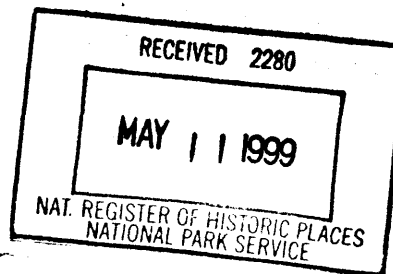


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



703

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 an 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 Rand Ranger Station

other names/site number Rand Visitor Center; Rand Ranger Station Ensemble

2. Location

street & number 14335 Galice Road  not for publication

city or town Merlin  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Josephine code 033 zip code 97532

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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 4/26/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Bureau of Land Management, Reservation Officer  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

[Signature] March 26, 1999  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 6/10/99  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of Property

Josephine Oregon  
County and State

**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	Noncontributing	
8	2	buildings
<hr/>		
		sites
<hr/>		
1	1	structures
<hr/>		
		objects
<hr/>		
9	3	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Government

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Oregon Rustic

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Wood

other Wood; Stone

**Narrative Description**

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

Please see attached Continuation Sheets

Name of Property

County and State

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Social History

Period of Significance

1933-1941

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

U.S. Forest Service/Civilian

Conservation Corps

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 #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Siskiyou National Forest

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 10 452160 4716140
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

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 Katherine C. Atwood

organization date November 24, 1998

street & number 365 Holly Street telephone (541) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

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

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

name U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Managment (Kate Winthrop)

street & number 3040 Biddle Road telephone (541) 770-2200

city or town Medford state Oregon 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. 470 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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 3 Page 1

Rand Ranger Station, Josephine County, Oregon

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**RAND RANGER STATION (1933-1941)**  
14335 Galice Road  
Merlin, Josephine County, Oregon

**COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:**

The Rand Ranger Station is located in the Rogue River Canyon near Galice, Oregon in the Klamath Mountains (or Siskiyou Mountains as they are commonly called). It contains twelve structures, nine of which were built during 1933-37 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for the Siskiyou National Forest. The site was occupied by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) during 1916-64 and represents an important federal government response to the Great Depression. The Rand Ranger Station is the only existing complex of its type in this heavily forested area and its location, site plan, buildings and landscape features clearly reflect the combined efforts of the USFS and CCC. It is now managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

**DESCRIPTION:**

The site is approximately nine acres and lies at the base of steeply rising slopes. The ranger station is accessible from Galice Road by a paved circular that curves in front of the office. Unpaved roads lead to an interior service court and other buildings. The ensemble consists of the ranger's residence, a garage, the protective assistant's residence, an office, the fire warehouse, a barn, a blacksmith shop, the gas and oil house, the new ranger's residence, a bunkhouse, a woodshed and a boat shed. The buildings are arranged in a linear configuration, accommodating the restrictions of the narrow bench on which it is situation. Stone walls constructed by the CCC brace the terraces and outline the central island at the site entry and stone steps define paths to the ranger's residence, the protective assistant's residence, and the office. There are large expanses of lawn bordered in many sections by pole fencing, with large, native trees creating a canopy that shelters the complex.

**Contributing Resources:**

1) The ranger's residence, built in 1933-34, is a one-and-one-half story dwelling, has a poured concrete foundation, wood shingled gable roof, shed roof dormers on the front and rear, two brick chimneys, open eaves, gabled entry porch, and tongue and groove channel siding. There are multi-light double hung wood windows throughout. Aluminum storm windows cover the intact original windows. The interior consists of a living room, dining room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bath. There is knotty

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 3 Page 2

Rand Ranger Station, Josephine County, Oregon

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pine interior paneling and an arched opening dividing the living and dining rooms. The plastered living room ceiling has stained, exposed wood box beams. Oak flooring is in the living and dining rooms, with fir flooring extending throughout the rest of the residence. The living room has a mortared brick fireplace with a rock slab hearth and wood mantel. The stairway is simply detailed with an open rail. Five-panel wood doors and simple window and door trim are used throughout. The few, minor changes that have occurred have not impacted the building's integrity.

- 2) The one-story protective assistant's residence, built in 1931, measures 28' x 16'. Additions completed post World War II on the north and south add another 16' to the building's length. The wood frame house has poured concrete foundation. The wood shingled steeply pitched gabled roof has open eaves. There is a shed roof entry cover and multi-light wood windows throughout.
- 3) The contributing 1933 garage was built to house the private automobiles of the ranger and the CCC camp superintendent. It is a two-bay wood frame building that rests on a concrete slab in the front and on wood posts on concrete blocks in the rear. It is covered with a horizontal narrow wood siding. Six-light fixed windows are on the north, east and south elevations. The sliding door steel frame remains, but doors have been removed.
- 4) The contributing fire warehouse, constructed in 1935 by CCC enrollees, is a rectangular one-and-one-half story wood frame building on a concrete slab and concrete piers. It has split wood shakes, open eaves with exposed rafters, and is sheathed with horizontal wood siding. There are six-light fixed windows in all elevations and a sliding door on the south end. There is one large room on the lower level with wood stairs leading to the second level. Originally used to store fire-fighting equipment, it is now used by the BLM to store boats and rafts.
- 5) The contributing barn was built in 1934 to house six pack mules and to store hay and grain. It rests on a concrete wall and pier foundation, is of wood frame construction, and has a wood-shingled gambrel roof with exposed eaves and rafters. There is a shed-roof enclosure that originally contained the stalls adjoining the main block on the east side. The barn is clad with wood siding. There are four-light windows throughout. Double doors to the hayloft have four panels. The original wood stairs to the loft have been changed. The BLM uses the first level for equipment storage and the upper level as a workshop.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 3 Page 3

Rand Ranger Station, Josephine County, Oregon

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6) The contributing office, constructed in 1933-34, is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building with wood post-and-concrete block foundation, a gabled roof with shakes, and exposed rafters. It has narrow wood siding, with vertical board-and-batten skirting concealing the foundation. There is a covered porch hood over the central entrance. A wood ramp leads to an entry door in the north end of the front (west) elevation. Wood windows are used throughout. Simply detailed window and door frames exist throughout. There are three rooms and a bath in the building.

7) The contributing blacksmith's shop was constructed in 1934. It is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building on a concrete and rock foundation. The gable roof is covered with shakes and has exposed rafters. It is sheathed with narrow horizontal siding with cornerboards. The entrance on the west elevation is through two sliding wood doors with crossbracing. Multi-light windows are used throughout.

8) The contributing gas and oil house, constructed in 1934 by CCC enrollees to house fuel for the ranger's truck and other vehicles, measures approximately 12 x 12'. It is a one-story wood frame, rectangular structure with a concrete slab foundation and a gable roof with shakes and exposed rafters. Eight-inch wide cedar siding sheathes the exterior, with vertical board-and-batten covering the gable ends. A recessed area where the gasoline pump stood and a small interior office remains. There are four-light windows in the building.

9) The contributing woodshed was built in 1936 to hold firewood for the residences. It has an earthen floor, a timber and peeled log frame and an open-ended gable roof with shakes.

**Non-Contributing Resources:**

10) The 1958 "new" ranger's residence is a one-story wood frame L-shaped building with a poured concrete foundation, a full basement, one-over-one double hung wood windows, a shake-clad roof, and enclosed eaves. The exterior is clad in board-and-batten wood siding. A covered carport adjoins the dwelling on the west elevation. While non-contributing the building is built with the same kinds of detailing as the historic structures and it does not detract from the site.

11) The bunkhouse, built in 1958 for USFS seasonal crews, has a shallow pitched gable roof with wood shingles, a large covered porch, exterior walls sheathed in vertical-grain one by eight wood siding,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 3 Page 4

Rand Ranger Station, Josephine County, Oregon

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and horizontal sliding windows. A non-contributing building, it is compatible in detailing and does not detract from the historic integrity of the site.

12) The boat shed, built recently to house older river craft for public display, is approximately 12' x 20'. It is an open, wood frame shed of pole construction and has a pitch, shake-clad roof. It does not significantly impact the visual qualities of the site although it is considered non-contributing.

## **HISTORY:**

The Rand Ranger Station was officially established in 1916 as an administration headquarters for the Galice Ranger District of the Siskiyou National Forest. The station played an important role in fire suppression, trail and telephone line construction, homestead entry management and timber sales. The Rand Ranger District was one of six established by the USFS by 1909. Jesse P. DeWitt, the first range assigned to the Galice District, moved into a tent in 1909. Three years later, still occupying a tent, he wrote to the district forester in Portland, and suggested that the Alameda Consolidated Mines Company be requested to relinquish their claim to the area desired for the station so the USFS could perform efficiently. However, it wasn't until 1917 that construction began on the first frame buildings, including a dwelling, barn, and office. The buildings were probably designed to serve immediate needs. Influences to create a permanent station also included the increase in auto travel and more tourists in the area beginning in the 1920s. Additionally, the mining claim on which the station was located lapsed in 1932 and the Siskiyou National Forest Service was able to pursue permanent legal occupancy of the site.

At the time of the Great Depression, difficult times to the Rogue River Canyon. Residents mined, cut wood and grew their own food. In 1933 the area received an economic and physical boost when the CCC opened a camp on the terrace just south of the Rand Ranger Station. A New Deal program, the CCC operated across the country during 1933-42, with the USFS managing most of the projects. The contributions of the CCC and other Depression-era programs in the Pacific Northwest were significant. In 1933 and 1934 CCC enrollees remodeled the ranger's residence. In May 1934, Albert T. Anderson, commanding officer in the CCC Ninth District, was assigned to Rand, and is credited with accomplishing many improvements to the ranger station. The station developed according to procedures outlined by the USFS with a goal toward a plan that would result "in a properly balanced arrangement of buildings and grounds, ... in harmony with surroundings and conformation with existing physiographic conditions"



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 3 Page 5

Rand Ranger Station, Josephine County, Oregon

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(Throop, 29). The site was also to allow observation of personnel performance, and for efficient operation by separating the public, semi-public, and service portions of the compound. The office was to have public parking, the utility buildings were to be located for maximum accessibility, and the residence, were to be most privately located. Landscape plans were minimal but did consider indigenous vegetation. The buildings reflect the Rustic Style and incorporate predominately native building materials.

The Rand Camp of the CCC opened on a large flat south of the ranger station and during 1933-41 they constructed roads, bridges, and buildings in the Canyon in addition to improving the Rand Ranger Station facility. This site is associated with the CCC, an important organization set up as a federal response to the Depression, who had a significant impact on this area of Oregon. The period of significance is 1933-1941 when the camp disbanded as war threatened, ending the first era of USFS administration in the Rogue Canyon.

Most mining ceased in 1942 and young men left the vicinity. In 1946 the USFS assumed management of timber operations in Coos, eastern Curry and western Joseph Counties. New roads eased the area's isolation and tourism increased with anglers, hikers and boaters flocking to the river canyon. The USFS continued to oversee activities in the Rogue Canyon from the Rand Ranger Station and with growing responsibilities and additional staff, they built the new residence in 1958, as well as a bunkhouse for seasonal employees. In 1963 the Siskiyou National Forest moved the Galice Ranger District headquarters to Grants Pass. The complex was unused for six years, except for temporary leases. The BLM acquired the Rand Ranger Station in 1970 after the passage of the Wild and Scenic River Act of 1968 and the listing of the Rogue River. The office became the BLM visitor center.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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### **Narrative Description**

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble in the Rogue River Canyon near Galice, Oregon contains twelve structures, of which nine were built by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees for the Siskiyou National Forest between 1933 and 1937. Located on a site occupied by the U.S. Forest Service from 1916 to 1964, the complex represents an important federal government response to the Great Depression. The sole example of its type in this rugged area, the Rand Ranger Station Ensemble's location, site plan, buildings and landscape features clearly reflect the combined efforts of the Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps to create a cohesive, functional and aesthetically pleasing compound. The Ensemble, now managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, site features, and workmanship to convey its original appearance and successfully relate the associations for which it is significant.

### ***Location***

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble is located in the Klamath Mountains (or Siskiyou Mountains as they are commonly known), of southwestern Oregon, in the Rogue River Canyon, approximately twenty-five miles northwest of Grants Pass, Oregon, and approximately three miles downstream from the community of Galice. The third largest river in Oregon, the Rogue has its headwaters in the Cascade Range and travels west through Jackson, Josephine and Curry Counties to the Pacific Ocean approximately 210 miles from its source. The Rogue enters Josephine County a few miles east of Grants Pass, courses through the city and agricultural lands before turning north into a canyon where the stream is marked by boulders, rapids and swift currents.

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble is situated in steep, mountainous country with elevations ranging from 600 feet at the river's edge to 4,000 feet on nearby peaks. Sharp ridges, deep ravines and occasional terraces along the river characterize the terrain. The canyon's north facing slopes are dominated by bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and Douglas fir,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

(*Pseudotsuga menziessi*), while the drier southern aspect supports more drought tolerant vegetation such as Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggi*) and canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*). The terraces and benches adjacent to the Rogue River are subject to severe periodic flooding.

