

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Date Listed 6-28-2016

NRIS No. 16000413

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Grey, Zane, Cabin

other names/site number ORR110-1341

multiple property document NA

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

2. Location

street & number N bank of the Rogue River, T33S R9W SE ¼ of Section 18, WM not for publication

city or town Galice vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Josephine code 033 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Christine Cuman _____ 12.21.15 _____
Signature of commenting official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	11	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
1		object
3	11	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Camp

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic single pen cabin

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
 walls: WOOD: Log

 roof: WOOD: Shake
 other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Zane Grey Cabin is located along the eastern border of Curry County, Oregon in township 33 south, range 9 west, section 18 of the Willamette Meridian. The cabin site, which is not accessed by road, is located deep within a forested canyon carved through the Klamath Range by the Rogue River. The 32-acre site consists of a compound of buildings, structures and landscape features located on a patented placer mining claim on Winkle Bar, an alluvial terrace within a horseshoe bend of the Rogue River. Of the 15 structures on the site, three are contributing features, while the remainder are considered non-contributing. The three contributing structures include a single-pen log cabin built by Zane Grey in 1926, a circa-1925 wooden boat constructed for and used by Zane Grey to navigate to the cabin, and an extensive dry-stacked stone retaining wall possibly constructed by 19th Century Chinese miners that Zane Grey incorporated into his landscape design. The 11 non-contributing structures are mostly modern, balloon framed structures including two ranch-style residences, a garage and several utility buildings constructed after the property was purchased from the heirs of Zane Grey in 1963. Included in the non-contributing structures are two reconstructions of guest cabins constructed by Zane Grey. For a general layout of the site, please refer to the site map.

Narrative Description

Introduction

The Zane Grey Cabin is located along the eastern border of Curry County, Oregon in township 33 south, range 9 west, section 18 of the Willamette Meridian. The cabin site, which is not accessed by road, is located deep within a forested canyon carved through the Klamath Range by the Rogue River. The 32-acre site consists of a compound of buildings, structures and landscape features located on a patented placer mining claim on Winkle Bar, an alluvial terrace within a horseshoe bend of the Rogue River. Of the 15 structures on the site, three are contributing features, while the remainder are considered non-contributing. The three contributing structures include a single-pen log cabin built by Zane Grey in 1926, a circa-1925 wooden boat constructed for and used by Zane Grey to navigate to the cabin, and an extensive dry-stacked stone retaining wall possibly constructed by 19th Century Chinese miners that Zane Grey incorporated into his landscape design. The 11 non-contributing structures are mostly modern, balloon framed structures including two ranch-style residences, a garage and several utility buildings constructed after the property was purchased from the heirs of Zane Grey in 1963. Included in the non-contributing structures are two reconstructions of guest cabins constructed by Zane Grey. For a general layout of the site, please refer to the site map.

Setting

The Zane Grey Cabin is a one-story log cabin located 30 miles northwest of Grants Pass in an isolated section of the lower Rogue River Canyon. The setting is an alluvial terrace on the inside of a horseshoe bend of the Rogue River known as Winkle Bar. Douglas-fir, western red-cedar and madrone grow densely on the canyon walls and ridges along the canyon, while an oak savannah dominated by California black oak is found in the few open flats such as Winkle Bar. While no archaeological excavations have been performed at Winkle Bar, lithic evidence found during site visits by BLM archeologists is consistent with the belief that Native Americans occupied Winkle Bar before European-Americans came to Southwestern Oregon. According to the Department of Interior publication, *A People and the River*, Native American presence along the Rogue River ranges from 8000 year old archaic sites to historic accounts of relatively recent people such as the Takelma and Athapascans, who thrived prior to being displaced in the mid-19th Century.¹

¹ Kay Atwood and Dennis J. Gray, *People and the River: A History of the Human Occupation of the Middle Course of the*

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As early as 1827, French trappers from the Hudson Bay Company explored the Rogue River in search of furs.² Early trappers did not remain long, leaving the Rogue River Valley to the Takelma and Athapascans until the early 1850s. In 1851 and 1852, prospectors from California found gold along the Rogue River and several of its tributaries. In 1852, Louis Galice, a French doctor turned miner, was among a group that discovered placer gold along what is now known as Galice Creek.³ The sudden influx of prospectors and miners evidently increased friction between Native Americans and European Americans, particularly after seven miners from Galice Creek disappeared and were believed to have been killed by the Takelma.⁴ Over the following years hostilities escalated into what has been remembered as the Rogue River Indian War of 1855-1856. The strategic importance of the lower Rogue River in this battle is evident as one of the most decisive events of the Rogue River Indian War occurred approximately one mile east of the future site of the Zane Grey Cabin, at a location now known as Battle Bar, in May of 1856.⁵

While sources agree that placer mining occurred along the Rogue River after the Rogue River Indian War of 1855-1856, existing documentation is vague, with few specific names, dates or locations mentioned. It is believed that after the initial gold rush depleted the best deposits, the permanent population dwindled. Atwood and Gray summarized that "Only a few men, however, lived permanently in the canyon during the 1860s and early 1870s. The few small terraces above the river were just wide enough to hold a shelter and equipment and most of the miners moved frequently."⁶ The extent of mining during the latter half of the 19th Century is not well understood, as much of the mining activity is believed to have been performed by Chinese miners who left relatively little record of their time on the lower Rogue.

It is believed that Winkle Bar, like many local geographical names, received its name after an early miner, Daniel Boone William Winkle.⁷ It is not believed that Winkle resided for an extended period at the gravel bar named after him, as census records indicate that Daniel Boone William Winkle and his family moved frequently between mining areas of southwestern Oregon and Northern California.

In 1909 the Winkle Bar Mining & Development Company was organized by Seattle investors to develop the gravel deposits of Winkle Bar. According to a brief mention in the *Mining & Scientific Press*, the Winkle Bar Mining Company had ordered a #3 giant in order to hydraulically mine their gold-bearing gravels.⁸ It is unclear how much gold the Winkle Bar Mining & Development Company recovered as little else is published on this operation. Geologist J. S. Diller noted of the Winkle Bar Mining and Development Company's property that "the gold was very fine and would require special caution to recover."⁹ A 1911 the initial General Land Office plat map for Township 33 South, Range 9 West indicates that Winkle Bar had two houses, two orchards and a hydraulic pipe line.

As the Winkle Bar Mining Company developed their mining claim on the remote Rogue River Canyon, several thousand miles to the east a young man from Ohio was developing his writing skills. Born in 1872 in Zanesville, Ohio, Pearl Zane Gray was the fourth of five children born to Alice (Zane) and Lewis Gray. As a

Rogue River of Southwestern Oregon, Vol. I (Bureau of Land Management, Medford OR: 1996), 21-30.

² James M. Quinn, James W. Quinn and James G. King, *Book to the Rogue River Canyon* (Amato Publications, Portland OR: 1978), 81.

³ Duane Ericson, *A Historical Context of Mining Activity on Galice Creek* (Bureau of Land Management, Medford; 2010), 1.

⁴ James M. Quinn, James W. Quinn and James G. King, *Book to the Rogue River Canyon* (Amato Publications, Portland OR: 1978), 82.

⁵ William B. Purdom, Bulletin No. 22 of the Museum of Natural History, *Guide to the Geology and Lore of the Wild Reach of the Rogue River, Oregon* (University of Oregon, Eugene Or: 1977), 5.

⁶ Kay Atwood and Dennis J. Gray, *People and the River: A History of the Human Occupation of the Middle Course of the Rogue River of Southwestern Oregon, Vol. I* (Bureau of Land Management, Medford OR: 1996), vii.

⁷ Lewis A. McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names* (Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland Or: 1992), 920. This source indicates that the bar was named after a William Winkle; census records suggest that the William Winkle and Daniel Boone William Winkle are likely the same person.

⁸ *Mining & Scientific Press*, Volume 103 (San Francisco, CA: 1909) 505. This source indicated that a #3 giant had been ordered by the Winkle Bar Mining & Development Co.

⁹ J. S. Diller, United States Geological Bulletin # 546, *The Mineral Resources of Southwestern Oregon* (Government Printing Office, Washington D. C: 1914), 115.

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youth, Pearl Zane Gray found refuge from his abusive father in sports and the outdoors, particularly baseball and fishing. In addition, Gray was an avid reader of adventure novels and history, and took interest in stories of the American frontier. Pearl Zane Gray, who changed his name to Zane Grey, attended the University of Pennsylvania on a baseball scholarship, and hesitantly followed his father's footsteps into dentistry. While dentistry provided income, Grey's love of sport and the outdoors remained his passion, and he spent much of his free time either playing baseball, writing, or fishing. It was during a fishing trip in 1900 that Zane Grey met Lina "Dolly" Roth, whom he would court and marry in 1905. In 1902 Grey published his first magazine article, followed by a book based on one of Grey's ancestors during the American Revolution titled *Betty Zane*. It was not until his 1910 release of the book, *The Last of the Plainsmen*, that Grey achieved commercial success. Two years later Grey produced his best-known book, *Riders of the Purple Sage* (1912), which became one of the most successful western novels of all time. As Grey became commercially successful and financially stable, he devoted much of his time seeking pristine hunting and fishing locations in the American West both as a retreat and as an inspiration for further writing. His quest for adventure led him to some of the most remote and untrammelled lands in the west, including the Mogollon Rim country of Arizona and Rogue River of Southwestern Oregon. Zane Grey's first trip to Oregon was in July of 1917 with his wife Dolly. In June of 1919, Grey visited the Rogue River itself for the first time. The next summer Grey spent several months fishing the Rogue, before eventually acquiring the Winkle Bar mining claim in 1925. Grey enlisted a local river guide who had accompanied him on several trips down the Rogue, Claude Bardon, to help build the log cabin that was finished by October of 1926. In 1931 Grey received patent for the Winkle Bar Mining claim, providing clear title of the land rather than mineral rights. In 1937 Zane Grey suffered a stroke, which he never fully recovered before he passed away in 1939 at the age of 65. The property sat unattended until Walter A. Haas Jr., Levi Strauss heir, purchased the property in 1963. Like Grey, Haas used Winkle Bar as a fishing retreat. Between 1963 and 2007, Haas built a number of structures and other improvements on Winkle Bar, including two dwellings, several sheds, and a 1300' grass landing strip. In 2008 the Bureau of Land Management acquired the patented mining claim at Winkle Bar.

Zane Grey Cabin

The 32-acre site known as the Zane Grey Cabin contains three contributing features, namely the cabin, the Zane Grey boat, and the hand-stacked rock wall. In addition, the site contains 11 non-contributing features.

