

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



969

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number Siskiyou Aerial Project, "Gobi Desert," Cave Junction, CJ

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number Smokejumper Way, 4 miles SW of Cave Junction, off U.S. 199 not for publication

city or town Cave Junction vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Josephine code 033 zip code 97523

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

 10-3-14
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

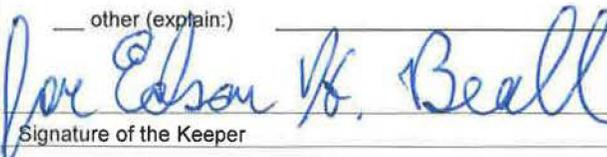
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

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

other (explain:)

 11-24-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Josephine Co., OR
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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	Buildings
		site
3	7	structure
	5	object
5	13	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT:

Fire-station, smokejumper base

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION:

Air-related, airport

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Mid-twentieth century rustic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Shingle

roof: ASPHALT, Shingle

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase) area is located in the Siskiyou Mountains of southwest Oregon and encompasses approximately 2 acres. The runway for the Illinois Valley airport borders the west side, providing an open vista to the north, west, and south. The property is further bound by the existing Siskiyou Smokejumper Base to the north; the airport property line to the east; and a water ditch to the south. The boundary increase area served as the crew residence area during the historic period, and is defined by a pleasant park-like setting with a lawn and ornamental and native shade trees. The majority of the historic features are dispersed within this landscaped area on a north-south axis, parallel to the airport runway. The contributing 1954 barracks and bathhouse and non-contributing, but compatible, 1954 cook house are rustic single-story rectangular volumes constructed on slab-on-grade foundations with wood-shingle siding and gabled roofs clad in composition shingle. There are multiple small-scale features on the site, including a contributing concrete exercise pad, volleyball court, and sump pump foundation. The design and materials of the contributing resources is reflective of the previously-listed district. Non-contributing features include cobble stone walls and steps, hose hutch, propane tanks, and interpretive signage, among other items, that are small in scale, generally constructed of compatible materials, and that do not significantly interrupt key sight lines between contributing resources. The non-contributing training area, located to the south of the boundary increase, is excluded from this nomination because of an absence of contributing historic resources.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest contains nearly 1.8 million acres located in eight counties in southwestern Oregon and two in northwestern California. It is an area of rugged mountains, deep canyons, unique biota, and extensive mineral resources. The administrative origins of the forest began in 1893 with the creation of the Ashland Forest Reserve. In 1906 congress transferred the lands from the General Land Office to the U.S. Forest Service to become the Siskiyou National Forest. The Coquille National Forest was added in 1908. Between 1908 and 1912 the Ashland Forest Reserve, Cascade, Klamath and Paulina National Forests were combined and in 1932 were renamed the Rogue River National Forest. In 2004 the Rogue River and Siskiyou were joined with headquarters in Medford, Oregon.

The Siskiyou Smokejumper Base is located in southwest Oregon adjacent to U.S. 199. Cave Junction is located four miles north of the base in a valley surrounded by rugged mountains and natural areas, including the Red Buttes Wilderness, Siskiyou Wilderness, Kalmiopsis Wilderness, TJ Howell Botanical Drive, and Oregon Caves National Monument. The base sits on an alluvial fan created from the nation's largest serpentine rock outcrops, a type of rock that produces plant communities of sparsely vegetated land made up of Jeffrey pine, incense cedar, manzanita, and other low brush typical of an arid environment - a paradox of what might be expected in a region with more than 50" of rain annually. This desert-like environment inspired the base's nickname "Gobi Desert".

The existing district and boundary increase area have an unobstructed view to the west where the unusual landscape is preserved, which provides a reference for what the base looked like prior to tree removal to construct the base's buildings and comply with aviation safety standards. Most of the original trees were removed with exception of the Smokejumper Heritage Tree, which was likely retained because of its use as a telephone pole. The pine trees currently growing on the grounds represent new trees that have grown faster than their predecessors due to regular watering of the base's lawns.