The Rogue River Canyon was an isolated area and until well into the twentieth century, few trails or roads penetrated the region. Stephen Dow Beckham described the region as “one of limited population [that] has remained so since the earliest years of white settlement... The area was very limited in comparison to other regions of western Oregon.”<sup>1</sup>

***Site***

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble, containing approximately nine acres, lies at the base of steeply rising slopes to the west and occupies the downstream end of a narrow, half-mile long terrace adjacent to the west bank of the Rogue River. Galice Road borders the site on its western boundary. The nominated property, at 14335 Galice Road, Merlin, Oregon, is located on portions of Lots 5 and 8 of Section 24 in Township 34 South, Range 8 West, W.M., in Josephine County, Oregon. The property occupies part of Tax Lot 400.

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble is accessible from Galice Road by a circular, asphalt-paved entry drive that curves in front of the Office. An unpaved road leaves the entry drive and leads to an interior service court. Branch roads lead to the two southernmost buildings in the complex. The ensemble’s ten buildings and two structures are situated on a series of three terraces that accommodate the site’s sloping topography between Galice Road and the Rogue River.

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen Dow Beckham, “Cultural Resource Overview of the Siskiyou National Forest,” Grants Pass, Oregon: Siskiyou National Forest, 1978, 5.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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The Ensemble, containing the Ranger's Residence, Garage, Protective Assistant's Residence, Office, Fire Warehouse, Barn, Blacksmith's Shop, Gas and Oil House, New Ranger's Residence, Bunkhouse, Woodshed and Boat Shed, is arranged from north to south in a linear configuration, accommodating the restrictions of the narrow bench on which it is situated. The Ranger's Residence and Garage are located on the upper terrace near the northerly site boundary, set apart slightly from the service court. The Protective Assistant's Residence lies just south of the Ranger's Residence on the upper terrace. Both dwellings were originally sited for accessibility to the main road and for privacy from the station's working area. They retain that relationship to the road and the service court, although the Galice Road has been raised and widened over the years. The Office stands at the Station entrance on the site's westerly border near the Galice Road.

The service court, with its long axis running north and south, lies on a graded area at the center of the property. The Gas and Oil House is situated on the western perimeter of the service court and the Fire Warehouse, Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and the Woodshed are situated along the court's eastern edge. The Boat Shed stands north of the Office. South of the service court lie the New Ranger's Residence and the Bunkhouse. Masonry walls constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps brace the terraces and outline the central island at the site entry. Stone steps define paths to the Ranger's Residence, the Protective Assistant's Residence and the Office.<sup>2</sup>

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble is flanked by expanses of lawn on the upper and lower terraces, and is bordered in many sections by pole fencing. Large, native trees provide a sheltering canopy for the complex.

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<sup>2</sup> Dave Reed, Bureau of Land Management Forest Resource Advisor provided considerable information regarding the configuration and history of the Rand Ranger Station Ensemble during a field visit on October 6, 1998.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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***General Description and Alterations***

**1. Ranger's Residence**

The Ranger's Residence (#1001)<sup>3</sup> was built in 1933-1934. Situated at the north end of the compound and oriented in a westerly direction, the irregular shaped, one and one-half story dwelling measures 24 by 36 feet in size.

The wood frame residence has a poured concrete foundation, basement, and a wood-shingled, gable roof of medium pitch. Large, centrally placed shed roof dormers project from the front and rear roof slopes. The dwelling has two brick interior chimneys – one centrally located at the ridgeline, and one situated on the rear roof slope. Open eaves reveal exposed rafters. A centrally located, gabled entry porch with an arched opening and tapering wood columns projects from the front elevation. The rear entrance is recessed within a covered porch on the east elevation. Horizontal, wood tongue-and-groove channel siding sheathes exterior walls.

Typical windows are double hung with multi-lights and mullions. Six-over-six light windows flank the front entryway on the front elevation and the dormers contain four-light casement windows on the front and rear elevations. Windows on the north, south and east elevations vary, with eight-over eight, six-over six and four-over-four light double hung windows. The east elevation wall overlooking the Rogue River contains a large twenty-light window with double hung, multi-light, sidelights and a transom. The front entry has a fifteen-light door. Window and door trim is simple, with the top window trim extending slightly over vertical members, and by eave brackets at the dormer corners.

The six-room residence contains living and dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath. The living and dining rooms have lightly stained, knotty pine interior

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<sup>3</sup> These U.S. Forest Service numbers designate structure types.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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wall paneling with an arched opening dividing these two interior spaces. The plastered living room ceiling has stained, exposed wood box beams. Other interior walls on the first floor are plaster and plywood. Living and dining room floors are made of oak. Fir flooring extends throughout the rest of the residence. The living room has a mortared brick fireplace with a rock slab hearth and a three-inch wood mantel cornice. The wood stairway, with simple, open rail and a newel post, leads to the second floor landing. Interior wall partitions on the upper floor are of painted plywood. Five-panel wood doors and plain window and door trim are used throughout the structure. The living room retains original metal and glass light fixtures above the mantel and a hand-wrought iron fire poker.

The Ranger's Residence is in good condition and has experienced little alteration. The chimney on the easterly slope of the roof was added after 1945. Aluminum storm windows cover the intact original windows. A window opening on the south gable end has been covered with siding. Well constructed, with attention to detail in the doors, windows, fireplace and interior finishes, the building retains its integrity and craftsmanship. The former Ranger's Residence currently houses Bureau of Land Management administrative offices for the River Program.

2. Protective Assistant's Residence

The Protective Assistant's Residence (#1002) lies south of the Ranger's Residence on the westerly edge of the interior road and is oriented in a westerly direction. The irregular shaped, one-story dwelling contains an original unit built in 1931 that measures twenty-eight feet in length and sixteen in width. Additions have been appended that extend the building ten feet on the south elevation and six feet on the north elevation. The wood frame residence has a poured concrete wall foundation and three basement compartments. The wood-shingled, steeply pitched gabled roof has open eaves. The front entry is recessed and a shed-roof overhang covers the rear entry. The north and east elevation walls contain six-over-six light windows. The west elevation has six-over-six and four-over-four light double hung windows. Exterior siding combines wood channel siding on the north and south elevations and narrow, "double-drop," lapped, wood siding on the west and east elevations.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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Interior walls and ceilings of the four-room Protective Assistant's Residence are painted plywood over one-by-six inch planks. Plank and fir flooring covered with linoleum extend throughout the house. Plain wood trim surrounds window and door openings.

The Protective Assistant's Residence is in good condition. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees extensively remodeled the central portion of the building soon after their arrival at Rand. After World War II, Forest Service personnel constructed additions on both the south and north elevations of the original structure. In more recent years the interior has been remodeled and no longer retains historic features. Currently this dwelling serves as the residence of the Bureau of Land Management river crew foreman.

3. Garage

The Rand Ranger Station Garage, (#2304), was built in 1933 to house the private automobiles belonging to the ranger and to the CCC camp superintendent. The two-bay garage is a one-story, rectangular, wood frame building that measures 20 feet by 24 feet in size. The front portion of the building rests on a concrete slab and wood posts on concrete blocks support the rear of the structure. The Garage has a gabled shingle-clad roof with open eave soffits. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal, narrow wood siding. Six-light fixed windows are on the north, east and south elevations. One large opening on the west elevation provides vehicle access. The steel frame for original sliding doors is still mounted but the doors have been removed. Plain window trim and cornerboards surround openings. The building's floor is constructed of wood planks.

4. Fire Warehouse

The Rand Ranger Station Fire Warehouse (#2200), was constructed in 1935 by CCC enrollees. It is located east of the service road and oriented in a north-south direction. This rectangular, one-and one-half story, wood-frame building

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

measures approximately 24 by 40 feet. The building rests partially on a concrete slab and on concrete piers. The moderately pitched roof, covered with split wood shakes, has open eaves with exposed rafters. The building is sheathed with narrow, horizontal wood siding. Six-light, fixed windows are set in all elevations. A sliding door on the south elevation is constructed of vertical, narrow lap siding with cross braces.

The lower level interior of the Fire Warehouse contains one large room with wood plank floor with a raised wood platform around the building perimeter. Wall construction is exposed throughout the structure. A wood stair leads to the building's second level.

Originally used to store fire-fighting equipment and other materials, the Fire Warehouse is now used by the Bureau of Land Management to store boats and rafts. The building is in good condition. A sliding door mounted on an exterior track has been removed from the west elevation and the opening enclosed with narrow lapped siding. Two multi-light windows have been introduced into this portion of the west elevation wall.

### 5. Barn

The Barn, (#2204), built in 1934, is sited on the eastern perimeter of the service court. Constructed to house six pack mules and to store hay and grain, the square building measures 34 feet by 36 feet with a hayloft that measures 18 feet by 36 feet. Resting on a concrete wall and pier foundation, the wood frame Barn has a wood-shingled gambrel roof with exposed eaves and rafters. A shed-roofed enclosure that originally contained the stalls adjoins the main block of the building on the east elevation. The Barn is clad with horizontal, narrow lapped siding. Typical windows have four-lights. Double doors to the hayloft have four panels with the upper segments displaying vertical narrow siding and the lower panels containing diagonal narrow wood siding. The interior of the Barn has unfinished wall surfaces and wood flooring. The building is in good condition. Alterations include an opening cut into the wall that eclipses the original entry door on the west elevation. A wood stairway has replaced the original wood stairs



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

to the loft. The Bureau of Land Management uses the first level of the Barn for equipment storage and the upper level as a workshop.

6. Office

The Rand Ranger Station Office (#2001), constructed in 1933-1934, is sited near the Galice Road and oriented in a westerly direction. The building measures approximately 32 feet by 16 feet in size. The one-story, rectangular, wood frame building, constructed on sloping ground, has a wood post-and-concrete block foundation and a split-shake covered gable roof with exposed rafters. The dwelling is sheathed in narrow, wood, horizontal siding. Vertical board and batten skirting conceals the foundation. A covered porch hood supported by two, four-inch square brackets extends over the central entrance on the west elevation. A wood ramp with a wood railing leads to an entry door at the northerly end of the front elevation. The north elevation contains a six-light fixed window. One-over-one double hung windows have been introduced on the west and north elevations. Stone steps lead from the public parking area to the interior of the service court on the northerly end of the building.

The interior includes three rooms and a bath. Wall board covers interior wall surfaces and tile covers fir floors. Plain trim surrounds window and door openings.

The Rand Ranger Station Office, originally twenty feet in length, has been extended twelve feet on the south elevation. Diagrams of the building indicate that the Siskiyou National Forest constructed the addition in the 1950s. Retaining the same roof pitch and siding as that of the original portion of the building, the addition is not easily discernible to the viewer. One-over-one metal replacement windows have been installed.

7. Blacksmith's Shop

Constructed in 1934, the Blacksmith's Shop (#2208), is also referred to as the carpenter shop or simply the shop. This one story, rectangular, wood frame

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

building is sited south of the Barn on the eastern edge of the service court and measures 16 feet by 24 feet in size. The building is set upon a concrete and rock foundation and has a poured concrete floor. The wood, split-shake covered, gable roof has exposed rafters. The exterior walls are sheathed in narrow, lapped horizontal siding with cornerboards. Two sliding wood doors with crossbracing provide access on the western elevation of the structure.

The Blacksmith Shop interior has a concrete floor, unfinished walls, and wood shelving. Nine-light fixed windows are paired on the north and east elevations. Plain trim surrounds windows and the door opening. The building is in good condition and has received little alteration. The building has recently been used to house the Bureau of Land Management site manager's government vehicle.

8. Gas and Oil House

The Gas and Oil House (#2505), was constructed in 1934 by CCC enrollees to house fuel for the ranger's truck and other vehicles. Measuring approximately twelve by twelve feet in size, the one-story, wood-frame, rectangular structure has a concrete slab foundation and a shake-clad gable roof with exposed rafters. Eight-inch wide cedar lapped siding sheaths the exterior walls. Vertical board and batten siding covers the gable ends. The structure has a recessed area where the gasoline pump stood and a small interior office. The paneled wood entry door contains a six-light window. The east and south elevations contain four-light windows. The building is in good condition. The original gasoline pump was replaced many years ago by another pump, a product of the Wayne Pump Company of Salisbury Maryland. This gasoline pump remained in use until 1992, when the Bureau of Land Management replaced it with a gas tank in a secured containment area adjacent to this building.

9. Woodshed

The Rand Ranger Station Woodshed, (#2300), was built in 1936 to hold firewood for the Ranger's Residence and the Protective Assistant's Residence. The one-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

story, rectangular, wood frame structure measures 15 feet by 29 feet. The Woodshed has an earthen floor, a timber and peeled log frame and an open-ended, gabled roof covered with hand-hewn shakes.

The Woodshed is in fair condition. In 1979 the Youth Conservation Corp accomplished substantial repair work on the structure, replacing rotten timber and re-covering the roof.