The one story, single-pen Zane Grey cabin is built in a rectangular form measuring 16x30'. The log cabin can best be described as rustic, although it arguably contains subtle elements of more modern forms, as witnessed in the low-pitched roof and minimal overhang on the eaves as originally constructed. One of the most distinct features of the cabin is the extended gable on the south façade that extends 10' beyond the cabin and the entrance. This extended gable not only provides additional room for activities requiring shelter from both sun and rain, but also contributes to the horizontal emphasis of the structure. In stark contrast to these the subtle 20th Century elements, a pair of tall and narrow six-pane windows are centered in the east and west facades.

The walls of the Zane Grey Cabin are constructed of peeled Douglas-fir logs, secured at the corners with roughly cut saddle notches. The largest logs, approximately one-foot in diameter are placed near the sill, tapering to smaller logs near the roof. Roughly formed quarter-rounds split with either a froe or axe are attached with wire nails between the loosely fitting structural logs to form chinking on the exterior. This crude chinking contributes to the rustic appearance, and is a character defining feature. With the exception of the south facing façade, each side of the cabin features a single window. The east and west facing sides feature the tall, narrow casement windows previously mentioned. It is likely that these two windows were recycled from an older building as faint traces of white paint are evident on the stile, which is the only paint found on the Zane Grey cabin. The fenestration of the north facade, unlike the east and west sides, is asymmetrical with a single four-pane casement window placed near the east northeast corner. Based on the unusual size and shape of the windows, coupled with lack of evidence of modifications, it appears that the cabin retains its original fenestration. Entrance to the cabin is gained by a left-hand door opening into the interior of the south facade. This windowless door consists of four vertical planks (2x 10") attached by three horizontal rails

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attached by wire nails. As there are no diagonal supports, the door has sagged considerably to match the 1x6" casing, which, like the entire cabin, has shifted noticeably from square.

The roof is clad with three-foot long hand hewn cedar shakes with 24" to the weather, with a single metal stove stack near the gable on the north end. The structural roof members are 6-9" diameter peeled Douglas-fir logs placed parallel to the gable, allowing them to function both as structural members and as purlins. A rubble trench foundation of local cobblestones elevates the building slightly above the grade, which slopes gently towards the river to the south. The interior is a single 14x18' room without partitions, with 10" planks forming a rough floor. Like the exterior, the interior is structurally honest; there is no attempt to conceal the structural members that support the roof: both the Douglas-fir purlins and shake shingles are visible from the interior. One item that does add a degree of comfort to the interior is the addition of mortar based chinking. It is not known if this chinking was applied originally, or applied at a later date. The interior, which is not accessible to the public and is currently used to store building materials, has numerous artifacts, such as two steel bed frames with springs, and two shelves of miscellaneous cans, an old alarm clock and sundry artifacts. It is not known if any of these artifacts are associated with Zane Grey.

Zane Grey Boat

The 32-acre property contains two other contributing features; the first being one of Zane Grey's river boats, located 100' west of the cabin at N4728013 x E434032. While it is clear that the wooden boat, described as either a "flat-bottomed, carvel-planked double ender" or more commonly as a "Rogue River driver" belonged to Zane Grey, its lineage and builder are less clear.¹⁰ It is known that "Grey arranged for seven boats to transport his party on a fishing trip down the Rogue to the Pacific in 1925, and this boat likely originated from this trip, as according to Glen Woolridge, one of the boats was left at Winkle Bar in 1925. It is not known if Glen Woolridge, a renowned pioneer whitewater rafter was the builder of the 22' driver that still remains at Winkle Bar, but circumstantial evidence indicates that Woolridge was either the builder, or was influential in its design.¹¹

Grey himself was favorably impressed by the unique boats used on the Rogue River, and they played an important role in several articles and books, notably *Rogue River Feud*. In *Tales of Freshwater Fishing*, Grey describes the boats he used:

"The four boats Bardon had secured for me were of a new type to me, and certainly unique. They were about twenty-three feet, sharp fore and aft, rising out of the water, very wide and deep, with the gunwales having a marked flare, twelve inches to the foot. They looked heavy and clumsy to me, but upon trying one I found, to my amaze, that, empty, it rowed remarkably easily, turned as if on a pivot, and altogether delighted me. Each boat was equipped with two sets of oars, a hundred feet of rope, and a sixteen foot pole with an iron spiked end."¹²

The 22' long driver is constructed of clear grain lumber, with redwood used for the bottom planks and side strakes, and an interior framing of Douglas-fir. The flat bottom is formed by four 1 X 12" boards secured by 1x3" ribbing that extends from the floor to the gunwale which is approximately 24" at the oarlock. The width amidship is approximately four feet, with nearly equal bow flare fore and aft. Unlike modern drift boats, which are smaller, lighter and more maneuverable, a heavy boat like the one at Winkle Bar would require lining down the rougher stretches of whitewater. Roger Fletcher, in his definitive book on the subject, *Drift Boats and River Dories* speculated that Zane Grey may have left this particular boat at the cabin for local use, as this type of boat was well suited for utilitarian work.

Zane Grey's boat is an important piece of history not only for its direct ties to the author Zane Grey, but also as an important piece in the evolution of the Western river boat. Fletcher suggest that this type of boat, which were once used supply this remote and roadless region would likely used once then disassembled or

¹⁰ Roger L. Fletcher, *Drift Boats & River Dories* (Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA: 2007), 54-56.

¹¹ Roger L. Fletcher, *Drift Boats & River Dories* (Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA: 2007), 54-56.

¹² Zane Grey, *Tales of Freshwater Fishing* (Harper NY: 1928).

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discarded at the end of the journey as there was no way to return the boats upstream at that time. Because of this, surviving early river boats such as the Zane Grey boat are very rare: the Zane Grey boat may be one of the last surviving Rogue River Drivers in existence. This boat is in poor condition, but retains the applicable aspects of integrity for a structure. The boat is currently sheltered under the boat shelter, for details on the shelter, see non-contributing feature # 2.

Rock Wall

The third contributing feature is the dry-stacked rock wall that encompasses much of the property (see figures 52 and 53) and is an integral part of the landscape. The history of the extensive rock wall is not well understood. It clearly predates a 1911 General Land Office map that shows the rock wall, but neither archeological nor historical records shed further light on whom or when the wall was built. The careful stacking of the rounded river rock and extensive amount of labor is consistent with walls attributed to Chinese miners during the 19th century. One key difference to this wall and other walls identified as "Chinese walls" is that most Chinese walls were constructed as closely to the mining area as possible as they were built simply to remove the larger rocks in the way of placer mining. This wall, however, differs as the rocks were transported several hundred yards from the mined area along the river and placed in a manner more consistent with an agricultural or livestock enclosure (or exclusion). This key difference suggests that its builder was attempting to construct a permanent improvement to the landscape, rather than simply moving the rock to access gold bearing gravel. Regardless of who built it, it is also clear that this carefully stacked wall, which is almost 1500 feet in length and averages three feet in height and approximately four feet wide at the base, required a significant amount of labor to build. While Zane Grey did not construct the wall, he clearly incorporated the wall, which is one of the largest and most intact "Chinese" walls in Southwestern Oregon, as a focal point of the landscape when he acquired the Winkle Bar mining claim. This is evident by the placement of structures in relationship to the walls, and use of the walls to divide areas such as his cabin from the smaller guest cabins. Based on their location, it is believed that Grey did modify the walls by installing portals at locations convenient to access the cabins and river.

Alterations and Additions

The Zane Grey Cabin retains high degrees of all seven aspects of integrity: Of the seven aspects, setting has been compromised the most significantly by the construction of the 1960s frame house of Walter Haas approximately 100 feet southwest of the Zane Grey cabin. Despite this, the cabin is still located in a remote, roadless setting that is largely unchanged from the period of significance. The other aspects of integrity, such as location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association are largely intact. In the 1990's, the Haas family installed interior bracing to support the roof. This bracing was attached to four small diameter vertical logs on the exterior with long carriage bolts to prevent the cabin from collapsing as the logs in general and saddle notches specifically had deteriorated to the point that they served no structural purpose. In the summer of 2010, the Bureau of Land Management performed preservation work needed to stabilize the structure. All of these repairs were executed by a journeyman carpenter using the Department of Interior Preservation Brief #26 (The preservation and repair of historic log buildings) and Secretary of Interior Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties as a guide. Only period-correct tools and techniques were used. At the same time a new roof with matching hand-froed 36" cedar shakes was installed, with a slightly extended eave to protect the logs. With the exception of a plywood board attached to boat to prevent it from splaying, the integrity of the Zane Grey boat as well as the rock wall also retain a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity.

Non-Contributing Structures and Features

Winkle Bar contains 11 structures or features that are not associated with Zane Grey. The majority of these were constructed by Walter Haas after he acquired the property in 1963. A brief description of each is included, numbers are keyed to map in Figure 8. Features are abbreviated on the map as F1, F2, etc.

Feature 1. Haas House (N4728006 x E434084).

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The 1966 Haas House, is a 40 x 32' framed ranch-style residence clad with shingles. The roof consists of brown metal roof panel over tongue and groove decking over 4 x10 rafters set on four foot centers. The floor construction is post and beam on concrete piers, with round river rocks stacked in the space between the floor and ground. A wooden porch looks out over the rocky terrace above the Rogue River. The house is in good condition.

Feature 2. Privy (Haas Hilton, UTM same as Utility shed).

The date of construction is currently unknown, it is not on a 1961 BLM photo, but is in the 1966 BLM photo. The privy has a plaque above the door that reads "Haas Hilton". It is constructed of wood framed walls with a shed roof of corrugated fiberglass. The siding is wooden shingles. The privy measures 6 x 4'. The privy is in good condition.

Feature 3. Boat Shelter (N4728013 x E434032).

The boat shelter is a 40 x 11' wood structure that shelters Zane Grey's boat. Based on photographs, it may be near the location as the boat shed built by Zane Grey, however the shelter is not the same structure seen in the historic photograph (Figure 23). The roof material is wood shingles over skip sheathing over four-inch log rafters set on two-foot centers. The posts are six-inch logs spaced 10' apart with simple earthfast construction.

Feature 4. Guest Cabin #1 (N4727995 x E434062).

The two guest cabins are reconstructions of the guest cabins built by Zane Grey, and were likely built in the early years Walter Haas owned Winkle Bar. Since little information is available on the guest cabins, it is not known how closely they follow the design of Grey's guest cabins. It is clear that they share design elements of the Zane Grey cabin, namely the extended gable over a porch area, as well as the same aspect. The two reconstructed guest cabins appear to be built on the same rubble trench foundation as the original. Construction of the two 11 x 17' guest cabins consist of small diameter peeled posts, with purlins set on two-foot centers. Both the exterior and roof are clad with shake shingles.

Feature 5. Guest Cabin #2 (N4727984 x E434049).