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Site Development

During the period of significance the boundary increase area served as seasonal staff quarters and included housing, restroom, and kitchen and dining facilities. Exercise and recreational spaces were included in the immediate area for both work-related physical training and off-duty recreation activities. The first structures in the area were constructed in 1948 and included a barracks, bathhouse, and messhall, all of which were since demolished. In 1954, a new contributing barracks building and bath house were constructed. A messhall was also constructed in 1954, but the building was completely reconstructed in 1961 after it was destroyed by fire. Recreational and physical training structures were built during the historic period, and include a contributing exercise platform and volley ball court. Water was needed for protection against possible structural fires and watering the landscaped grounds. To address this need, a sump pump was installed adjacent to the water ditch at the southern boundary of the crew residence area, and the foundation for this pump is regarded as a contributing structure.

Crews developed and maintained a park-like setting at the base with grass-covered grounds and ornamental and native trees to provide shade during the hot summer months. During the years that the base was in operation, crews improved the landscaping of the grounds, including removing the rounded cobble stones to create lawns, planting ornamental trees, preserving native trees to create shade, and designing artistic features made from rocks from the grounds. These ornamental features were generally constructed after the period of significance in the 1960s and 1970s, and include loose-stacked rock walls, an ornamental bridge, steps, and pillars, all of which are regarded as noncontributing objects. A considerable effort was invested by crews in an area known as "Gobi Gardens" where a pond was excavated, a waterwheel installed, and cedar puncheons were used to create raised planting beds. "Gobi" is the base's nickname, which reflects the crews' perception of the unusual desert-like appearance of the surrounding area. The landscaped character of the boundary increase area is the same as is found in the existing National Register-listed Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district to the north of the residence area, and together these two spaces create a single continuous park-like setting.

The Smoke Jumper Base at Cave Junction is representative of the third phase of development of facilities in this national forest. In the first four decades of the twentieth century when forest management was concentrated on development of trails, fighting fires, and checking trespass, the staff constructed guard stations and ranger stations. In 1909, for example, the Siskiyou had six ranger districts: Port Orford, Agness, Galice, Page Creek, Chetco, and Gasquet. Between 1906 and 1913 crews laid 156 miles of telephone wire and, in 1917, constructed a 660-foot woven wire bridge across the Rogue River at Agness.

The second phase of development came between 1933 and 1942 with the significant projects of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to construct roads, cable-suspension bridges, trails, lookouts, recreation sites, the Port Orford Cedar Experimental Forest complex, and guard stations and ranger stations. Among the major federal investments constructed by the CCC were the administrative headquarters and warehouse at Grants Pass; Gold Beach, Agness, Powers, and Redwood Ranger stations; and guard stations on the Chetco and at Mule Creek (Marial). CCC construction also included several cedar-bark enclosed buildings in the Cascadian Style. These facilities were the guard stations at Grayback (near the Oregon Caves), Store Gulch (in the Illinois River canyon) and buildings at the experiment forest (South Fork of the Coquille River). The CCC also used Cascadian Style elements such as routed wooden signs, battered log car barriers, log community kitchens in recreation sites at McKee Bridge (Applegate River) and Daphne Grove (South Fork of the Coquille River). By 1940 the Siskiyou had twenty-eight lookouts, twelve guard stations, five ranger stations, and operated eight recreational camp grounds. Most of these facilities were the work of the CCC.

The third phase of development of forest facilities commenced after World War II with the construction and evolution of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base at Cave Junction.

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Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

The following is a summary list of resources within the application boundary of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase) area.

Sites

No physical remains of the following noted buildings are present, and therefore these resources are not counted as either contributing or non-contributing resources. However, the location and use of these facilities is important to understanding the evolution and history of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base, and are therefore listed and described in this document.