10. New Ranger's Residence

Constructed in 1958, the New Ranger's Residence (#1024), replaced the older Ranger's Residence as housing for the ranger and his family. The one-story, wood frame, New Ranger's Residence is L shaped and measures approximately 26 feet by 40 feet. It has a poured concrete foundation with a full basement and a pitched, shake-clad roof with enclosed eaves. One-over-one, double hung windows are typical throughout the dwelling. The exterior is clad in board and batten wood siding. A covered, attached carport adjoins the dwelling on the west elevation.

The interior of the New Ranger's Residence contains an entry hall, living room kitchen, breakfast area, hallway, three bedrooms and bathroom. Walls and ceilings are sheathed in wallboard. Maple flooring extends throughout the house. A mortared brick fireplace in the living room has a brick hearth with a quarry tile surface. This building is in good condition and has experienced little alteration. In 1972 the Bureau of Land Management moved the Rand facilities manager into the dwelling.

11. Bunkhouse

The Bunkhouse (#1308), also known as the Crewhouse, was built in 1958 to house U.S. Forest Service seasonal crews. The rectangular, wood frame building measures approximately 28 feet by 62 feet. The Bunkhouse has a concrete wall and pier foundation, a shallowly pitched gable roof covered with a wood shingled roof, and a large covered porch on the north elevation. Exterior walls are sheathed in vertical-grain one by eight wood siding. Horizontal sliding windows are typical

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

throughout the building. The interior walls and ceilings are constructed of wallboard and wood floors are covered with tile. The Bunkhouse is in good condition and has received little alteration.

12. Boat Shed

The Boat Shed, located approximately ten feet north of the office on the upper terrace, was constructed in recent years to shelter an older river craft for public display. The Shed measures approximately twelve feet by twenty feet in size and stands on a concrete slab. The open, wood frame shed is of pole construction and has a pitched, shake-clad roof.

The original water system bringing water from Hooks Gulch is still in use, although piping has been repaired. A steel tank has replaced an older redwood tank, and although parts in the system have been upgraded, it remains in use after sixty-five years.

Landscape

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble landscape is dominated by large native trees including mature Oregon white oak, California black oak, Oregon madrone and bigleaf maple. Redwoods and spruce have been introduced on the property. The tree cover is extensive and screens the site from the Rogue River on the eastern boundary and from Galice Road on the western border. Lawn covers the upper terrace and surrounds the Ranger's Residence, the Protective Assistant's Residence and the Office. Well-cared for lawns also extend over the lower terrace east of the service court and in the southern reaches of the site containing the Bunkhouse and the New Ranger's Residence. A two-pole, horizontal rail fence borders the complex along the entry drive and on the perimeters.

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble terraces are braced by masonry retaining walls constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. One extensive rock retaining wall, five feet in height, extends approximately 175 feet along the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

westerly perimeter of the service court from the main entry road to the Protective Assistant's Residence. Another six-foot high wall retaining wall extends approximately sixty feet between the Blacksmith Shop and the Barn.<sup>4</sup> A wall constructed of river rock supports the bank on the easterly perimeter of the service court just south of the Barn. Additional masonry landscape features include a wall ranging from one to three feet in height that encloses the semi-circular island at the front of the Office and a low wall that extends between the Ranger's Residence and the Protective Assistant's Residence. Straight steps of stone lead to the terrace at the rear of the Office and stepping stones along the south side of the Ranger's Residence form a path from the interior access road to the front entry of the dwelling.

***Alterations/Integrity***

Overall, significant changes to the Rand Ranger Station Ensemble have been few. The two buildings erected in 1958 after the initial period of construction are sited outside the original compound. One of these, the New Ranger's Residence, is situated in an area described on a 1935 Rand Ranger Station site plan as the location for a future residence. These unobtrusive buildings, while not repeating the design of the original structures, are designed simply with a scale and exterior wall materials that blend with the older buildings in the compound.

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble buildings have received few significant alterations. The Garage doors have been removed. A twelve-foot addition appended to the Office's south elevation is sided with matching materials and is not readily discernible. Modest additions made to each end of the Protective Assistant's Residence retain the original section's roof pitch and employ compatible siding. An opening has been cut in the west elevation wall of the Barn, and original sliding doors have been removed from the west elevation wall of the Fire Warehouse.

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<sup>4</sup> During the 1964 flooding of the Rogue River, this bank held as waters rushed against it.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

Other changes to the site include the placement of the open, wood frame boat shed northeast of the Office on the upper terrace. The shed is used to display an early river craft for public viewing. At an unknown date in the past, a small building identified on the 1935 Rand Ranger Station site plan as the Light Plant, was removed. North of the Fire Warehouse, concrete pads indicate the existence of an open generator shed. The structure, not part of the original complex, was removed many years ago.<sup>5</sup> The flag pole near the Office has been relocated closer to building.

Native species of trees and shrubbery have been encouraged. Many of the trees indicated on the 1935 Ranger Station site plan remain in place, while others have been cut following disease or wind damage.

Following damage caused by the flooding of the Rogue River in 1964 and years of invasion by blackberry vines, workers repaired the masonry wall at the rear of the Barn. Bureau of Land Management employees rebuilt the collapsed bank and reset the original rocks in mortar.<sup>6</sup> Mortar was also introduced between the river rocks on the rock wall south of the Barn.

**Summary**

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble represents a well-executed example of U.S. Forest Service planning and Civilian Conservation Corps construction. The buildings retain their original spatial relationships and reflect their historical functions. Virtually all elements of the Rand Ranger Station, site location, setting, design, construction materials and landscape features, remain intact. The property exhibits a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship and overall feeling. The Rand Ranger Station continues to reflect the Depression era origins of its site plan, architecture and the landscape design and accurately conveys the historic associations for which it is significant.

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<sup>5</sup> Jerry Walker, Bureau of Land Management Site Manager, Telephone Communication, October 19, 1998.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

---

**Significance**

Officially established in 1916, the Rand Ranger Station has long served the rugged Rogue country of southern Oregon. As administration headquarters for the Galice Ranger District of the Siskiyou National Forest, the station played a critical early role in fire suppression, trail and telephone line construction, homestead entry management and timber sales. In September 1933, Rand Camp No. 1650 of the Civilian Conservation Corps opened on a large flat south of the ranger station. Between 1933 and 1941 Corps enrollees constructed roads, bridges and buildings in the Canyon and substantially improved the Rand Ranger Station facility. For its associations with the Civilian Conservation Corps, an important federal response to the Depression, and an organization that helped shape this isolated area, the Rand Ranger Station Ensemble meets Criteria A of the National Register of Historic Places, in the area of Government. The Ensemble's historic period of significance extends from 1933 when the Civilian Conservation Corps arrived at Rand, to 1941 when the Camp disbanded as war threatened. With the beginning of World War II, the first era of Forest Service administration in the Rogue Canyon ended.

**Context**

***1850-1907: Mining in the Rogue River Canyon***

For nearly 8,000 years, Native Americans successfully sustained life in villages or at seasonal campsites in the Rogue River Canyon. The discovery of gold in 1848 brought Willamette Valley farmers-turned-miners south over the California-Oregon Trail into the area. By 1852 miners swarmed over bars along the Rogue River bringing chaos to the environment and devastating local Indian bands. Conflicts between cultures escalated in a series of bloody battles and in the spring of 1856, combatants fought the final engagements. The few Indians who had survived the war were removed to reservations in the northern part of the state.

With the Rogue Canyon fully opened to mining, prospectors made important gold discoveries in bench gravels along the river. Although the most accessible and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 2

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

rich deposits were largely worked out during the 1850s, placer mining continued with gradually diminishing activity into the 1860s.

Miners camped on rocky bars and on the high benches above the river. The first permanent settlement on the terrace that now holds the Rand Ranger Station Ensemble is credited to a miner named "Yank," (Nathaniel "Yank" McNair), who staked the Big Yank Placer on the broad flat that slopes down to the Rogue.<sup>7</sup> In August 1874, McNair discovered rich gold quartz veins about one mile downstream from his placer claim. Within days this important find, named the Big Yank Ledge, became the site of extensive competition.<sup>8</sup>

By the autumn of 1874, Yankville, a small logging and sawmill camp, emerged on McNair's placer claim, to supply lumber for the Big Yank Ledge operations just downstream. Although several wealthy promoters invested capital in the developing the Big Yank Ledge, the site's limited accessibility and inadequate mining technology soon resulted in a failed exploitation and the demise of the little camp of Yankville.<sup>9</sup>

About 1900, the Rand Mining Company purchased the Big Yank placer mining property that encompassed the former site of Yankville. In 1905, the company surveyed the terrace to lay out lots for a townsite they called Rand for the

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<sup>7</sup> Loren Cooper, "A History of the Siskiyou National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Siskiyou National Forest," 1939, 6. Cooper notes that a few fruit trees planted by McNair remained on the flat in the late 1930s.

<sup>8</sup> Volume A, Recorder Book for Mining District "Proceedings of a miners' meeting held at Galis Creek, November 28, 1874." Josephine County Courthouse; Josephine County Marriage Records, June 4, 1882. This record lists McNair's first name as Nathaniel.

<sup>9</sup> Edna May Hill, *Josephine County Historical Highlights*. Grants Pass, Oregon: Josephine County Library System, 1976, 23.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

Witwaterstrand, a gold-laden ridge in the Transvaal of South Africa.<sup>10</sup> In 1906, the Rand Mining Company joined the Almeda Mining Company, a group working at the Big Yank Ledge, (now known as the Almeda Mine), to form the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company. On April 13, 1907, the Rand Company transferred the townsite and adjoining property to the new corporation.<sup>11</sup>

The Almeda Consolidated Mines Company constructed several dwellings on the townsite to house company employees working at the Almeda Mine.<sup>12</sup> The Rand School, Almeda District # 53, was built at the southerly end of the terrace.<sup>13</sup>

***1907-1933: The Rand Ranger Station***

Early in the twentieth century U.S. Forest Service employees joined the miners and packers in the Rogue River Canyon. President Theodore Roosevelt created the Siskiyou National Forest in 1906 as part of a program to assign massive tracts of land to reserves. The administration of the Siskiyou National Forest began in November 1906 when acting Supervisor M.J. Anderson opened an office in Grants Pass. By the spring of 1909, the Forest had established six ranger districts,

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<sup>10</sup> Lewis McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names*, Portland, Oregon: Oregon Historical Society, 1992, 700; Camp Rand No.1650 Newsletter, n.d.

<sup>11</sup> Josephine County Deed Records, Vol. 25, p. 261; G.E. Mitchell, June 10, 1932, Siskiyou National Forest Archives. Janet Joyer, Siskiyou National Forest Archaeologist, made extensive materials available from the agency's archives.

<sup>12</sup> During its principal period of operation between 1905 and 1916, the Almeda Mine became one of the most extensively developed mines in southwestern Oregon, with large quantities of copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc extracted from nearly one and one half miles of underground workings.

<sup>13</sup> *The Oldtimer*, Vol. 32, No. 5, Josephine County Historical Society, 1998; Metskers Atlas Josephine County, 1932.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

including Port Orford, Agness, Page Creek, Chetco, Gasquet and Galice.<sup>14</sup> The Galice Ranger District assumed responsibility for protection of lands in the Rogue Canyon. A fire suppression program, timber sale management, and trail construction were soon underway.<sup>15</sup>

In 1909, Jesse P. DeWitt, the first ranger assigned to the Galice District moved into a tent on the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company Rand development. The Forest Service began negotiations with the mining company to secure land at the south end of the Rand townsite for a permanent ranger station.<sup>16</sup>

In 1912, almost three years later, Ranger DeWitt still occupied a tent. Siskiyou National Forest Supervisor, Nelson MacDuff, wrote to the District Forester in Portland:

I can emphasize ... that the conditions under which the district Ranger has to live at Galice at present are extremely unfavorable to his efficient performance of Forest Service work, both on account of personal discomfort and also on account of lack of storage facilities for tools and equipment. It is almost as bad for visiting officials for the reason that the hotel 2 miles from the Ranger's headquarters is very dirty and serves abominable meals.<sup>17</sup>

In a supplementary report MacDuff recommended that "the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company be requested to relinquish their claim to the area desired for

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<sup>14</sup> Cooper, 4.

<sup>15</sup> Beckham, 150; Cooper, 7;15.