The construction of guest cabin #2 is the same as guest cabin #1.

Feature 6. Garage/Workshop (N4727978 x E433949).

The garage/workshop is a 16 x 20' wood post and beam structure with a gable roof. The roof material is brown standing seam metal panels over 1x4 decking over log rafters approximately 3-4 inches in diameter that span from a 5-6" log beam at the exterior wall up to a 5-6 inch log beam at the ridge. The exterior walls are clad in wood shingles. The garage doors are swinging double doors constructed of wood. A 12 x 20' shed-roofed carport is attached to the west side of the garage, which has the same standing seam metal roofing material as the garage. The garage, which is used to house the maintenance equipment and lawn mower/small tractor, are in good condition.

Feature 7. Wood Shed (adjacent to, and south of garage).

The wood shed is a wood structure used to shelter firewood. The roof material is brown standing seam metal panels over 2x4" purlins nailed to 2x4" rafters on two-foot centers. The exterior wall covering is wood shingle on the lower half and translucent green fiberglass panels for the upper half. The exterior walls are post and beam construction with 4x4" posts. The wood shed measures 12x16'. It appears to be fairly new construction and is in good condition.

Feature 8. Caretakers Residence (N4727952 x E433905).

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The Caretaker's Residence is a framed ranch-style wood structure originally built in March of 1974 by Haas' caretaker, Ted Camp. On December 8, 1974 the building was destroyed in a fire, and reconstructed in 1975. The exterior is clad with wood shingles, while the roof material is the same brown standing seam metal roof used on the other structures built during Haas' ownership. The foundation is post and beam on concrete piers. The house has seven windows, two sliders and two doors. A wooden porch looks out over the rocky terrace above the Rogue River. The house measures 35 x 42'. River rock has been stacked around the concrete foundation. The house is in good condition.

Feature 9. Landing Strip.

A landing strip was constructed during the Haas era to provide easier access to the property for the Haas family. The strip is approximately 1,300' long and is compacted soil with grasses growing over it. A USGS brass bench mark is located in the middle of the strip, dated 1945. The exact date the airstrip was constructed is not clear, but it is in photos dated 1966 and is associated with the Haas ownership.

Feature 10. Garden (N4728070 x E434090)

Directly north of the Zane Grey Cabin is a fenced garden spot which also contains some fruit trees, which are likely remnants of the orchard shown on the 1912 GLO plat map (figure 4). On the hillside above the garden a mining ditch brings water from Ditch Creek, over one mile distant. This mining ditch also appears on the 1912 GLO plat map.

Feature 11. Heart-Shaped Rock Tree. (30 feet northwest of cabin)

The story of the Heart-Shaped Rock Tree is not known, nor is it known when, or who, began the tradition of leaving heart-shaped rocks under the mature California Black Oak adjacent to the Zane Grey Cabin. Currently, an estimated 500-1000 heart shaped rocks have been left under this tree. Several of the "rocks" are actually wood cut into a heart shape with the names carved, such as "Johnnie loves Susie."

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART/LITERATURE

Period of Significance

1925-1935, period Zane Grey used the property

Significant Dates

1926, Cabin constructed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Grey, Zane

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Grey, Zane and Bardon, Claude, Builders

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Period of Significance (justification)

1925 to 1935. Zane Gray purchased the Winkle Bar mining claim in 1925. The following year he built the cabin, which he used until 1935. He is not believed to have visited after 1935.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The site known as the Zane Grey cabin is eligible for listing under Criterion (b), as it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; specifically, the author Zane Grey (1872-1939). The period of significance covers from 1925, when Zane Grey acquired the property, to 1935, after which time Grey no longer visited the cabin. This 32-acre site which includes the Zane Grey cabin, a circa 1925 wooden river boat used by Zane Grey to access the remote property, and an existing 1500' long dry-stacked stone fence that Zane Grey incorporated into his landscape after he acquired the property. While this cabin did not serve as Zane Grey's primary residence, it was built by, and used by Grey as a retreat from 1926 to 1935. During this time Grey authored more than 20 books and numerous magazine articles, some of which were either written at the cabin, used the lower Rogue River for a setting, or were inspired by his time at the cabin and along the lower Rogue River.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Born in 1872 in Zanesville, Ohio, Pearl Zane Gray was the fourth of five children born to Alice (Zane) and Lewis Gray. As a youth, Pearl Zane Gray found refuge from his abusive father in sports and the outdoors, particularly baseball and fishing. In addition, Gray was an avid reader of adventure novels and history, and took interest in stories of the American frontier. Against his father's wishes that he follow him into the field of dentistry, Gray instead aspired to become a writer. Pearl Zane Gray, who changed his name to Zane Grey, attended the University of Pennsylvania on a baseball scholarship, and hesitantly followed his father's footsteps into dentistry. While dentistry provided income, Grey's love of sport and the outdoors remained his passion, and he spent much of his free time either playing baseball, writing or fishing. It was during a fishing trip in 1900 that Zane Grey met Lina "Dolly" Roth, whom he would court and marry in 1905. Together, Dolly and Zane would have three children. In 1902 Grey published his first magazine article, followed by a book based on one of Grey's ancestors during the American Revolution titled *Betty Zane*. This book, released in 1903, was not a success. Grey wrote two more novels based on the Ohio frontier, *The Spirit of the Border* (1906) and *The Last Trail* (1909), neither of which sold well after their respective releases. Between the publication of these two books, Grey embarked on a journey to Arizona that would transform his life and literature. Events and landscapes from this journey were recorded in the book, *The Last of the Plainsmen*, which Grey submitted to Harper's for publication. Harper's editor Ripley Hitchcock rejected *Last of the Plainsman* harshly, commenting that "I do not see anything in this to convince me you can write either narrative or fiction."

While *Last of the Plainsman* was not a success, Grey's persistence was rewarded in his next effort, *Heritage of the Desert* (1910), which quickly became a bestseller. Two years later Grey produced his best-known book, *Riders of the Purple Sage* (1912), which not only became one of the most successful Western novels of all time, but would eventually be listed on the Library of Congress' list of "Books That Shaped America." Throughout the decade, Grey continued to write books and magazine articles prolifically, averaging two books and several articles per year. As a bestselling author, Grey's publishers paired his novels with some of the best illustrators of the time, including N. C. Wyeth and Charles Russell. While the setting of Grey's novels and characters changed over time, the success of his literature centered on his ability to describe the relationship

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between the western frontier and the development of the American identity in terms a popular audience could appreciate. Each of Grey's approximately 90 books explore this relationship in one form or another. By 1916 Grey branched out into movies when the silent film version of *Riders of the Purple Sage* was released. Other movies based on Zane Grey novels would help launch the careers of many of Hollywood's most famous performers and directors, including Gary Cooper, Randolph Scott, William Powell, Wallace Beery, Richard Arlen, Buster Crabbe, Shirley Temple, and Fay Wray. Victor Fleming, later director of *Gone with the Wind*, and Henry Hathaway, who later directed *True Grit*, as well as John Ford. In all over 100 movies have been made from Grey's 90 novels.

As Grey became commercially successful and financially stable, he devoted much of his time seeking pristine hunting and fishing locations in the American West. His quest for adventure and solitude led him to some of the most remote lands in the West, including the Mogollon Rim country of Arizona and Rogue River of Southwestern Oregon. Zane Grey's first trip to Oregon was in July of 1917, visiting the Rogue River itself in June of 1919. By this time Grey was one of the most famous and influential American writers of his generation. The June 30th, 1919 edition of the *Evening Herald* summarized Grey's fame, even at that early time, by describing him as "Perhaps the most popular author of modern times." After discovering the Rogue River in 1919, Grey continued to spend several weeks each summer boating the treacherous rapids of the lower Rogue, while camping and fishing along the way to the coast. By the early 1920s the remote Rogue River, which Grey described in his diary as "the most beautiful and wonderful trout stream in the west, perhaps the world" became his favorite location to escape from civilization, and it soon appeared in a series of magazine articles that, like Grey's books, immediately captured the imagination of the public, as seen in articles that regularly appeared in the *Oregonian* and other newspapers:

"More Rogue River publicity from the pen of Zane Grey was given nation-wide circulation this month, in the April *Country Gentleman*. Grey's latest article is entitled "Shooting the Rogue" and is a story of his trip from Grants Pass to Gold Beach last fall. The article is the best one yet written by Grey about the river and will run for several months" (*Oregonian*, April 11, 1926).

"The Rogue River is at present Oregon's Chief claim to fame in national publicity through the enthusiastic writings of Zane Grey" (*Oregonian*, June 01, 1926).

Enamored by the rugged, wild landscape of the Rogue River canyon, Grey continued to spend considerable time each year before purchasing the Winkle Bar Mining claim from a local miner, Walter Criteser in 1925. Grey later described Winkle Bar itself in a series of short stories that were later combined into the book *Tales of Freshwater Fishing*:

"The Rushing River at this point makes a deep bend around a long oval bar, with rocky banks and high level benches above, and both wooded and open land. Here it flows through a lonely valley set down amid the lofty green mountain slopes. A government forest trail winds out some twenty miles to the nearest settlement. Far indeed it is across the dark Oregon peaks to railroad or automobile road!"

With the help of the Rogue River guide, Claude Bardon, Zane Grey constructed his small one-room log cabin by October of 1926. While relatively little is known of Bardon and Grey's relationship, many locals believe Claude served as the basis for the main character Keven Hill in Grey's best seller, *Rogue River Feud*. This novel, written while living at the cabin at Winkle Bar in 1927 but published posthumously, illustrates Grey's ability to translate his experiences on the Rogue River into popular culture: His accounts of the pristine beauty of the lower Rogue gave global notoriety to locations previously known only to a handful of locals, such as Winkle Bar, Missouri Flat, and Tyee Bar. While some locations were faithfully depicted in Greys literature, including accurate descriptions of the biology and geology, others simply lent their name, such as his 1923 novel *Tappan's Burro*, which appears to have been named after a mining claim adjoining Winkle Bar. In addition to the published material on the Rogue River, Grey wrote manuscripts for several that have not been published, namely "*Where Rolls the Rogue*" and "*Down the Rogue*."

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Ironically, the success of Grey's popular writing of the solitude found on the lower Rogue River is believed to have driven him away; by the early 1930s, Zane Grey felt that the Rogue River had become overcrowded by other sportsman, many of whom were drawn by Grey's accounts of the river. After 1935 Zane Grey preferred to fish and hunt along the North Umpqua River, and is not believed to have returned to the lower Rogue River after 1935. Zane Grey died in 1939, two years after suffering a stroke.