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Contributing Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Cook house	(1947)	-----	Removed 1954
Barracks	(1947)	-----	Removed 1996
Bath house	(1947)	-----	Removed 1954
Propane tank	(1954)	-----	Moved to other location in 1970s

Buildings

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Contributing Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Cook house (messhall)	(1954)	Non-contributing	Constructed 1954, reconstructed 1961
Barracks	(1954)	Contributing	
Bath house	(1954)	Contributing	

Structures

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Contributing Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Sump pump foundation	(1948)	Contributing	Ditch water for irrigation and fighting structural fires
Volleyball court	(1950s)	Contributing	Original sand surfacing, asphalt surfacing in 1960s
Exercise pad	(1958)	Contributing	Original wood platform, concrete in 1960s
Bridge	(1940s)	Non-contributing	Original built 1940s, reconstructed 1970s

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Structures Continued

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Contributing Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Hose hutch	(1970s)	Non-contributing	Holds hoses for structural firefighting
Propane tanks & barriers	(1970s)	Non-contributing	Messhall removed, barracks still used.
Heritage Tree plaque/walk	(2012)	Non-contributing	Oregon State Heritage Tree program
Accessible parking site	(2012)	Non-contributing	
Orientation kiosk	(2012)	Non-contributing	Orientation to self guided tour of historic base
Wayside exhibits	(2012)	Non-contributing	Visitor information about history of base

Objects

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Construction Date</i>	<i>Contributing Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Rock step	(1960s)	Non-contributing	
Rock piles	(1960s)	Non-contributing	Rock clearing 60s thru 70s
Gobi Gardens	(1970s)	Non-contributing	Landscaped area with various objects
Horseshoe pit	(1990s)	Non-contributing	
Spiva Monument	(2002)	Non-contributing	

Description of Resources

The crew residence area fulfilled three functions, including providing food, shelter, and sanitation for seasonal crews stationed at the base. The infrastructure for these facilities was established from the ground up, beginning with drilling a water well, installation of water and septic systems, and construction of the first buildings. The work on these projects began in 1948, and by the end of the year a barracks, cook house, and bath house were completed. Throughout the period of significance, buildings and structures were constructed, altered, or demolished to meet the changing needs of the facility.

1948 Barracks (site): The wood-frame barracks building was set on cement piers and had wood-shingle siding and roofing. Four doors provided access to the building, and each of the eight interior bed rooms had a window. The central part of the building had a commons room with chairs. Black locust trees were planted along the east side of the building, and as these grew they developed a bend at the base of the trunk where they grew next to the building. These trees still exhibit their kinked bases, and provide a well-defined marker that shows where edge of the building was once located. This building was destroyed in the 1990s.

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1948 Bath house (site): The bath house was located on the about 3' away from the east side of the barracks. This building appeared to have been transported from another location, and there is speculation that it may have formerly relocated from a decommissioned Civilian Conservation Corps camp located about 12 miles east of the base. From historic images, the exterior appeared to be a thin plywood-like material, and the roof was covered with wood shingles. Water for bathing was heated using a wood stove located outside the building. No interior description or plans are available.

1948 Cook house (site): The cook house was located about 50' north of the barracks and about 50' away was another cook house. The 1948 Cook house was also an imported structure, likely from the decommissioned Oregon Caves Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp. The building was set on cement piers, and the exterior appeared to be a thin plywood-like material. The roof was clad with wood shingles. Cooking was accomplished with oil brought to the base in 50 gallon barrels. The 1948 cook house and bath house were both removed in 1954 when newer facilities were constructed.

In 1954 a new cook house, bath house, and barracks were constructed. The buildings are rustic single-story rectangular volumes constructed on slab-on-grade foundations with wood-shingle siding and gabled roofs clad in composition shingle. The cement sidewalks that are currently seen at the base were installed at this time. As designed, the design and materials of these structures was similar to the parachute loft, and other buildings within the operations area of the base, just to the north.

1954 Barracks (building - contributing): The barracks had a similar interior and exterior design as the 1948 barracks, except that it sat on a cement slab. The wood-shingle siding was removed, likely in the late 1980s after the base was closed, and replaced with plywood siding. The building was resided in historically-appropriate wood-shingle siding in 2013 to restore the building's original appearance.