<sup>16</sup> Siskiyou National Forest Property Maps, March 16, 1911, June 17, 1911. Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

<sup>17</sup> Nelson MacDuff, October 9, 1912, Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

ranger station purposes, stating that, "a ranger station which can be improved is urgently needed in the area," and that, "No other area suitable for a ranger station is available in this vicinity."<sup>18</sup>

In 1913 the Forest Service abandoned efforts to secure the parcel at the south area of the townsite and identified a triangular shaped, three-acre parcel at the narrower north end of the terrace. The agency posted the land as a ranger station, and Ranger DeWitt pleaded again for quarters:

This tract is extremely valuable and necessary to the Forest Service... The greater portion of the Forest Service business for the district is centered in or near this vicinity and, in order that it may be properly attended to, it is necessary that the district ranger have some better place to live than in a tent on claimed mineral ground, as is the case and has been the case for the past three years.<sup>19</sup>

For the next two years Forest Service officials debated how to obtain the property. Negotiations with the mining company were delicate. Acting District Forester C.J. Buck wrote to the Forester in Washington D.C.:

I decidedly feel that it would be much better for us to adopt a policy of obtaining such a notice of abandonment of a mining location and no mineral affidavits from persons familiar with the land, in obtaining ranger stations, than to start out on a fight at the beginning...<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Supplementary Report, Siskiyou Stations, Rand, October 17, 1912, Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

<sup>19</sup> Report on Proposed Administrative Site, October 6, 1913, Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

<sup>20</sup> C.J. Buck, August 15, 1913, Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

Discussions dragged on for two more years while the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company investigated obtaining a patent for their land.<sup>21</sup> Ranger DeWitt wrote Forest Supervisor MacDuff in January 1916:

...I can't see why we cannot make use of the regulation and build on the land. The area desired for the station has been marked out and a R.S. notice posted at each corner for the past two years and I have also had some grading done for a house foundation without any protest from the Almeda Con. Mines Co. and the place has begun to be known as the Rand R.S.<sup>22</sup>

As the months went by and Ranger DeWitt saw little progress, he wrote:

... The present ranger headquarters... do not provide any conveniences for the proper handling of the work and my family is forced to live in cramped and unsanitary quarters... If I had the necessary funds I would go ahead and construct quarters at my own expense... Real live action is needed more than anything else... I have lived here for the past eight years under adverse conditions... The land is simply lying there unused and there is no apparent reason why I should put up with temporary quarters indefinitely.<sup>23</sup>

In October 1916, after requiring the Forest Service to reduce the ranger station area to the least "possible amount sufficient to furnish a site for a house, barn,

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<sup>21</sup> Nelson MacDuff, October 27, 1913.

<sup>22</sup> Jesse P. DeWitt, January 24, 1916.

<sup>23</sup> Jesse P. DeWitt, June 20, 1916; Report, February 3, 1930.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

corral and small garden," the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company rented the agency the land for ten years at one dollar per year.<sup>24</sup>

In the fall of 1917, construction began on frame buildings for the Rand Ranger Station, including a dwelling, barn and office.<sup>25</sup> The structures were most likely simple ones designed to serve immediate needs. As Historian Gail Throop explains:

Prior to the Depression, the Forest Service building program was limited. Buildings were erected when and where they were needed, with little advance planning and minimal consideration for future needs or expansion of facilities.<sup>26</sup>

By 1920 increased auto travel brought an increasing number of tourists to the Rogue Canyon. Zane Grey, writer-adventurer who took advantage of the area's new accessibility, brought wide recognition to the river with the publication in 1924 of Rogue River Feud, and in 1928 with his personal account, Tales of Fresh Water Fishing.

In 1926, the Siskiyou National Forest's lease to the Rand Ranger Station property expired but no challenges to the agency's presence on the site ensued. Efforts by Forest Service administrators to locate representatives or heirs to the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company failed.

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<sup>24</sup> Nelson MacDuff, October 15, 1916; Lease, October 1916, Almeda Consolidated Mines Company to U.S. Forest Service, Siskiyou National Forest.

<sup>25</sup> Cooper, p. 16; George Morey, February 3, 1980; Telephone Communication, Mrs. L.J. Cooper, October 18, 1998. Although no photograph of this early station complex has been located, Mrs. L.J. Cooper, widow of Forest Service Ranger L.J. Cooper, recalls that the office stood close to the house, with the barn apart, to the east.

<sup>26</sup> Elizabeth Gail Throop, "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression: An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest," (M.A. Thesis, Portland State University, 1979) 28-29.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

In 1930 Loran J. Cooper came from Powers, Oregon to serve as ranger at Rand. His widow recalls that her husband made several repairs to the existing residence and used the small office building nearby to conduct forest service business.<sup>27</sup> In his history of the Siskiyou National Forest, Ranger Cooper noted a useful addition to the station in 1931, "Quarters for protective assistants were built at Rand as well as at four other ranger stations."<sup>28</sup> In 1932 the mining claim on which the station was located lapsed, allowing the Siskiyou National Forest Service to pursue permanent legal occupancy of the site.<sup>29</sup>

***1933-1941: Rand Ranger Station and the Civilian Conservation Corps***

The Depression of the 1930s brought difficult times to the Rogue River Canyon and the residents mined, cut wood and grew their own food to survive. In 1933 the area received an economic and physical boost when the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) opened a camp on the terrace just south of the Rand Ranger Station.

President Franklin Roosevelt developed the Civilian Conservation Corps as part of his New Deal program to combat national economic difficulties. Between 1933 and 1942 young men from urban areas joined the Corps to work on improvement and conservation projects throughout the nation. The U.S. Forest Service managed most of the projects and enrollees assisted forest managers with fire suppression, road construction communication development, administrative and recreation site construction.<sup>30</sup>

The effect of the Civilian Conservation Corps throughout the northwest was dramatic. As historian Throop explained:

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<sup>27</sup> Loran J. Cooper Jr; Mrs. L.J. Cooper, October 18, 1998.

<sup>28</sup> Cooper, 59.

<sup>29</sup> G.E. Mitchell, February 3, 1932; June 10, 1932.; Siskiyou National Forest Archives

<sup>30</sup> Throop, 10-13.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

The immediate benefits of the Civilian Conservation Corps and other Depression-era programs and work projects to the Pacific Northwest were employment for individual local residents, both young men and experienced craftsmen, financial relief for families through this opportunity for useful work, and economic stimulæ for communities through purchase of supplies and materials.<sup>31</sup>

In late September 1933, the first eighteen CCC enrollees, who had previously been camped at Mt. Reuben in the Rogue Canyon, set up Camp No. 1650 at Rand. They lived in tents while constructing the camp's barracks and supporting structures.

In late 1933 and early 1934 CCC enrollees remodeled the ranger's residence at Rand. In May 1934, Albert T. Anderson, commanding officer in the Civilian Conservation Corps Ninth District, was assigned to Rand. Local sources credited Anderson with accomplishing "a great many improvements to Camp Rand ... since his arrival."<sup>32</sup> Ranger Cooper wrote that [in 1934] "the station buildings at Rand Ranger Station all underwent further improvement during the fall..."<sup>33</sup>

The Rand Ranger Station developed according to procedures outlined by the Forest Service, with a goal toward a plan that would result "in a properly balanced arrangement of buildings and grounds, ... harmony with surroundings and conformation with existing physiographic conditions."<sup>34</sup> The site plan was to be efficient and practical. As Gail Throop noted, the design was to provide:

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid., 25.

<sup>32</sup> Grants Pass *Courier*, April 3, 1935.

<sup>33</sup> Cooper, 68.

<sup>34</sup> Throop, 29.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 10

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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... Complete control, surveillance and supervision by direct observation to insure full knowledge of personnel performance and efficient operation at all times as well as separation of public, semi-public, and service portions of the compound to avoid interference or interruption of operations...<sup>35</sup>

Site plans for Forest Service Administrative compounds stipulated that the office be prominently located with public parking adjacent to it. The service court, ideally placed in an area where expansion could occur, was to be formed according to topography, vegetation and road alignment. Gas and oil buildings, the fire warehouse, machine shop and blacksmith shop were to be located for maximum accessibility.<sup>36</sup> Barns, if planned for eight or less horses, could function as part of the main complex. The Ranger's residence was to be the most privately located, while the Protective Assistant's residence would usually be located near the office.<sup>37</sup> Landscape plans considered vegetation native to the station vicinity and tried to preserve existing growth if possible. Lawns of moderate size were encouraged.<sup>38</sup>

Most typically, the Forest Service structures erected during the Depression reflected the Rustic Style and incorporated "predominant native building materials."<sup>39</sup> The Forest selected Standard Building Plans appropriate for the site. Throop explains, "Although each building in a compound was planned for a specific function, a uniformity of style was achieved through similarity of

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<sup>35</sup> Ibid., 34-35.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., 36-38.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., 38-39.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 39-41.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 31.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 11

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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character and appearance.”<sup>40</sup> Typical regional administrative buildings employed a basic roof shape repeated throughout the compound, concrete foundations, nailed wood frames, regularity of exterior wall material (usually wood), and roof material, subtle decoration, covered entrances and use of multi-light windows.<sup>41</sup> Interior wall finishes of dwellings might employ paneling, plywood, or narrow interior shiplap.<sup>42</sup>

CCC enrollees developed the Rand Ranger Station in a linear configuration determined by the site’s location between canyon walls on the west and the Rogue River on the east. The plan retained placement of the Ranger’s Residence’s at the northern end of the site, added a Garage nearby, and called for remodeling the Protective Assistant’s Residence in its position south of the Ranger’s Residence. The plan sited the Office near the Galice-Almeda Road and placed the service compound on the widest part of the property east of the Office.

Camp Rand Civilian Conservation Corps workers carved out three terraces on the slope between the Galice-Almeda Road and the eastern edge of the flat. They constructed an entry drive from the main road into compound’s interior. Under Grants Pass contractor Gus Liem’s supervision, CCC crews built a fourteen by twenty-four feet addition to the north end of the Ranger’s Residence and completely remodeled the older part of the dwelling.<sup>43</sup> The enrollees soon built the two-car garage, improved the Protective Assistant’s Residence and began work on the Office.<sup>44</sup> All three structures had shingle-clad gable roofs and

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid., 36.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., 36; 45; 47.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 48;49.

<sup>43</sup> Cooper, 65; L.J. Cooper Jr.; Mrs. L.J. Cooper. The Ranger’s Residence is the only building in the complex clad exclusively with “rustic channel siding.” A list of building supplies held in Siskiyou National Forest Archives for the earlier residence indicates that the same type of siding was employed in that dwelling’s construction.

<sup>44</sup> Mrs. L.J. Cooper stated that the Garage and Office were built after the house remodeling was

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 12

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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“double-drop,” narrow lapped exterior siding, the material chosen to sheath the exteriors of other buildings including the fire warehouse, barn and shop.

Between 1934 and 1936, Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees constructed extensive masonry walls that braced the uppermost terrace at the western edge of the service compound, the bank south of the barn and the bank at the western edge of the lower terrace between the shop and the barn. Small stone retaining walls and stone walkways bordered the terrace surrounding the Ranger’s Residence and Protective Assistant’s Residence. Crews planted lawns and shrubbery. Although many trees had been logged from the site between 1907 and 1909, existing Oregon white oak, California black oak, bigleaf maple, Douglas fir and ponderosa pine were retained in the landscape.<sup>45</sup>

By the fall of 1935, the site plan completed by the U.S. Forest Service Regional Office for the Rand Ranger Station compound indicated the locations of the Ranger’s Residence, the Garage, the Protective Assistant’s Residence, Office, Woodshed, Fire Warehouse, Barn, Shop and Gas and Oil House.<sup>46</sup> Photographs taken in April 1936 by Siskiyou National Forest personnel reveal the original appearance of these buildings.<sup>47</sup> (Please see attached photographs). In 1940 Forest Service designer E.U. Blanchfield completed a landscape plan for the Rand Ranger Station. While the plan indicates the presence of several existing landscape features at the time, it is not clear whether major new components of the plan were ever accomplished.<sup>48</sup>

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complete. She also noted construction of the Protective Assistant’s Residence along with other buildings. Since Cooper (1939) notes construction of the Protective Assistant’s Residence in 1931, it appears that the later work constituted remodeling by CCC enrollees of the earlier unit.

<sup>45</sup> Report on Proposed Addition to Rand Administrative Site, September 7, 1937, Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

<sup>46</sup> Atlas of Improvements, Siskiyou National Forest, Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

<sup>47</sup> Siskiyou National Forest Photograph Albums. These photographs are dated April, 1936.

<sup>48</sup> Atlas of Improvements.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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While Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees built the Rand Ranger Station compound, they also began constructing the first truck roads in the Canyon. In 1934 crews completed substantial sections on Almeda Road No.340 and a route from Saw Mill Gap by Cold Springs to the West Fork of Cow Creek railroad crossing. According to Ranger L.J. Cooper, the work on the Almeda Road was "pronounced by some as being the hardest construction job carried on by the Forest Service in the West."<sup>49</sup> Camp Rand crews also built the road from Ninemile Spring to Mule Creek, completing four miles in 1934. The road reached Bald Ridge and in 1935 was completed to the George Billings Ranch at Mule Creek.<sup>50</sup>

In 1935 with an enrollment of over two hundred men, Camp Rand crews completed construction of a 344-foot long cable suspension bridge over the Rogue River at Grave Creek. The local newspaper described the benefit to tourists, stating, "completion of the bridge will open a new scenic loop for sight-seers. They can go by way of Merlin to Galice and on down to the bridge and return to the Pacific Highway via the Grave Creek Road."<sup>51</sup> During the summer and fall months the enrollees battled fire on the rugged canyon slopes.<sup>52</sup>

In describing the work of the Rand Camp No.1650, the editor of a directory of the Medford Ninth District of the Civilian Conservation Corps wrote:

The main work project of this camp is road building, and this particular road is for the purpose of linking up other

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<sup>49</sup> Grants Pass *Courier*, September 1, 1934; Cooper, 86.

