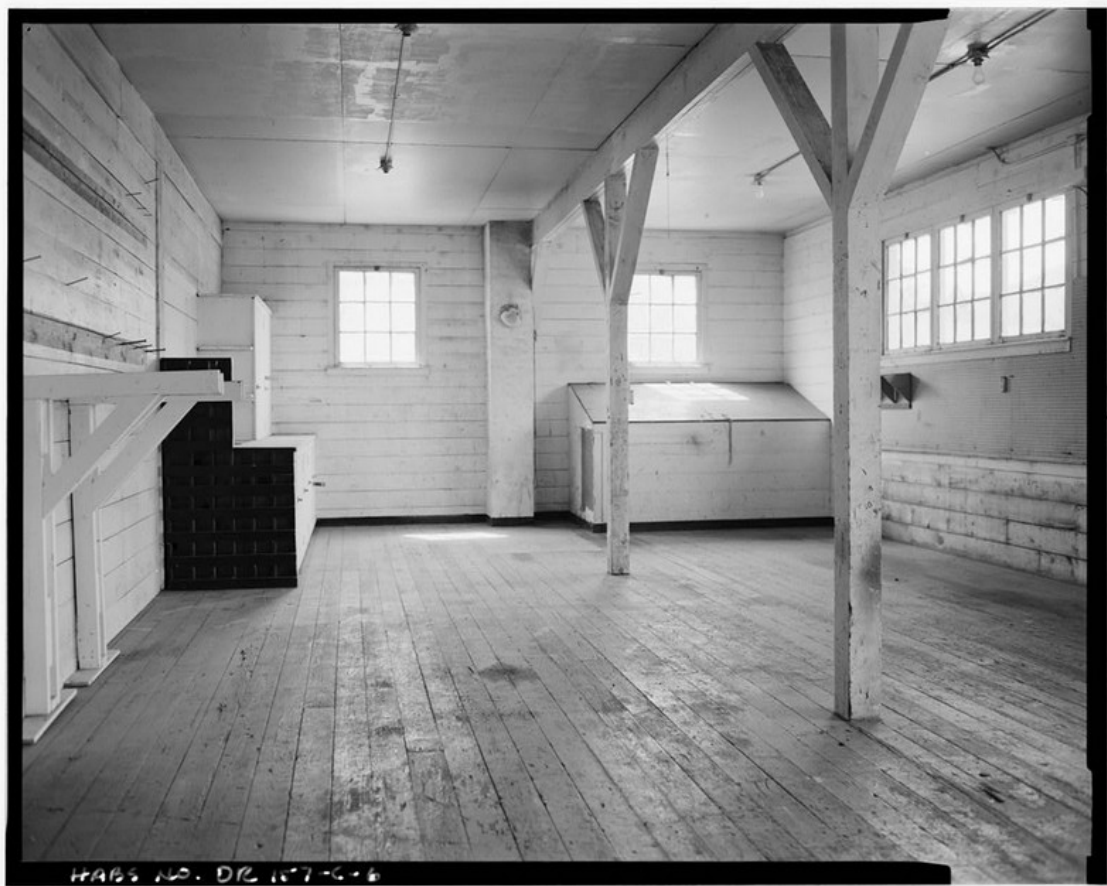
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PHOTOGRAPHS

Address: **Wallowa Ranger Station**
602 W. 1st Street
Wallowa, Wallowa County, Oregon 97885

Photographer: Photo #1, 5, 7, 9-11, 14: Gwen Trice, nomination preparer
Photo #2-4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15: Sally Donovan, photographer, HABS documentation

Date: Photo #1, 5, 7, 9-11, 14: Winter 2009
Photo #2-4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15: May 1991

Ink and Paper:

Negative Location: Photo #1, 5, 7, 9-11, 14: Digital, originals held by preparer
Photo #2-4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 15: Film, negatives held by HABS

- 1 of 15: Exterior View: Overview of district and office building, facing south.
- 2 of 15: Exterior View: Rear elevation of office, facing north. (HABS)
- 3 of 15: Exterior View: Detail of office window, north elevation, facing south. (HABS)
- 4 of 15: Interior View: Office interior, west elevation. (HABS)
- 5 of 15: Exterior View: Front facade of residence, facing south.
- 6 of 15: Exterior View: Detail of front porch of residence, facing south. (HABS)
- 7 of 15: Exterior View: West and rear elevations of residence, facing northeast.
- 8 of 15: Interior View: Residence living room, facing west. (HABS)
- 9 of 15: Exterior View: Overview of garage and office, facing northeast.
- 10 of 15: Exterior View: Front and south elevations of garage, facing northeast.
- 11 of 15: Exterior View: Front facade of fire equipment building, facing east.
- 12 of 15: Exterior View: Rear elevation of fire equipment building, facing northwest. (HABS)
- 13 of 15: Interior View: Interior of fire equipment building, facing south. (HABS)
- 14 of 15: Exterior View: Front facade of gas house, facing northwest.
- 15 of 15: Exterior View: West elevation of gas house, facing east. (HABS)