1954 Bath house (building - contributing): The 1954 bath house was distinctly different in appearance from the original relocated bath house. The new bath house was a smaller structure with wood-shingle siding and a wood-shingle roof. There are two separate shower rooms, each entered by a separate door located on the west and east sides of the building. Two shower stalls, two sinks, and two toilets were installed in each space. A separate room on the north end of the building had a water heater and washing machine. The wood-shingle siding on this building was removed, likely in the late 1980s after the base was closed, and replaced with plywood siding. The building was resided in historically-appropriate wood-shingle siding in 2013 to restore the building's original appearance.

1954 Cook house (building - non-contributing): The cook house was a wood shingle-sided structure with a wood-shingle roof, and consisted of a kitchen, office, and dining room. Propane from a tank located several feet behind the building on the east side was used for cooking. In 1961, the messhall was severely damaged by fire and was reconstructed the following year on the original cement pad with basically the same interior floor plan as the original building. Doors on the reconstructed building were situated where they could use existing walkways and entry pads.

Sump pump (structure - contributing): The potential for structural fire became a significant concern as the number of buildings increased at the base. Fire protection was initially provided by a small sump dug next to an irrigation ditch running along the west boundary of the base. A cement foundation used for mounting a gas powered pump can be found about 40' east of the cook house. The foundation also goes around the sump, which is covered by a hand-made cement cap. In 1951, a permanent fire well was established for fighting structural fires. This is currently listed in the National Register, along with other buildings included in the previously-listed Siskiyou Smokejumper Base.

Foot bridge (structure - non-contributing): A small wood bridge was used to cross a water ditch on the trail between the crew residence area and training area south of the residence area. This bridge was reconstructed and rock steps added sometime in the 1970s.

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Landscaping (objects - non-contributing): The first lawn was installed in 1948 on the west side of the 1948 barracks, and in the following three decades crews used their spare time for a variety of landscaping projects. The base presented a special challenge to landscaping because it was constructed on an ancient apron of river deposits and, for this reason, the ground was covered in places by rounded river rock with an average size between 6" to 12" in length. As rocks were cleared, crews piled stones along the edge of the grounds, and at various times in the history of the base some of these piles were fashioned into loose wall-like structures. Ornamental trees were planted as early as 1949. In the 1970s, crews began working on a landscape project they called the "Gobi Gardens." "Gobi" is the nickname of the base. These projects included raised flower beds using Port Orford cedar boards as retainer walls, a reflection pond, and mortared rockwork to create ornamental features such as steps, water fountain, and an ornamental bridge. Smokejumpers welded a homemade waterwheel and installed it in the ditch so the paddles would turn in the water flow. A pair of rock columns was constructed on the property line as a gateway to a local restaurant.

Hose Hutch (structure - non-contributing): Hoses intended to be used for fighting structural fires were stored in a "hose hutch." The early hose hutches were attached to builds and, later, were set up in more convenient locations in small, wood shingle-sided structures about 2'x2' in size and supported by metal pipe stands. A water valve connected to a 2" water pipeline was set up under the hutch.

Propane tanks (structures - non-contributing): Propane tanks were used at the base beginning in the early 1950s and may have been relocated on more than one occasion.

Exercise Pad (structure - contributing): In the mid-late 1950s an exercise pad was installed that provided weight lifting, chin-up bars, an inclined pad for sit ups, and parallel bars. The original pad was a wood platform that was later replaced with a concrete pad (date uncertain). The aluminum beams used to hold equipment and support chin-up bars were retained with subsequent wood and concrete structures built around them. A small pad with pushup bars was added along the north side of the pad in the 1970s.

Volleyball court (structure - contributing). The base had a volleyball court set up as early as 1948 in the main training area, now occupied by two aircraft hangars. The court was relocated to its current site within the crew residence area in the 1950s, and had a sand or pea-gravel surface that was later paved (date uncertain). The original aluminum beams used for supporting the net were retained in the original location. Volleyball was incorporated as part of regular physical training in the 1970s, and perhaps earlier. A team had to do ten pushups each time they lost a point to the other side. In a game with one side earning 10 points and the other winning with 15, this added up to 250 pushups done by the participants over the span of about 30 minutes per game.