<sup>50</sup> Grants Pass *Courier*, September 1, 1934; April 3, 1935

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, March 28, 1935; April 3, 1935.

<sup>52</sup> Stephen Dow Beckham, "An Inventory and Evaluation of the Historical Significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps Buildings on the Siskiyou National Forest," 1979, 5-6; Grants Pass *Courier*, May 23, 1935..

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 14

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

roads on the national Forest which are being built for  
preservation of this vast area of "green gold."<sup>53</sup>

The Camp enrollees were justifiably proud. One employee-written newsletter described their accomplishments, "...ranging from collecting wood ticks for the Rocky Mountain Laboratory to help the study of spotted fever, to the construction of buildings at ranger, guard and lookout stations; road and bridge building has been the most continuous job to date..."<sup>54</sup>

In 1937, when the Department of the Interior declared the mineral claims associated with the Almeda Consolidated Mines Company null and void, the Siskiyou National Forest expanded the original ranger station property by adding approximately twenty-five acres to the south end of the compound.<sup>55</sup> The newly acquired area encompassed part of the land on which the CCC buildings stood.<sup>56</sup>

By August 1941, war loomed. With military and war-related industries beckoning, men steadily left Camp Rand. When only about eighty occupants remained officials disbanded the camp and enrolled the men elsewhere. Along the Rogue, as in the rest of the country, development slowed as residents' turned their attention to war.

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<sup>53</sup> "Medford District, Civilian Conservation Corps: America's Most Beautiful CCC District" Ninth Corps Area, District Headquarters, Medford Oregon, 1938, n.p.

<sup>54</sup> Civilian Conservation Camp No. 1650, Camp Rand Newsletter, n.d.

<sup>55</sup> Report on Proposed Addition to Rand Administrative Site. September 7, 1937. Siskiyou National Forest Archives.

<sup>56</sup> Cooper, Map of Rand Ranger Station Property, Siskiyou National Forest Archives

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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***1941 to 1998: The Modern Years***

World War II brought an end to an era in the Rogue Canyon. Most mining ceased in 1942 when the President Franklin Roosevelt halted the sale of gold. Younger men left the vicinity and most never returned there to live. The post-war years brought more sweeping changes. In 1946, the Forest Service assumed management of timber operations in the rugged mountains of Coos County, eastern Curry and western Josephine County, where vast acre forested acres promised a steady supply of valuable timber.

New roads eased the area's isolation and tourism increased as anglers, hikers and boaters flocked to the river canyon. Galice became a supply point for fishing boating and rafting groups that arrived through much of the year. Settlers appeared in new form along the river, often as part-time, recreational residents who occupied existing cabins or built simple dwellings on mining claims.

The Forest Service continued to oversee activities in the Rogue Canyon from the Rand Ranger Station.<sup>57</sup> In 1958, with growing responsibilities and additional staff, the Forest Service constructed a new residence south of the entry drive near the Galice Road. At the same time the agency constructed a bunkhouse for seasonal employees south of the main ensemble. The former Blacksmith's Shop housed the ranger's government vehicle.

In 1963, through administrative reorganization, the Siskiyou National Forest moved the Galice Ranger District headquarters into Grants Pass. The complex remained unused for six years except for temporary leases of individual buildings to the State Board of Forestry and the Bureau of Public Roads.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> The precise date of dismantling the Civilian Conservation Corps buildings has not been determined. The 1946 USGS map of the area indicates that the buildings were still standing.

<sup>58</sup> Siskiyou National Forest Archives; Communication to the State Director from District Manager, Medford, Transfer of Rand Ranger Station to Bureau of Land Management, March 5, 1970.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

Following passage of the Wild and Scenic River Act in 1968 and subsequent listing of the Rogue River, the Bureau of Land Management, established in 1946 out of the Department of the Interior, acquired the former Rand Ranger Station. Taking over in 1970, the Bureau used the facility as a strategic location from which to administer the Rogue River Canyon from Hellgate downstream.<sup>59</sup> The former Rand Ranger Station Office became the Bureau of Land Management Visitor Center where staff issued float permits and dispensed general information.

By the mid-1970s more than 10,000 people per year used the river canyon for boating, hiking, fishing and other recreational pursuits. In subsequent years the river has seen increased use by a growing local population as well as by tourists from other areas. The Rogue's national reputation as an excellent salmon and steelhead fishing stream, as well as a river with outstanding white water boating and rafting opportunities, brings thousands of visitors to it each year. Fishing, float trips, camping hiking, picnicking, swimming and sightseeing are all enjoyed within an area of great natural beauty

The Rand Ranger Station Ensemble is essentially intact in its historic appearance and retains a high degree of integrity in its cohesive design, use of materials and overall character. Located upon its original site and retaining strong associations with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Ensemble is important evidence of this important Depression-era organization that contributed significantly to the Rogue Canyon. As Historian Gail Throop noted:

The Depression of the 1930s had an extraordinary impact on the economic political and social makeup of the nation, and the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corp represented an important federal Response to the Depression. In this context the constructions of the CCC have exceptional importance. Collectively they represent

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<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

unique architecture in that the building programs and the  
times that motivated them no longer exist.<sup>60</sup>

With the exception of the roadways in the mountains, the Rand Ranger Station Ensemble remains the primary extant resource associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps in the area. The Ensemble is the place developed by enrollees who, for eight years, constructed miles of truck trails, fought fire, and built bridges within the remote reaches of the canyon. Through its direct relationship to the Civilian Conservation Corps and its important role in the development of the Rogue country, the Rand Ranger Station is significant under Criterion "A" for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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<sup>60</sup> Throop, 67-68.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 2

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble

Name of property

Josephine, Oregon

County and State

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10

Page 1

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble

Name of property

Josephine, Oregon

County and State

---

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated area is located in Section 24 Township 38 south, Range 8 West of the Willamette Meridian in Josephine County, Oregon and encompasses portions of Lots 8 and 5. The property constitutes a part of Tax Lot 400. The nominated property is further described as:

Beginning at a point on the east section line of Section 24, lying 15 chains (990 feet) North of the Southeast corner of said section; Thence West 10 chains (666 feet) to Galice Road; Thence North 20 chains (1320 feet) along Galice Road; thence East to the west bank of the Rogue River; Thence South approximately 1,125 feet along the west bank of the Rogue River to the east section line of Section 24; Thence South 3.90 chains (approximately 257 feet) to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated area encompasses approximately nine and one-half acres occupied by the former Rand Ranger Station Ensemble between the present Galice Road and the Rogue River. This area includes land that was part of the station in 1916 and additional land adjoined to it in 1937. The property contains the twelve structures, service court and landscaped area that comprise the Rand Ranger Station compound.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs      Page 1

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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Photograph No. 1

- 1) Rand Ranger Station
- 2) Galice (vicinity), Josephine County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: November 1998
- 5) Negative holder: Katherine Atwood  
365 Holly Street  
Ashland, Oregon 97520
- 6) View of Service Court, looking north
- 7) Photograph Number 1 of 26

Note: Unless otherwise noted information for items 1-5 is identical for all photographs.

Photograph No. 2

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) View of Service Court, looking north
- 7) Photograph Number 2 of 26

Photograph No. 3

- 6) West elevation of Ranger's Residence
- 7) Photograph Number 3 of 26

Photograph No. 4

- 6) East elevation, Ranger's Residence
- 7) Photograph Number 4 of 26

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs

Page 2

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

---

Photograph No. 5

- 6) Front entry, Ranger's Residence (detail)
- 7) Photograph Number 5 of 26

Photograph No. 6

- 6) West elevation of Garage
- 7) Photograph Number 6 of 26

Photograph No. 7

- 6) West elevation of Office with central island
- 7) Photograph Number 7 of 26

Photograph No. 8

- 6) West elevation of Office
- 7) Photograph Number 8 of 26

Photograph No. 9

- 6) West and south elevations of Fire Warehouse
- 7) Photograph Number 9 of 26

Photograph No. 10

- 6) West and north elevations, Protective Assistant's Residence
- 7) Photograph Number 10 of 26

Photograph No. 11

- 6) West and south elevations of the Barn
- 7) Photograph Number 11 of 26

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 3

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

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Photograph No. 12

- 6) West elevation of the Blacksmith's Shop
- 7) Photograph Number 12 of 26

Photograph No. 13

- 6) East and south elevations of the Woodshed
- 7) Photograph Number 13 of 26

Photograph No. 14

- 6) East elevation of the Gas and Oil House
- 7) Photograph Number 14 of 26

Photograph No. 15

- 6) West and south elevations New Ranger's Residence
- 7) Photograph Number 15 of 26

Photograph No. 16

- 6) West and south elevations, Bunkhouse
- 7) Photograph Number 16 of 26

Photograph No. 17

- 6) Stone Foundation and Wall, rear of Blacksmith's Shop and Barn
- 7) Photograph Number 17 of 26

Photograph No. 18

- 6) Boat Shed
- 7) Photograph Number 18 of 26

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 4

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

---

Photograph No. 19

- 6) Central Island, Entry in front of Office
- 7) Photograph Number 20 of 26

Photograph No. 20

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) West elevation Ranger's Residence
- 7) Photograph Number 20 of 26

Photograph No. 21

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) West Elevation, Office
- 7) Photograph Number 21 of 26

Photograph No. 22

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) West and south elevation, Fire Warehouse
- 7) Photograph Number 22 of 26

Photograph No. 23

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) West and south elevations, Barn
- 7) Photograph Number 23 of 26

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 5

Rand Ranger Station Ensemble  
Name of property  
Josephine, Oregon  
County and State

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Photograph No. 24

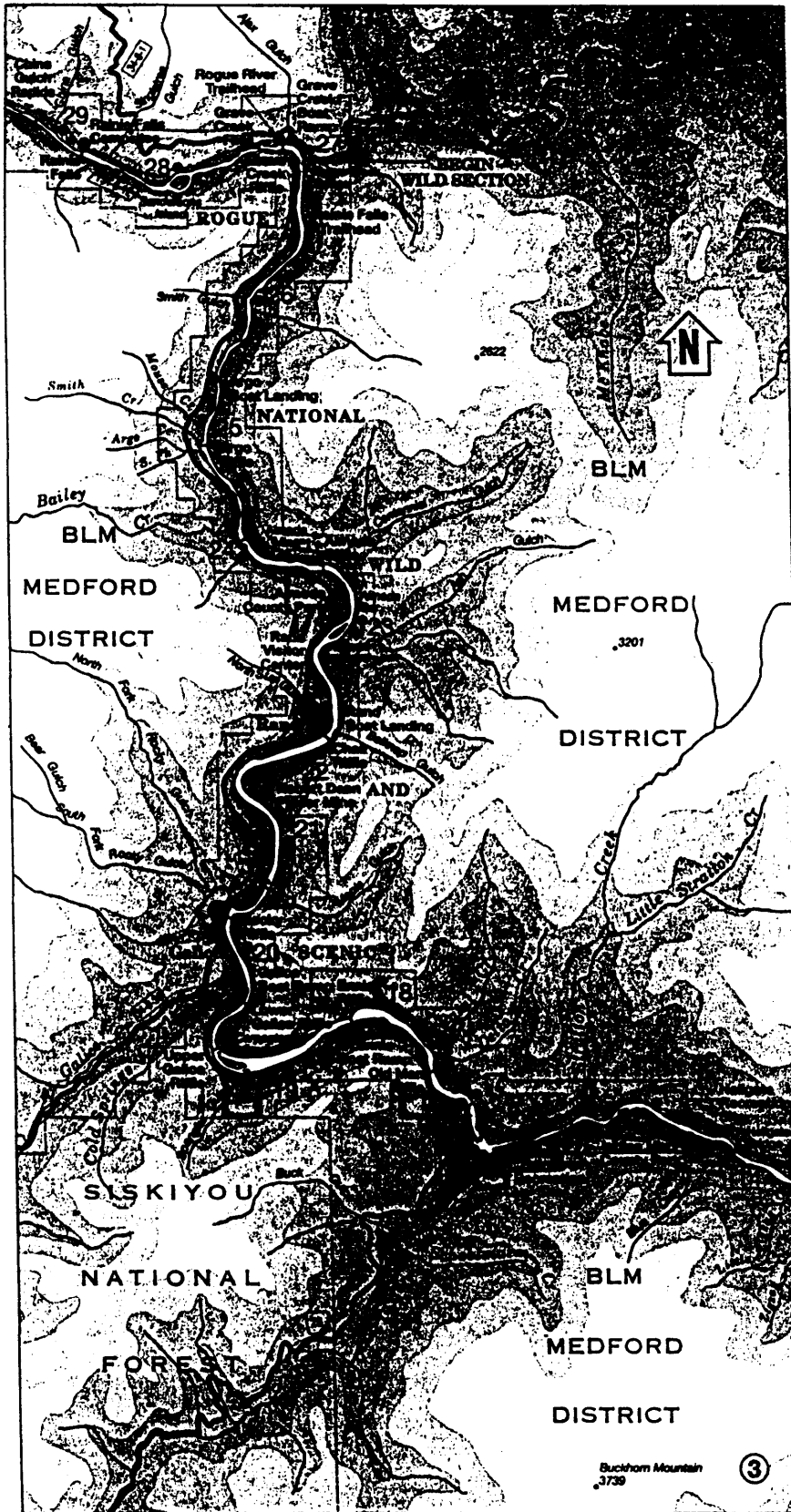
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) West and north elevations, Blacksmith's Shop
- 7) Photograph Number 24 of 26