Comparative Analysis

Because the Zane Grey Cabin is nominated under Criterion B; the most comparable historic properties are those belonging to other influential 20th Century American authors, particularly John Steinbeck, Jack London and Earnest Hemingway, each of whom has multiple property listings under Criterion B on the National Register of Historic Places. Like Grey, each of these authors explored the relationship between the American landscape and the American identity. This comparison is based on the impact each had on American culture. Under this Criterion, the Zane Grey Cabin compares favorably to the former homes of these authors as seen in the relationship between the author and their literature. Jack London, arguably the closest writer to Zane Grey stylistically, was involved in the design and construction of his 26-room craftsman style log home north of San Francisco. Although this site was included in the National Register in 1983, Jack London neither lived nor wrote at this house as it was destroyed in a fire prior to completion in 1913. This site, now the Jack London State Park, does include the grave of Jack London and his wife. The actual cabin where Jack London experienced much of what he wrote about in classics like *Call of the Wild* and *White Fang* is not listed on the National Register: this cabin was rediscovered in the interior of Alaska during the 1930's and disassembled in the 1950's. Half of the salvageable logs were sent to Dawson City, Yukon Territory where it was reassembled into a museum. The remainder were flown to Oakland, California and reassembled as a second "Jack London Cabin" in Jack London Square.

The boyhood home of John Steinbeck, was listed on the National Register in 2000. In this home, Steinbeck wrote several of his early works, such as *The Red Pony* and *Tortilla Flat*, which reflect on the lives of lower class, rural Californians rather the upper-middle class urban neighborhood which Steinbeck's house sits in. This 1897 Queen Anne home has been restored and currently houses a restaurant and gift shop. Another Steinbeck property, a 1936 ranch-style home located in Los Gatos, California (now Monte Sereno) was listed in the National Register in 1989. While living in this house, Steinbeck completed *Of Mice and Men* and wrote *The Grapes of Wrath*. Although Steinbeck only lived in this house for two years, it was designated as a Literary Landmark in addition to listing on the National Register. Neither of these two houses appear to be influential to Steinbeck's literature.

Earnest Hemingway also has multiple houses listed on the National Register. The Hemingway cottage on Walloon Lake near Petosky, Michigan, where Earnest Hemingway spent the summers of his youth, was influential in cultivating Hemingway's love of fishing and outdoor life, a passion he shared with Zane Grey. This was later reflected in his writings, including *Indian Camp*, *Up in Michigan*, and *Big Two-Hearted River*. The exterior of this 1900 cottage has been altered significantly since the period of significance, including new doors, replacement aluminum windows and siding, and a new composite shingle roof replacing the original cedar shakes. Hemingway's home on Key West Florida, listed as a National Historic Landmark since 1968, has been converted to a museum and gift shop that attracts 20,000 paying visitors per year. Hemingway, like Zane Gray was indirectly autobiographical: many of the incidents and characters he met at both Key West and Petosky found their way into his books and short stories like *A Farewell to Arms* or *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. Like Steinbeck, neither of these properties appear to be directly linked or referred to in the fiction of Earnest Hemingway.

Three properties associated with Zane Grey have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. A large farmhouse in Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania was listed on the NRHP in 1983 under Criterion B for its association with Grey. This residence, now home to the Zane Grey Museum, was home to Zane and Dolly Grey during the time he penned his early literary efforts, including his best seller, *Riders of the Purple Sage*.

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Zane Grey's mansion in Altadena, California has been listed in the NRHP since 2002. Grey and his family lived in this 1907 Mediterranean Revival residence from 1920 until Grey passed away, and remained in the family until 1970, when Zane Grey's son Romer sold it. Although the 10,000 square foot mansion on "Millionaire's Row" of Altadena served as home to Grey for many years, like the Lackawaxen property, it does not appear to be directly connected with any of his known literature other than serving as a location for him to write from.

Perhaps the most comparable property to Zane Grey's cabin on the Rogue River is the Zane Grey cabin near Payson, Arizona. This balloon-framed structure is more substantially constructed and refined than his rustic Rogue River cabin, and is more accurately described as a framed bungalow rather than a cabin. Like the Rogue River cabin, Grey's cabin along the Mogollon Rim of Arizona impacted his writings: Novels such as *Arizona Ames*, *Under the Tonto Rim* and dozens of other stories set in the wide open spaces of the southwestern desert were written or inspired during his time in Arizona. In 1929 Zane Grey left Arizona after a confrontation with the state's Game and Fish Department. This cabin fell into severe disrepair until the early 1950's when a local businessman purchased it from the Grey family. At this time the cabin was "completely rebuilt" into a tourist destination. In 1972, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and by 1989 the Zane Grey cabin in Arizona attracted an average of 20,000 visitors a year. A year later the cabin was destroyed in the Dude Fire. In 2003, the Zane Grey Cabin Foundation built a replica of Zane Grey's cabin on the grounds of the Rim Country Museum in Payson's Green Valley Park, 25 miles from the site of the original cabin. This reconstruction is not listed in the National Register.

The unique nature of each of these properties and what they represent to Zane Grey's life and literary career renders them somewhat inapposite. A plausible argument can be made that the Zane Grey Cabin is the most direct tie between Grey and the historic landscapes portrayed in his literature, a passion that has continued to influence generations since his passing in 1939.

Conclusion

The Zane Grey cabin on the Rogue River is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B. This rustic log cabin set in a remote wilderness along the Rogue River embodies Zane Grey's passion for the outdoors and love of the Western frontier, the two elements that made him one of the most popular and influential American authors of the 20th century. During the period from 1925 to 1935 when Grey built and stayed at the cabin, Grey authored more than 20 books and numerous magazine articles, many of which were either penned at the cabin, used the lower Rogue River for a setting, or were inspired by his time at the cabin and along the lower Rogue River. Many of the books and articles, like *Rogue River Feud*, *Tales of Freshwater Fishing*, *Shooting the Rogue* not only influenced generations of Americans, but forever link Zane Grey to the Rogue River canyon and the cabin he built in 1926.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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1975 Zane Grey's Impact Upon American Life and Letters. Ph.D. dissertation,
Vanderbilt University.

Wheeler, Joe
2008 Personal communication with BLM archeologists Lisa Rice (Brennan).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 32

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>42.702735</u> Latitude	<u>-123.810029</u> Longitude	3	<u>42.702647</u> Latitude	<u>-123.799626</u> Longitude
2	<u>42.704287</u> Latitude	<u>-123.799521</u> Longitude	4	<u>42.700287</u> Latitude	<u>-123.809287</u> Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Zane Grey Cabin site built on a 32-acre alluvial terrace known as Winkle Bar. The north side of the terrace is bordered by a heavily forested slope that rises abruptly from Winkle Bar, while the southern side is bordered by the Rogue River, which forms a partial horseshoe around Winkle Bar.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This terrace is sharply distinguished from the surrounding terrain and encompasses all of the structures and features associated with the Zane Grey Cabin, hence the edges of the terrace form a natural site boundary. The site boundary includes the flat, inhabitable portion of Winkle Bar used by Zane Grey and earlier miners.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Duane Ericson
organization Bureau of Land Management date November 1, 2012
street & number 3040 Biddle Road telephone (541) 618-2246
city or town Medford state OR zip code 97504
e-mail dericson@blm.gov or duaneericson@hotmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Grey, Zane, Cabin
City or Vicinity: Galice Vcty,
N bank of the Rogue River, T33S R9W Southeast 1/4 of Section 18, WM
County: Josephine **State:** OR
Photographer: Duane Ericson, Bureau of Land Management
Date Photographed: 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0001)
East elevation, camera facing west (2012)
- Photo 2 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0002)
North elevation, camera facing south (2012)
- Photo 3 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0003)
South elevation, camera facing north (2009)
- Photo 4 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0004)
West elevation, camera facing east (2009)
- Photo 5 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0005)
East façade (left) and north façade (right), camera facing southwest (2012)
- Photo 6 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0006)
Window and wall detail of east façade, camera southwest (2012)
- Photo 7 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0007)
Zane Grey boat, camera facing southeast (2012)
- Photo 8 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0009)
Portion of dry-stack wall, camera facing south (2012)
- Photo 9 of 9:** (OR_JosehpineCounty_ZaneGreyCabin_0010)
Dry-stack wall, camera facing west (2012)

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

name U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Medford district
street & number 3040 Biddle Road Telephone (541) 618-2246
city or town Medford state OR zip code 97504

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 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

Additional Documents

- Figure 1:** Vicinity map of Zane Grey Cabin.
- Figure 2:** General Location Map.
- Figure 3:** Local Location Map.
- Figure 4:** Kelsey Peak 7.5 Topographic Detail Map 1998.
- Figure 5:** Mineral Survey 844 (MS 844) for Winkle Bar.
- Figure 6:** Site map of Winkle Bar with cultural features and key.
- Figure 7:** Zane Grey rowing the Rogue River in 1925.
- Figure 8:** Zane Grey with days catch, 1925.
- Figure 9:** Zane Grey shooting the rapids, 1925.
- Figure 10:** Zane Grey nailing purlins on boat shelter at Winkle Bar in 1926.
- Figure 11:** Completed boat Shelter in 1935.
- Figure 12:** Zane Grey with pack train leaving Winkle Bar.
- Figure 13:** USFS photograph of Winkle Bar with Zane Grey Cabin in 1935.

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Figure 1: Vicinity map of Zane Grey Cabin.



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Figure 2: General Location Map, 2011 Aerial Photograph. Lat/Long Coordinates on map.