Recent features (Objects - non-contributing): Within the past 20 years, features such as a horseshoe pit, memorial for pilot Ken Spiva, construction related to improving wheelchair accessibility, and interpretation for a smokejumper museum have been installed in the crew residence area.

Alterations:

Throughout the period of significance, buildings were constructed, altered, or demolished depending on the evolving needs of the base. In 1954, the 1947 cook house and bath house were demolished, and a new cook house (messhall), barracks, and bath house were constructed. The cook house was later reconstructed after a fire damaged the building in 1961. In the 1960s and 1970s crews stationed at the facility constructed a number of small-scale landscaping features, including steps and walls and "Gobi Gardens," described above. During the same period, several minor support structures were constructed or removed. In the 1980s, the original shingle siding on the barracks and bathhouse were removed and replaced with plywood.

Since the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district was listed in 2006, rehabilitation efforts restored the crew residence area described in this nomination. Work completed within the crew residence area includes reroofing the messhall and barracks and installation of new gutters; restoration of wood-shingle siding on the

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barracks, bath house, and messhall; repair of structural damage and leaking plumbing; and repainting each building. A concrete cap was installed over the sump pump foundation as a safety precaution. The rehabilitation efforts restored integrity of materials to the principal buildings within the boundary increase area.

Non-contributing structures and sites are generally small in scale, compatible in materials and design, and many are related to the continued use of the facility as a smokejumper base beyond the period of significance. In 2012, a number of small-scale and complimentary interpretive signs were installed on the site, and are noted above in the inventory of resources. These minor intrusions in the historic fabric do not significantly diminish the integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, nor disrupt the historic spatial relationship between the contributing resources or views within the boundary increase area or between the previously-listed Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district and the crew residence area.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1944-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase) begins in 1944 with the establishment of the facility and ends in 1955 when the last major improvements were made to the base. The selected period of significance is the same as was chosen for the previously-listed Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district, and encompasses the features that contribute to the significance of the boundary increase area and the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base as a whole between 1944 and 1955.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its statewide significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Politics and Government for its association with federally-legislated efforts to protect and conserve vital timberlands prone to catastrophic fires. Reflective of the early developmental stage of Forest Service smokejumping, the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base served as an example for operations and training along the Pacific Coast, influencing the development of bases in Redding, California and Redmond, Oregon. The portion of the facility previously listed on November 17, 2006 (NRIS No. 06001035) includes the core resources most closely related to firefighting activities. The inclusion of the historically-associated crew residence area immediately south of the listed district provides a greater historic and physical context for the district as a whole, illustrating the daily activities associated with housing, feeding, training, and entertaining fire crews stationed at the base. The boundary increase area and the previously-listed district share the same period of significance, which begins in 1944 with the establishment of the facility and ends in 1955 when the last major improvements were made to the site.¹

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

The statewide significance of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase) under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Politics and Government is well established in the National Register nomination for the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base.

Arising as a result of the 1924 Clarke-McNary Act that supplied financial support for conservation measures and fire suppression, the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base served as an early center for United States Forest Service parachutists trained in quick-response back-country firefighting. For much of the period of significance, from 1945-1956, the core of the facility, consisting of four warm-up pads, parachute loft, administrative building, storage shed, and fire pump house served as an airbase for transporting and supporting smokejumpers. This core grouping of buildings was listed in the National Register in November 2006.

Excluded at that time from the nomination was the crew residence area to the south of the listed district that included housing, dining, sanitation, and training facilities for staff stationed at the base due to non-compatible alterations to the resources, including replacement siding. These key support buildings include the barracks, bath house, exercise pad, volley ball court, and sump pump foundation, which were historically associated with the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base and constructed during the period of significance for the previously-listed district. Since the district was listed, the rehabilitation of the buildings within the crew residence area restored sufficient historic integrity of materials and design to merit their inclusion as contributing resources within the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district.

The entirety of the remaining historic Siskiyou Smokejumper Base physically demonstrates the growth of smokejumping as a wild lands firefighting technique as developed under the Clarke-McNary Act during the post-WWII years. The base was one of the first three aerial firefighter stations established in American history. However, the early bases at Missoula, Montana and McCall, Idaho were removed and reconstructed, leaving the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base as the only facility with sufficient integrity to illustrate the political and social trends influencing smokejumping from 1946 to 1957. Notably, the district boasts the oldest smokejumper parachute loft in North America.