Photograph No. 25

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) East elevation Gas and Oil House
- 7) Photograph Number 25 of 26

Photograph No. 26

- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: April 1936
- 6) Rock Wall, Service Court
- 7) Photograph Number 26 of 26



Map of the Rogue River from Hellgate Canyon to Grave Creek



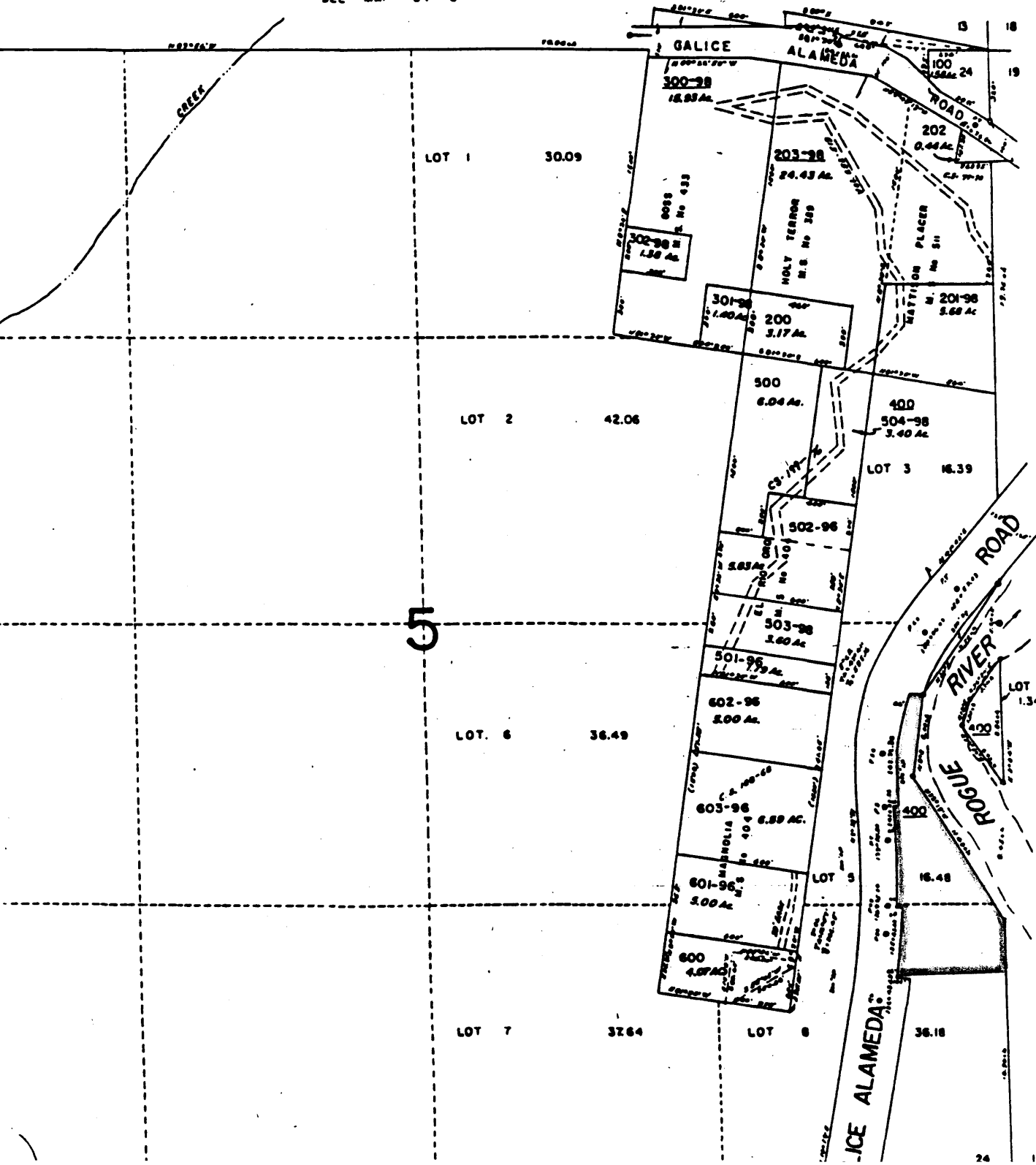
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JOSEPHINE COUNTY

1"=400'

34 8 24

SEE MAP 34 8

CANCELLED T.L.  
590  
100-40  
400-43  
400-40



SEE MAP 34 7 19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Siskiyou - Stations  
Rand (Proposed)

MAP SHEET

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Siskiyou

National Forest.

Division \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

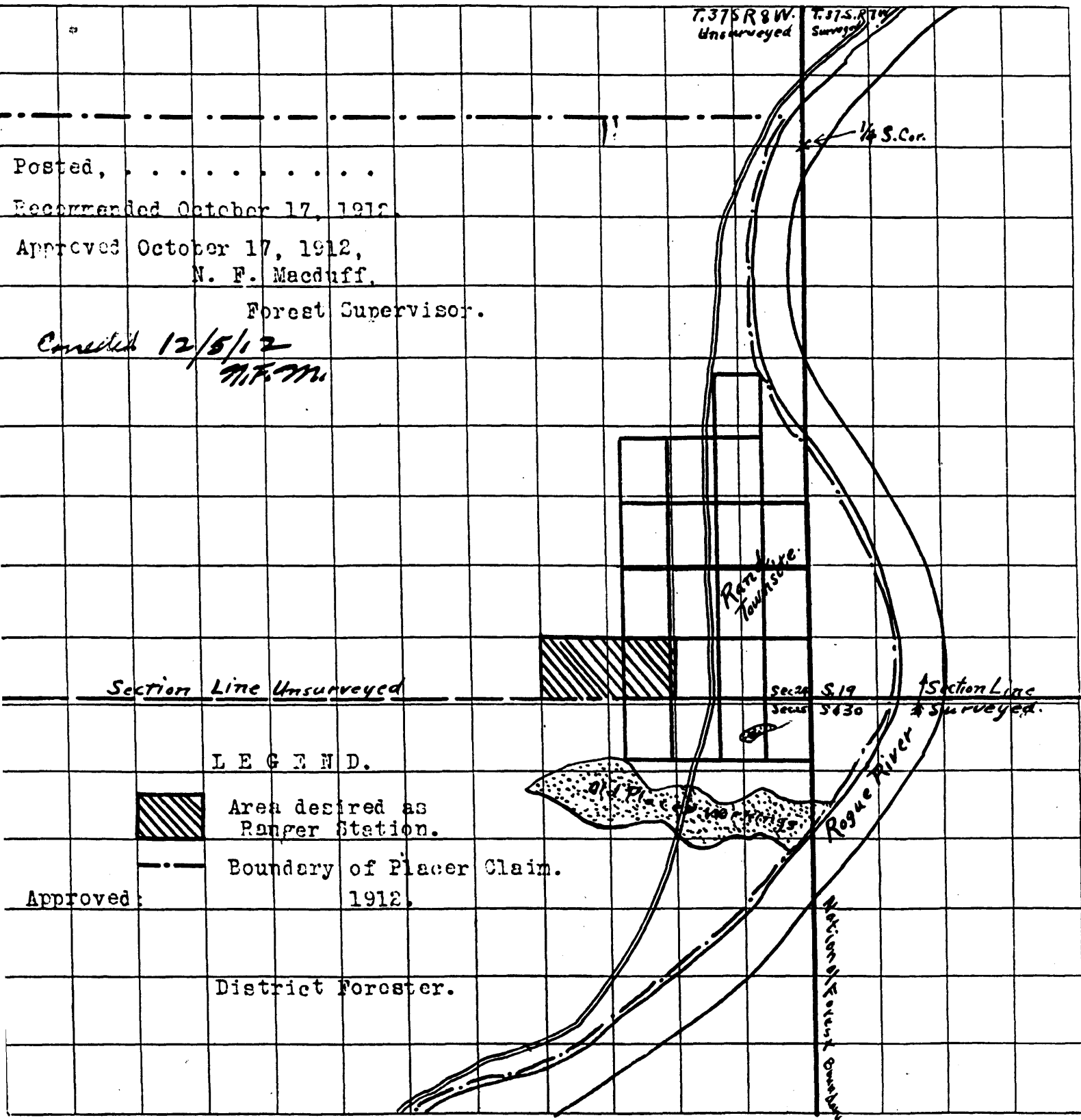
Block \_\_\_\_\_

T. 37 S., R. 7 & 8 W., Willamette M., Section \_\_\_\_\_

Quarter \_\_\_\_\_

Mapped by N. F. Macduff

Scale: 8 inches = 1 mile.



Posted, . . . . .

Recorded October 17, 1912

Approved October 17, 1912,  
N. F. Macduff,

Forest Supervisor.

Corrected 12/5/12  
N.F.M.

Section Line Unsurveyed

Section S. 19  
Section S. 30

Section Line Surveyed

LEGEND.



Area desired as  
Ranger Station.



Boundary of Placer Claim.

Approved:

1912.

District Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

MAP SHEET

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Siskiyou National Forest.

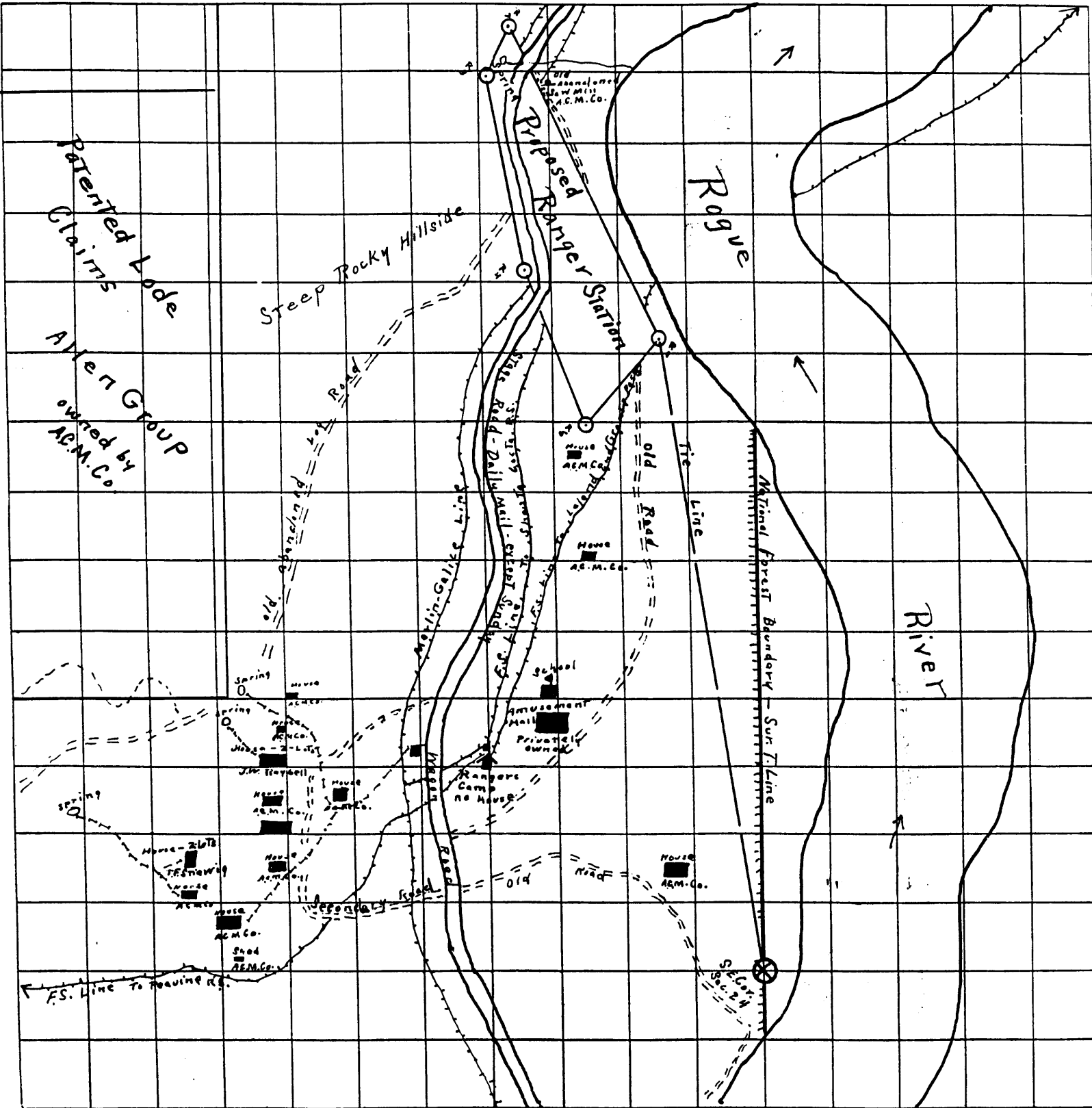
Division \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_, Block \_\_\_\_\_

T. 34 S., R. 8 W., Will. <sup>Part of</sup> M., Section 24, Quarter \_\_\_\_\_

Mapped by J.P. DeWitt 8/30/13.