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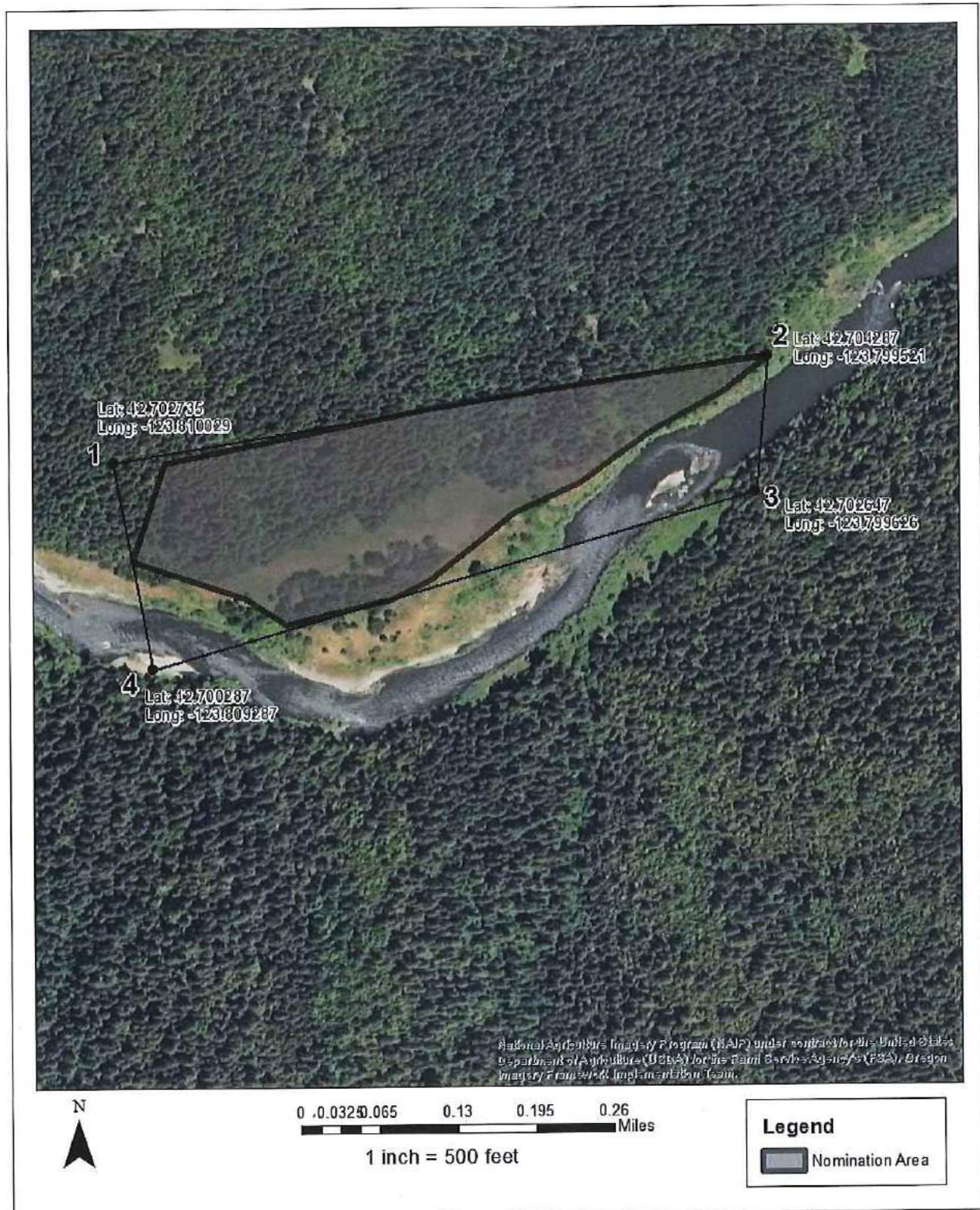
County and State

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Figure 3: Local Location Map, 2011 Aerial Photograph. Lat/Long Coordinates on map.



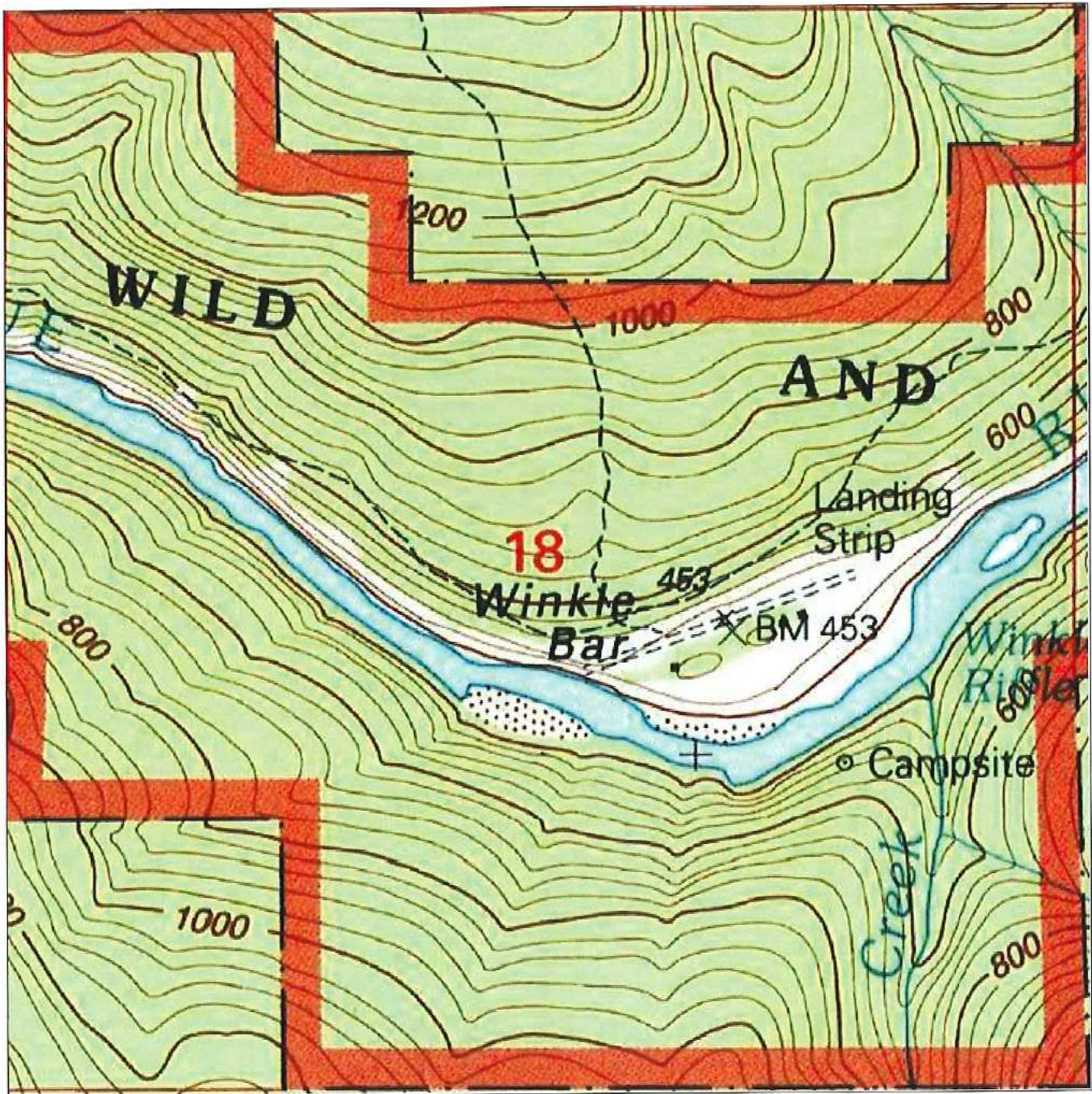
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Figure 4: Kelsey Peak 7.5 Topographic Detail Map 1998.



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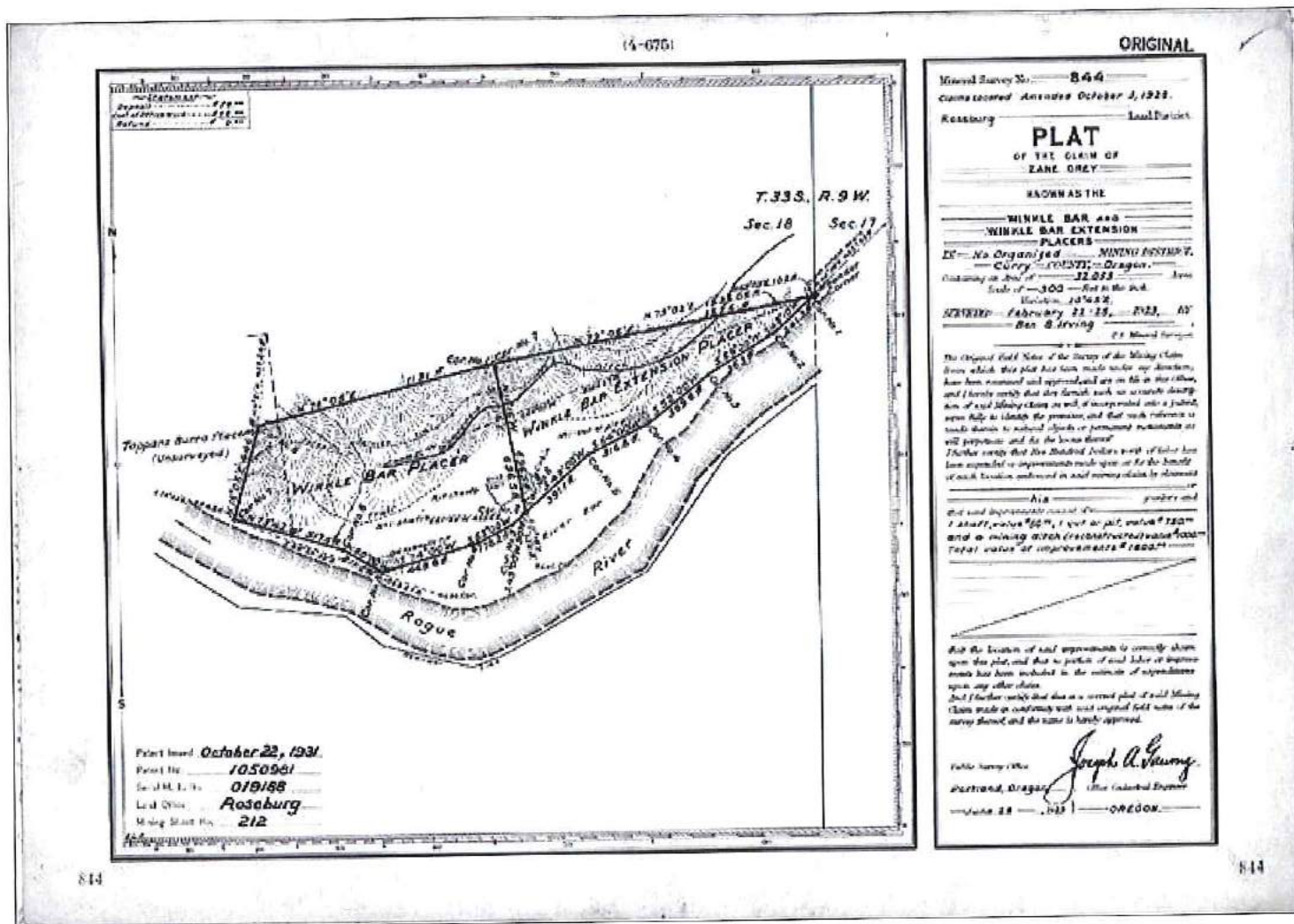
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Figure 5: Mineral Survey 844 (MS 844) for Winkle Bar.