As the adoption of modern technology continues to replace smokejumping as the principal means of fighting wild fires, the historic Siskiyou Smokejumper Base will become increasingly important as physical

¹ Significant portions of the Section 8 narrative statement of significance are paraphrased from the National Register nomination for the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base;

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representation of an important innovation that was effective and that captured the imagination and admiration of the world.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Beckham, Stephen Dow, 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Siskiyou National Forest. Report submitted to the Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR.
- Beckham, Stephen Dow, 1979. An Inventory and Evaluation of the Historical Significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps Buildings on the Siskiyou National Forest. Report submitted to the Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR. (200 pages with photographs and maps)
- Block, Paul, 2004. Interview of former smokejumper. Photo collection from late 1940s
- Boucher, Alan, 2004. Interview of former smokejumper. Photo collection from 1946 to mid 50s
- Buck, Bill, 2006. Interview of former smokejumper. Photo collection from early 1950s
- Clarke, Phil, 2004. Interview of former smokejumper. Photo collection from late 1940s to early 1950s
- Collins, Stan, 2002. Book of Gobi, Siskiyou Smokejumper Base 1943-1981
- Greene, Bill, 2004. . Interview of former smokejumper. Photo collection from late 1940s.
- Nolan, Robert, 2004. Interview of former smokejumper. Photo collection from 1948 to 1949.
- USDA, 1981. Siskiyou Smokejumper Base Annual Reports, 1943 - 1981, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: N/A

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.79 acres

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

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>42.103021</u>	<u>-123.681300</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The boundary of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base is defined by the existing listed Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district to the north; the airport property line to the east; Smokejumper Way to the west; and a water ditch for an adjacent lumber mill to the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary includes the entire extent of the crew residence area that is historically associated with the listed Siskiyou Smokejumper Base historic district during the period of significance. The non-contributing training area, located to the south of the boundary increase, is excluded from this nomination because of an absence of contributing historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Brandt date March 2014
organization None telephone (541) 592-4316 (h)
street & number PO Box 2350 email rpbrandt@frontier.com
city or town Cave Junction state Oregon zip code 97523

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Josephine Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Siskiyou Smokejumper Base
City or Vicinity: Cave Junction
County: Josephine **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Roger Brandt
Date Photographed: 2013 - winter