Scale: 1.6 inches = 1 mile.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

Siskiyou Stations  
and Ranger Station

MAP SHEET

17 1913

Referred to Lands  
National Forest

No. Siskiyou

Division \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

Unsurveyed  
T. 34 S, R. 8 W, W M., Section 24, Quarter \_\_\_\_\_

Mapped by J. P. Dewitt

Scale: 1.6 inches = 1 mile.

Surveyed by J. P. Dewitt Sep 29, 1913 Var. 20° E

Rand Ranger Station.

Posted Sept. 29, 1913.

Recommended Oct. 7, 1913.

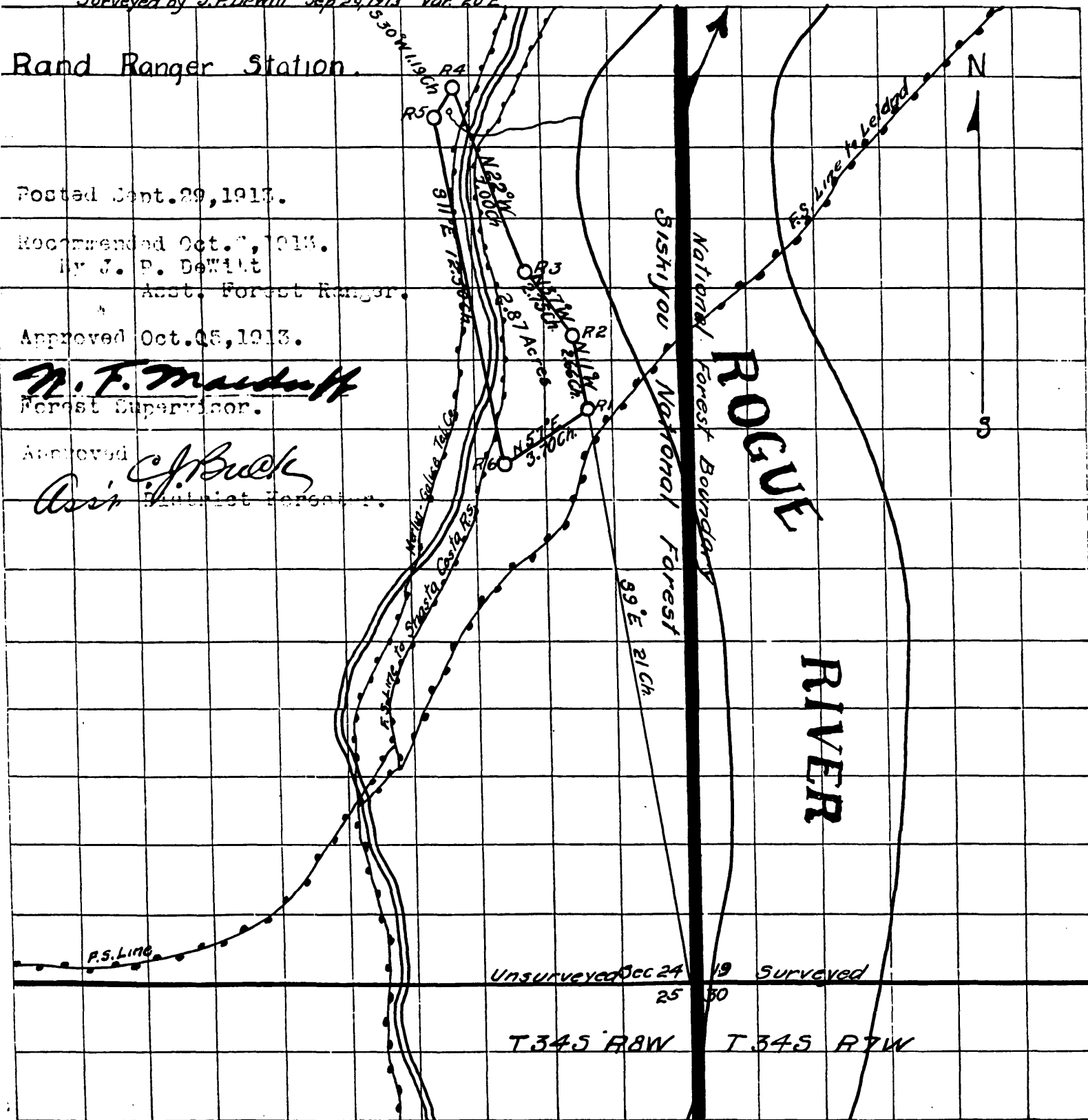
by J. P. Dewitt

Asst. Forest Ranger.

Approved Oct. 25, 1913.

M. F. Manduff  
Forest Supervisor.

Approved C. J. Buck  
District Ranger.



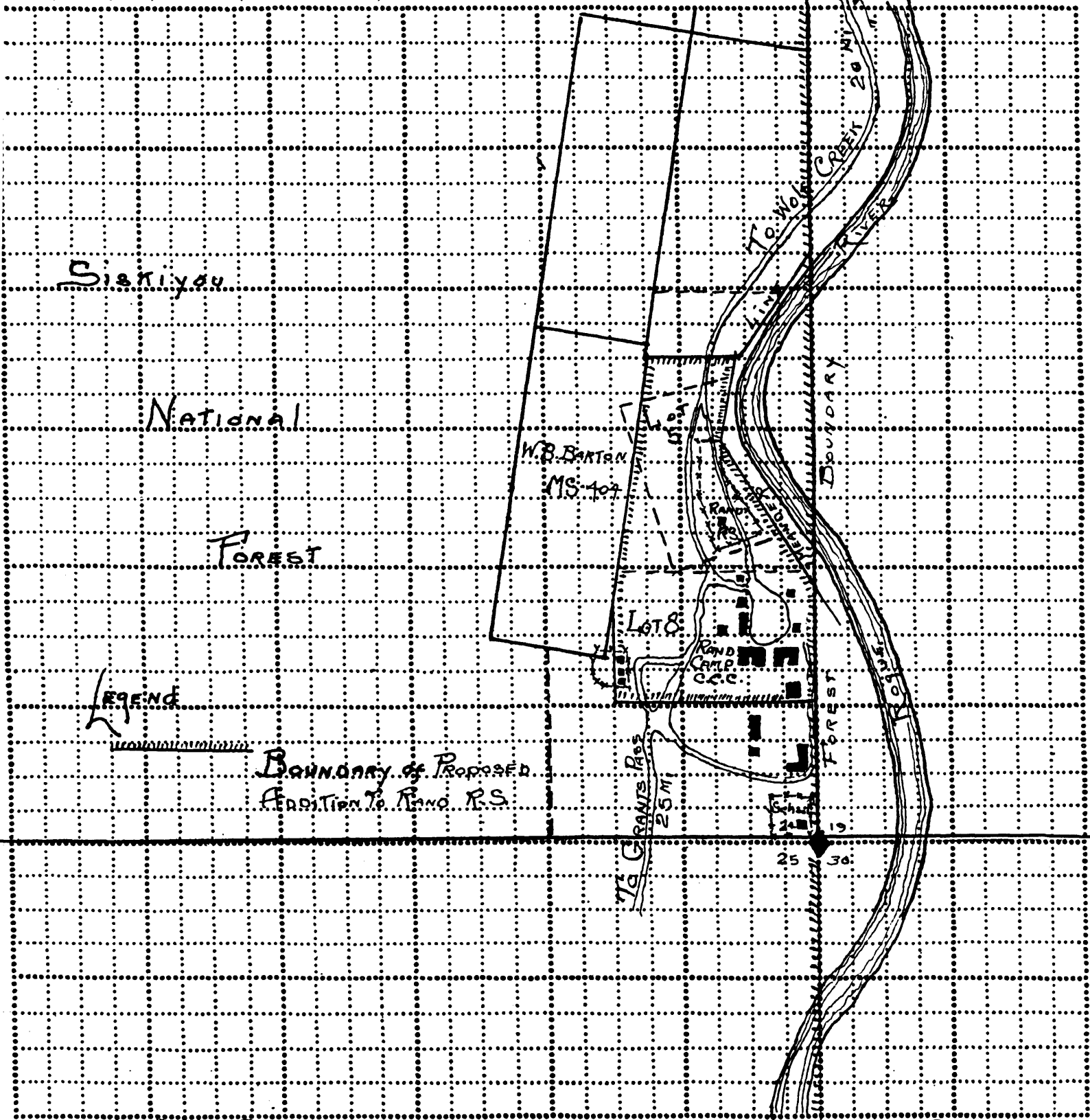
# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

Location Adjustment

NO. RS. S 1/2 S 1/2 N 1/2 L of 5 Land district. Mag. declin. 20° Area \_\_\_\_\_ acres

NE 1/4 E 1/2 NW 1/4 LOT 8 Sec 24 T. 34 S R. 8 W W. Mer. Scale 8 inches = 1 mile

(Case designation) (Subdivision and section)



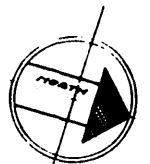
Field work by L. J. Cooper Date 8-28-37 Platted by L. J. Cooper

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

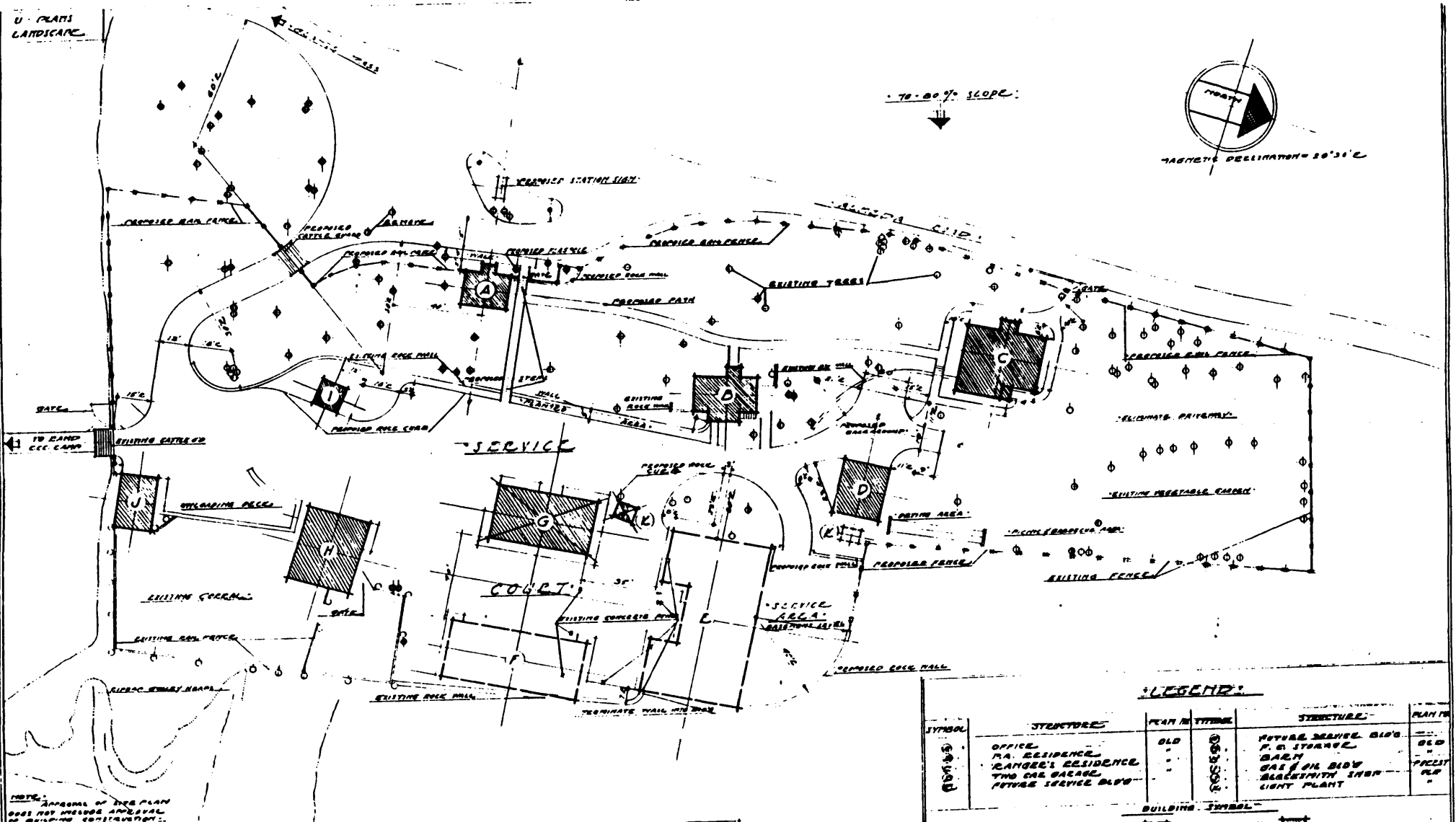
Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