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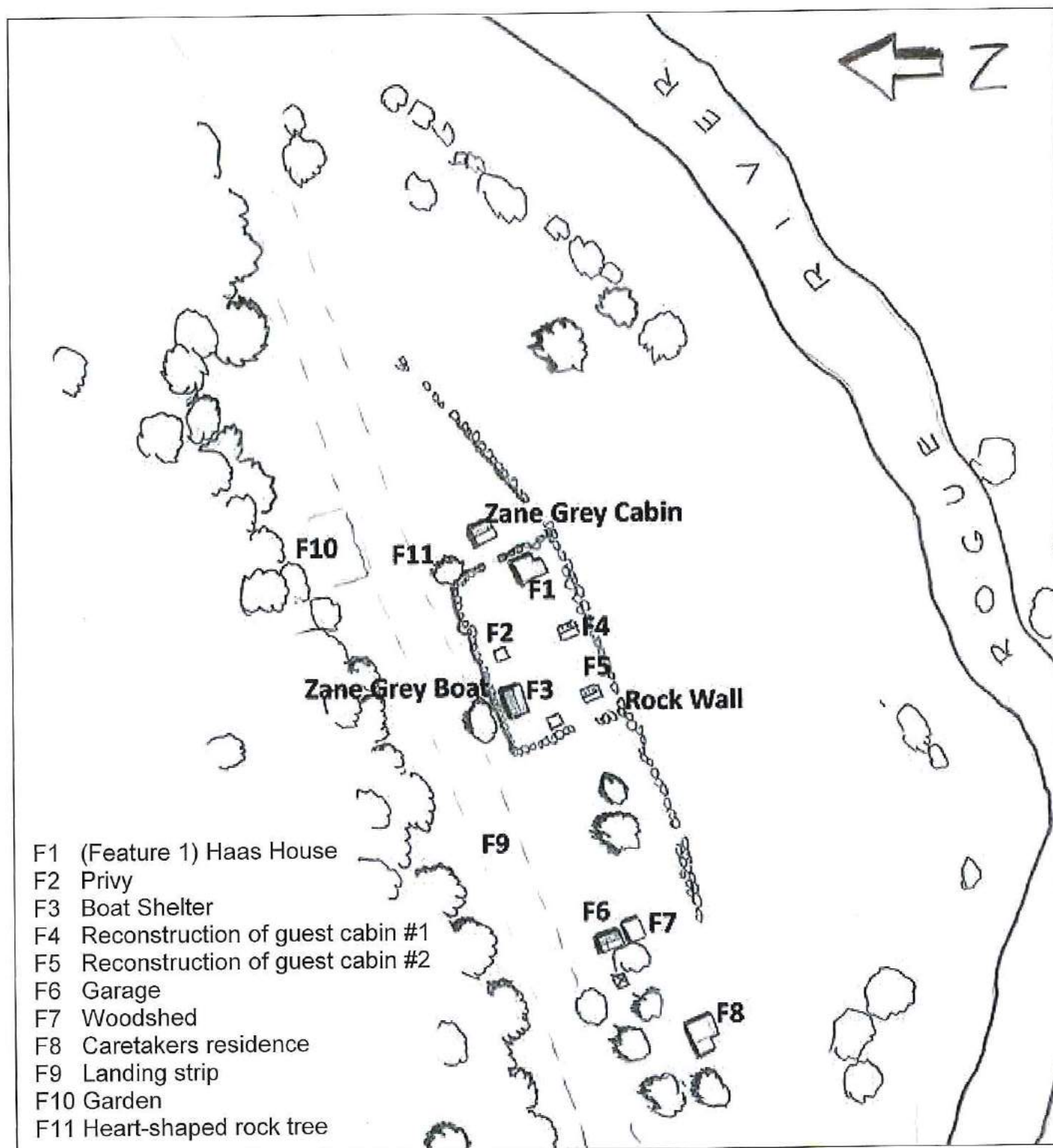
Name of Property
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Figure 6: Site map of Winkle Bar with cultural features and key.



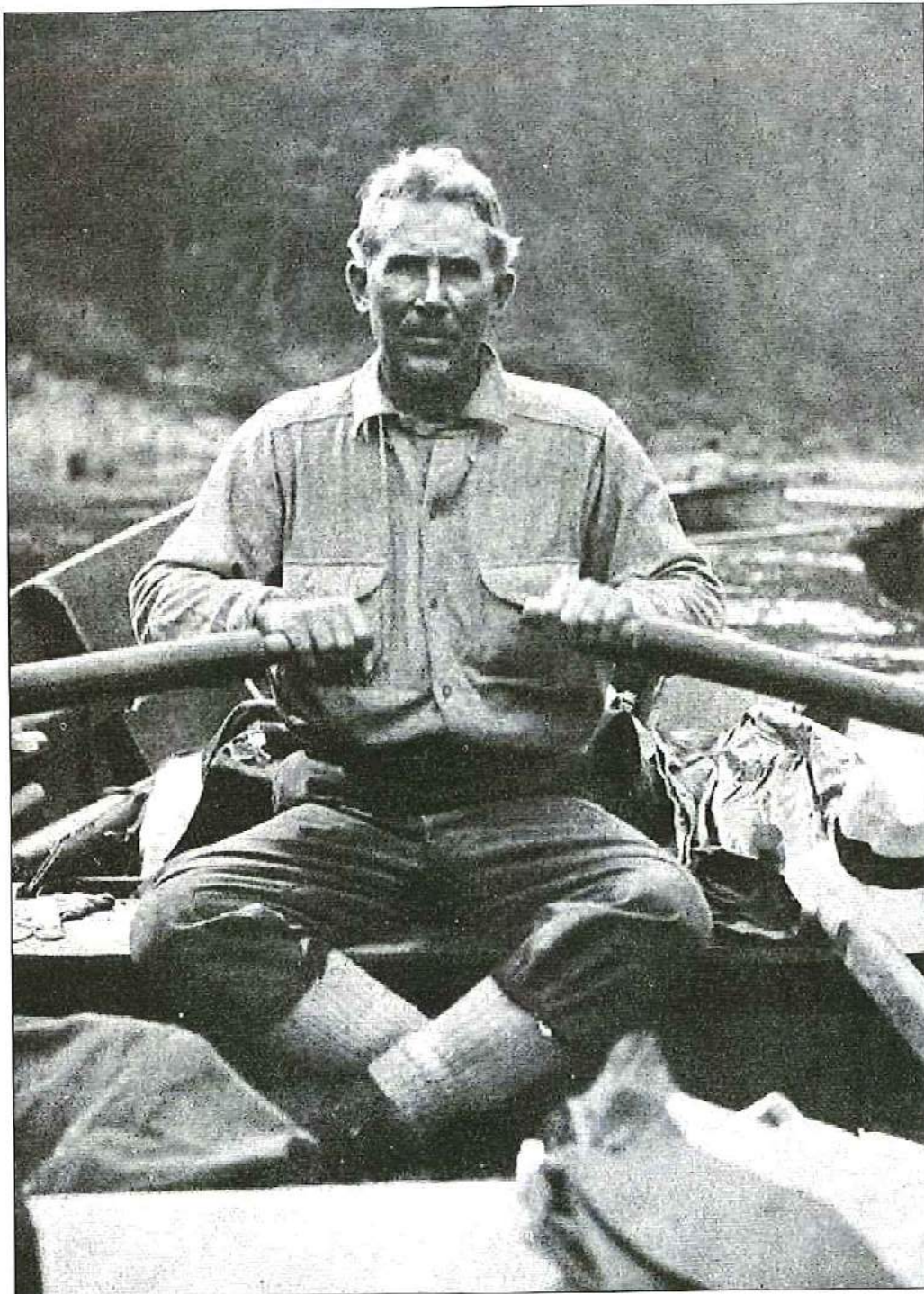
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Figure 7: Zane Grey rowing the Rogue River in 1925.



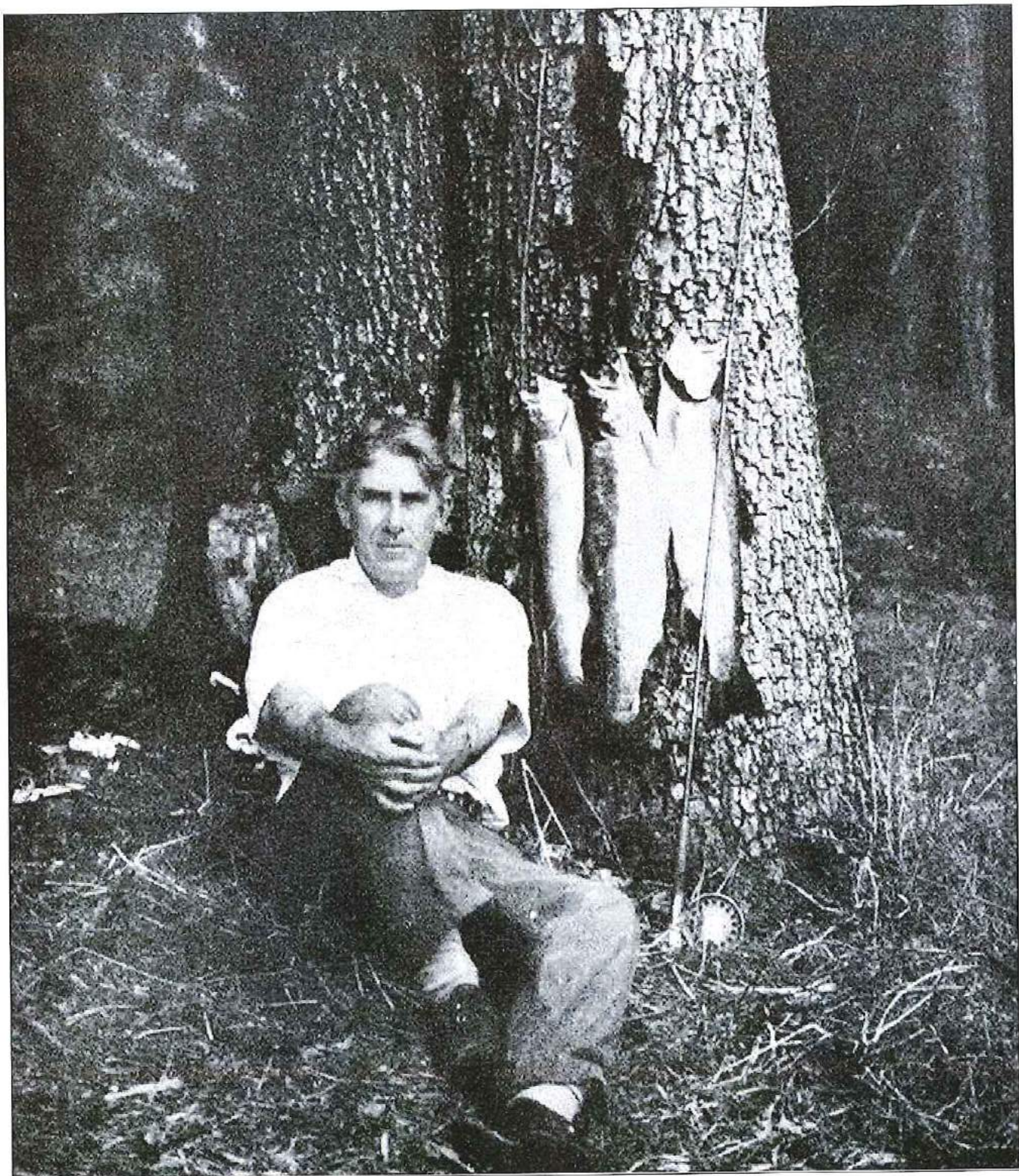
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Figure 8: Zane Grey with days catch, 1925.