U PLANS  
LANDSCAPE

70-80% SLOPE



MAGNETIC DECLINATION = 20'31\"/>



NOTE:  
Approval of this plan does not insure approval of building construction. Revised November 1950  
Design: E. B. BISHOP  
Drafting: E. B. BISHOP  
Approved: J. H. ... DATE: 11-21-50  
Approved: ... DATE: 11-21-50  
Approved: ... DATE: 11-21-50

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
JISIKIYU NATIONAL FOREST  
NORTH INDIAN RESERVE

SITE PLAN  
CAMP AND  
RANGER STATION  
SEC. 24, T.34N., R.40E., N.M.  
SCALE 1"=20' 0"

INDICATES EXISTING TREE

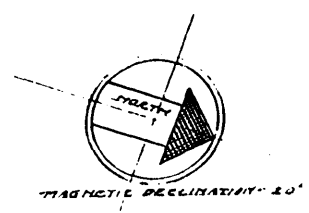
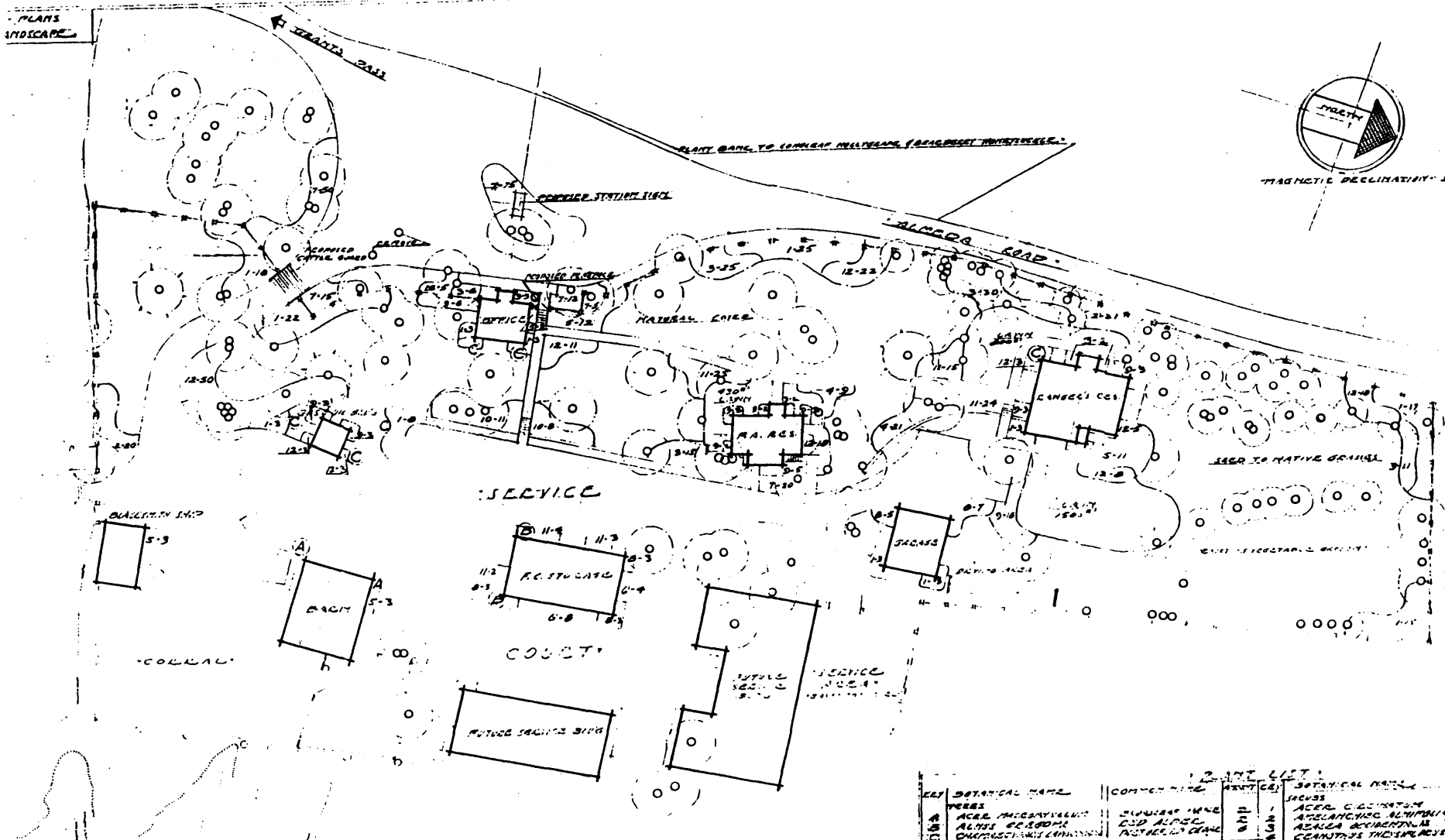
LEGEND

SYMBOL	STRUCTURE	PLAN TYPE		STRUCTURE	PLAN TYPE
		OLD	NEW		
(Symbol)	OFFICE	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	FUTURE RANGE BLDG.	OLD
(Symbol)	R.A. RESIDENCE	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	F. O. STORAGE	OLD
(Symbol)	RANGER'S RESIDENCE	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	BARN	FUTURE
(Symbol)	WOMEN'S BARRACK	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	BATH OR BLDG	FUTURE
(Symbol)	FUTURE SERVICE BLDG.	(Symbol)	(Symbol)	WASHING SHED	OLD
(Symbol)		(Symbol)	(Symbol)	LIGHT PLANT	OLD

BUILDING SYMBOL	
(Symbol)	FUTURE
(Symbol)	BUILT
(Symbol)	PERMANENT
(Symbol)	TEMPORARY

PLANS  
LANDSCAPE



100 FROM SURVEY & PLANNING  
102 PLANNING & LAYOUT  
103 2 1/4 BLANKFIELD  
104 2 1/4 BLANKFIELD  
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110 2 1/4 BLANKFIELD

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
SISEYON NATIONAL FOREST  
NORTH PACIFIC REGION

PLANNING PLAN  
RANGER STATION  
SEC 24, T39N, R30W, N1/4  
SCALE 1"=200'

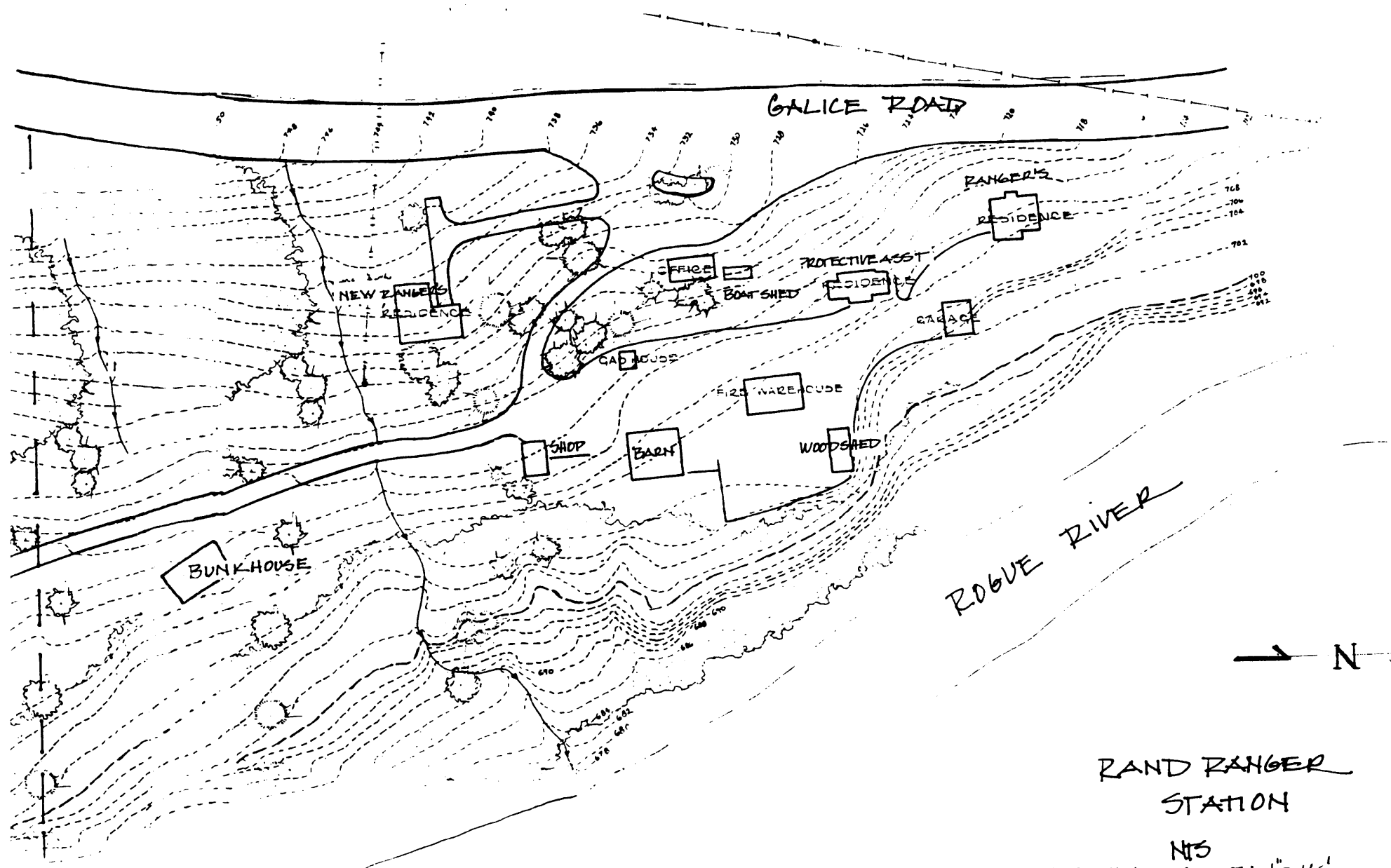
INDICATES EXISTING  
TREE

KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (FEET)	SPACING (FEET)	SYMBOLIC CODE
	ACER INCANDESCENS	SUGAR MAPLE	25	1	1
A	ALNUS GLABRA	OSD ALDER	25	2	2
B	QUERCUS THUSSEANA	POSTOAK	30	3	3
C	QUERCUS GIBBERNA	POSTOAK	30	4	4
D	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	5	5
E	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	6	6
F	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	7	7
G	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	8	8
H	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	9	9
I	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	10	10
J	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	11	11
K	QUERCUS LAEVIS	POSTOAK	30	12	12

NOTE:  
1ST NUMBER IN SYMBOLS PLANTING DEPTH  
TO THE KEY - 2ND NUMBER THE AMOUNT.  
TOTAL LAMIN AREA = 2730' x 50'  
AT DATE OF 1/4 RECL. 250'

1" LAMIN  
BLUEGRASS 400'  
CHERRY'S RESCUE 355'  
CROWDER'S RESCUE 355'  
WHITE CLOVER 100'  
SUNFLOWER 100'

SYMBOLIC CODE  
1 ACER GLABRUM  
2 ACER INCANDESCENS  
3 ALNUS GLABRA  
4 ALNUS GLABRA  
5 ALNUS GLABRA  
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100 ALNUS GLABRA



GALICE ROAD

RANGERS RESIDENCE

NEW RANGERS RESIDENCE

OFFICE

BOAT SHED

PROTECTIVE ASST RESIDENCE

GARAGE

CABIN

FIRE WAREHOUSE

SHOP

BARN

WOODSHED

BUNKHOUSE

ROGUE RIVER



RAND RANGER STATION

NIS

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1" = 100'



N. 77° E.  
453.5'

N. 15° W.

• SITE PLAN •  
IRAND  
RANGER  
STATION  
S. 24-T. 34S.-R. 8W.-V  
SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST  
Scale - 1" = 50'  
Contour Interval - 10ft.  
Mapped By - Clay Ramsey  
Oct. 1, 1933

ROGUE  
RIVER

To Grave Creeks

ROAD

ALMEDA

To Grants Pass

Rangers Residence

Crow House

Garage

Ballroom

P.A. Residence

Shop Machine Storage

F.C. W/whc

Service Court

Barn - To be moved when possible.

Office

Gas & Oil House

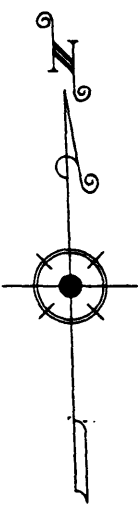
Rangers Residence

Peckers Residence

Shop

S. 73° W.  
577.6'

S. 73° W.  
126.2'



• LEGEND •

PRESENT BUILDINGS - [Solid Line Box]  
PROPOSED - [Dashed Line Box]

RECOMMENDED BY Clay Ramsey DATE 12-15-33  
FOREST SUPERVISOR  
OPERATION - ...  
LANDS - 4442 - 2000000  
ENGINEERING - ...  
APPROVED BY Clay Ramsey DATE 1-2-34  
REGIONAL FORESTER

• K.F.E. •