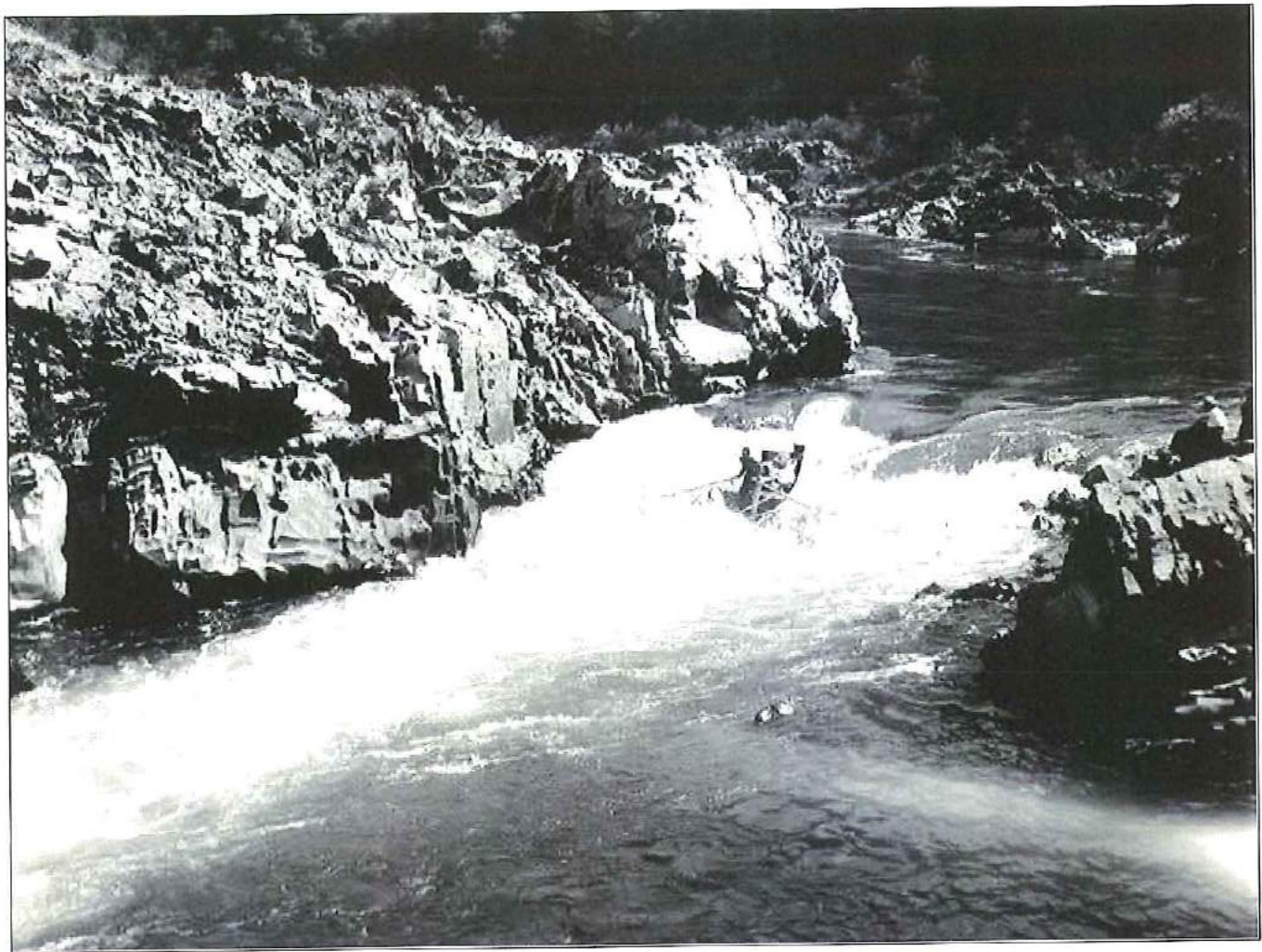
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Figure 9: Zane Grey shooting the rapids, 1925.



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Figure 10: Zane Grey nailing purlins on boat shelter at Winkle Bar in 1926.



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Figure 11: Completed boat Shelter in 1935.



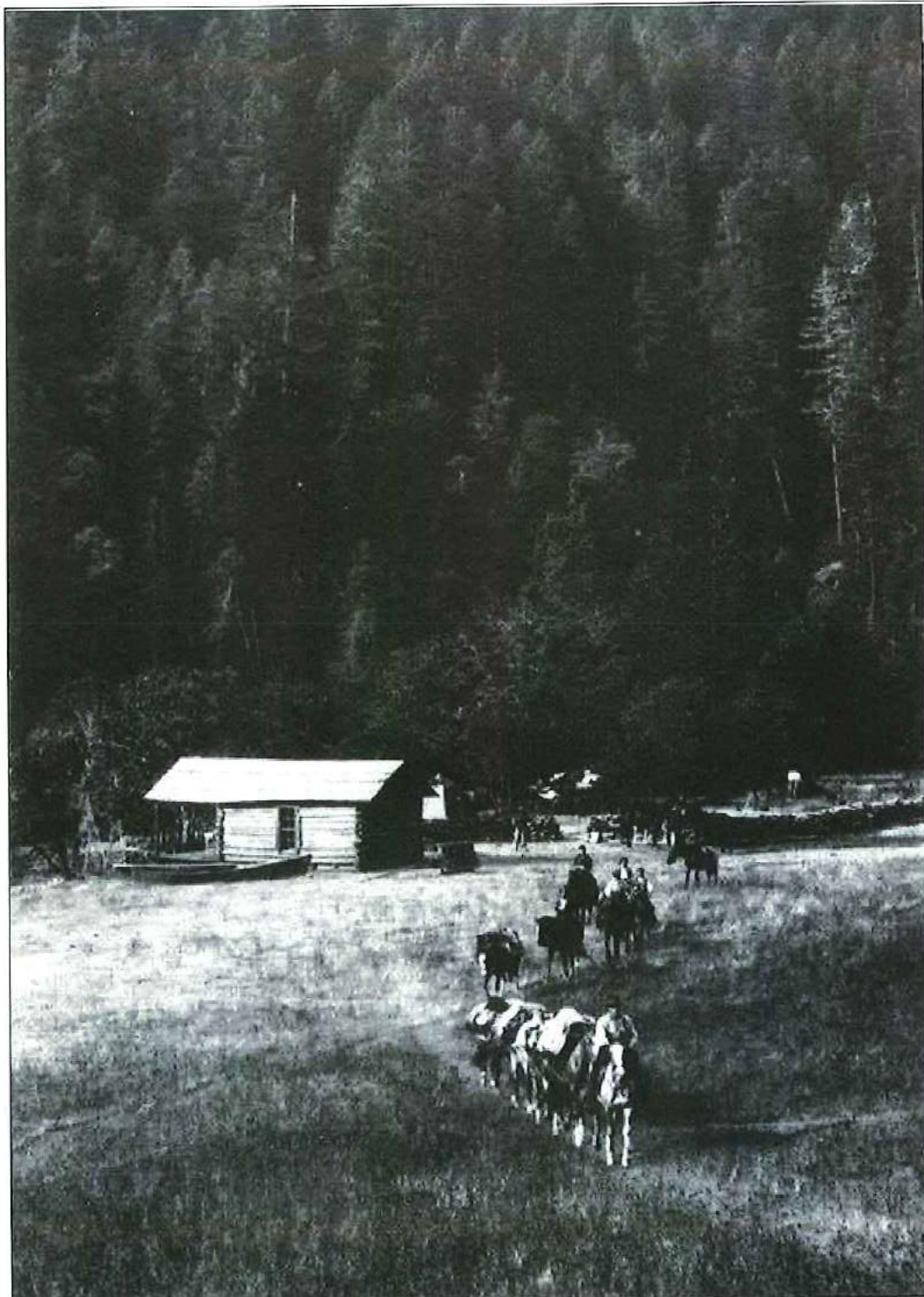
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Figure 12: Zane Grey with pack train leaving Winkle Bar.



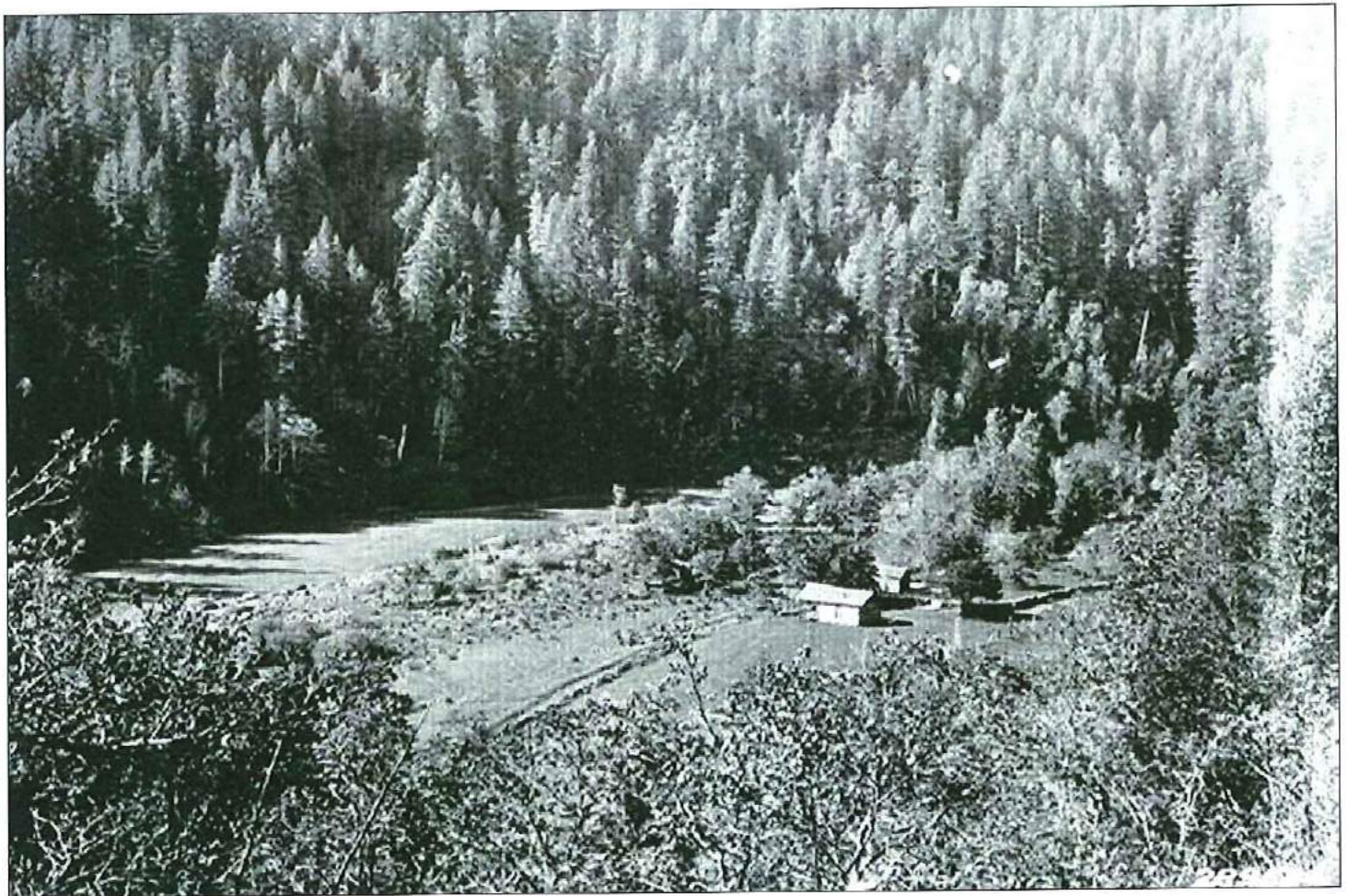
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Figure 13: USFS photograph of Winkle Bar with Zane Grey Cabin in 1935.



National Register Photos

Grey, Zane, Cabin

Galice Vcty, Josephine Co., OR



Photo 1 of 9: East elevation, camera facing west (2012)

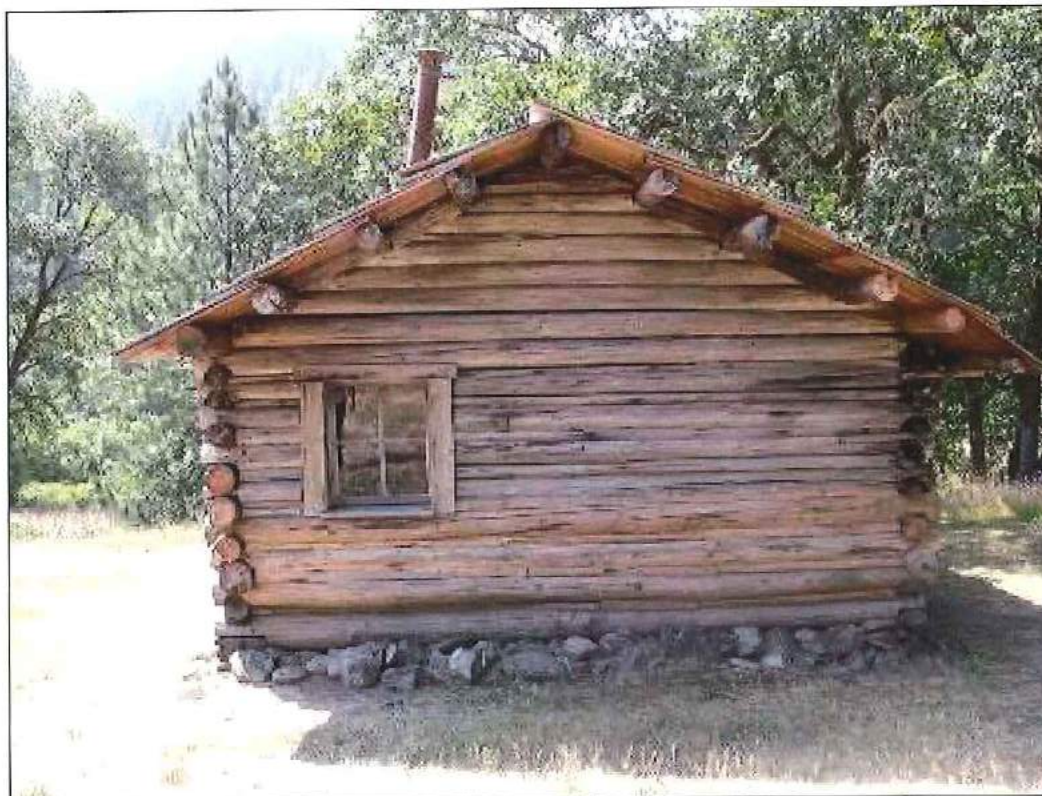


Photo 2 of 9: East elevation, camera facing west (2012)

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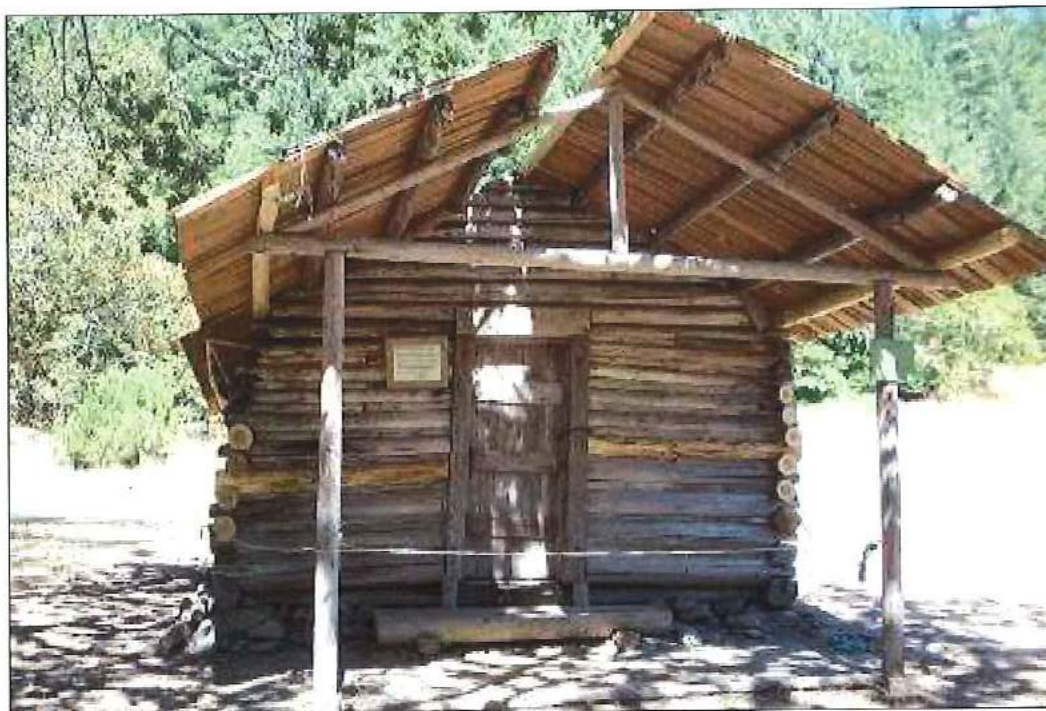


Photo 3 of 9: South elevation, camera facing north (2009)



Photo 4 of 9: West elevation, camera facing east (2009)

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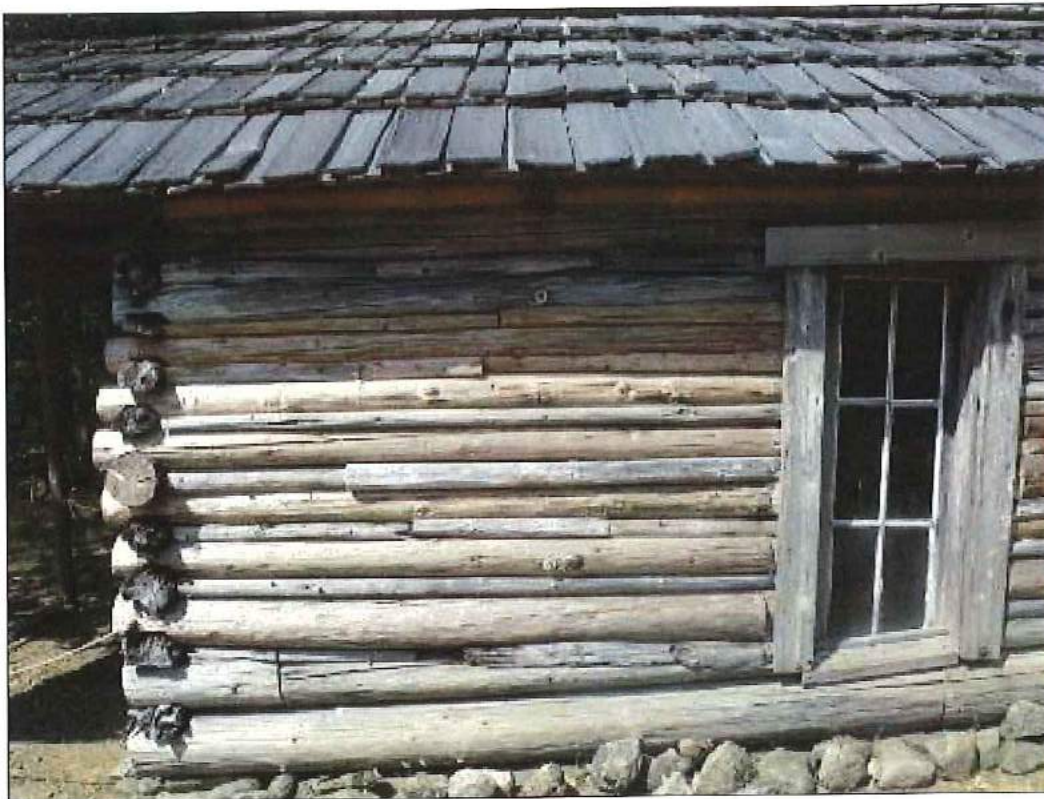


Photo 5 of 9: East façade (left) and north façade (right), camera facing southwest (2012)



Photo 6 of 9: Window and wall detail of east façade, camera facing southwest (2012)

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Photo 7 of 9: Zane Grey boat, camera facing southwest (2012)



Photo 8 of 9: Portion of dry-stack wall, camera facing south (2012)

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Photo 9 of 9: Dry-stack wall, camera facing west (2012).