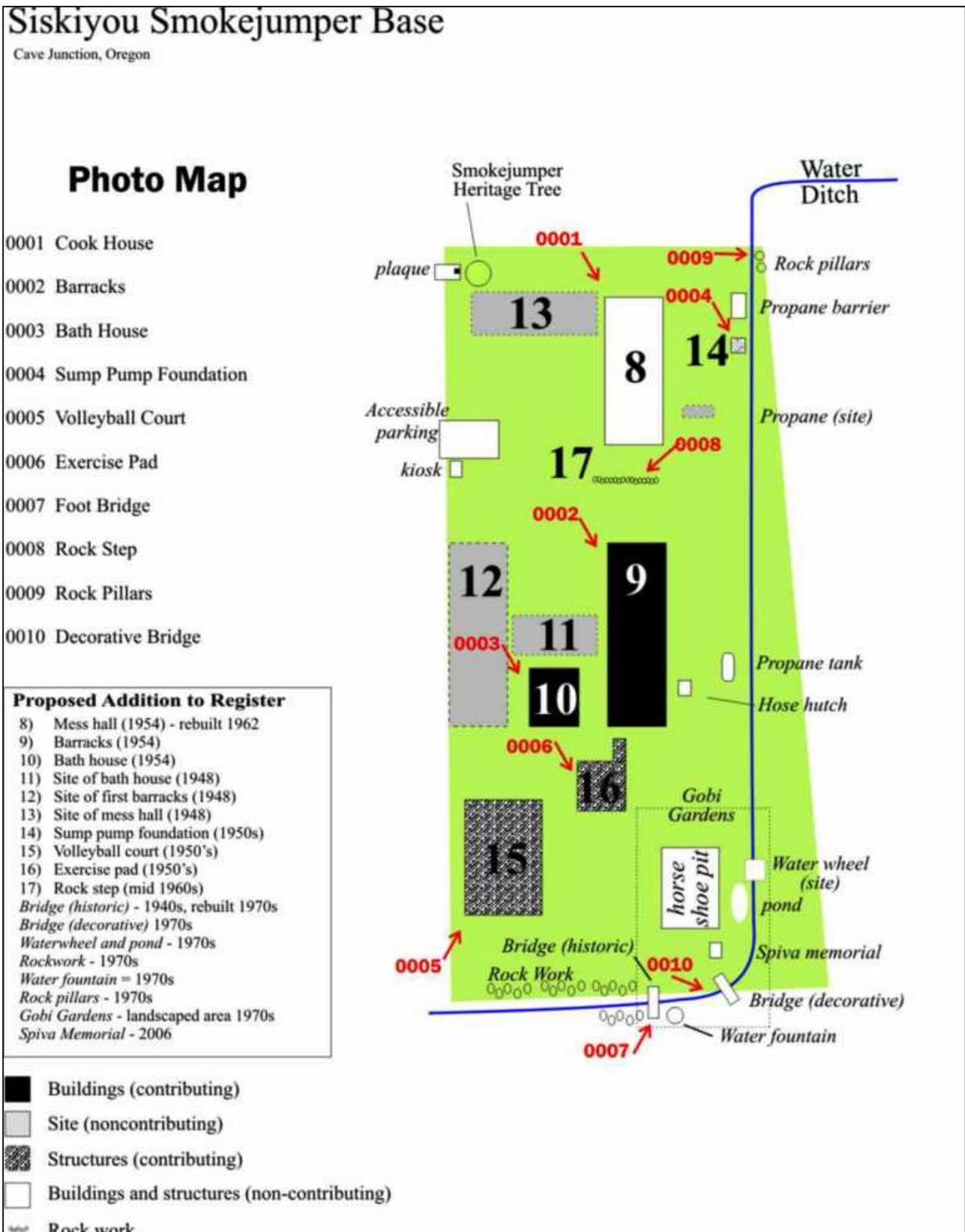
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0001
Northeast corner of cook house (messhall) looking south.
- Photo 2 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0002
Northeast corner of the 1954 crew barracks looking south.
- Photo 3 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0003
Northeast corner of the 1954 bath House looking south.
- Photo 4 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0004
Sump pump foundation with recent safety slab installed over the culvert opening.
Looking southeast.
- Photo 5 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0005
Volleyball court looking northeast.
- Photo 6 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0006
Exercise pad looking southeast.
- Photo 7 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0007
Foot bridge looking northeast. Water fountain on right is outside of proposed boundary expansion.
- Photo 8 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0008
Rock step looking south with bath house and wayside exhibit in background.
- Photo 9 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0009
Rock pillar looking east.
- Photo 10 of 10:** OR_JosephineCounty_SiskiyouSmokejumperBase_BoundaryIncrease_0010
Decorative bridge over water ditch looking southeast.

Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
 Name of Property

Josephine Co., OR
 County and State

Photo Location Map



Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Josephine Co., OR
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base
(Boundary Increase)

Name of Property
Josephine Co., OR

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

List of Figures

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

- Figure 1:** Regional Location Map
Figure 2: Local Location Map
Figure 3: Tax Lot Map
Figure 4: Historic District Map
Figure 5: Aerial of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base, looking east, 1958. Photo by Al Boucher.
Figure 6: Messhall during Construction, 1954. Bill Buck photo.
Figure 7: 1954 Barracks Building, west entrance looking northeast, nd. Jerry John Collection.
Figure 8: 1954 Barracks Building, north façade, looking south, 1960s or 1970s. Doug Beck Collection.
Figure 9: US Forest Service photo of training area, 1954.
Figure 10: Exercise pad, nd. Jerry John collection

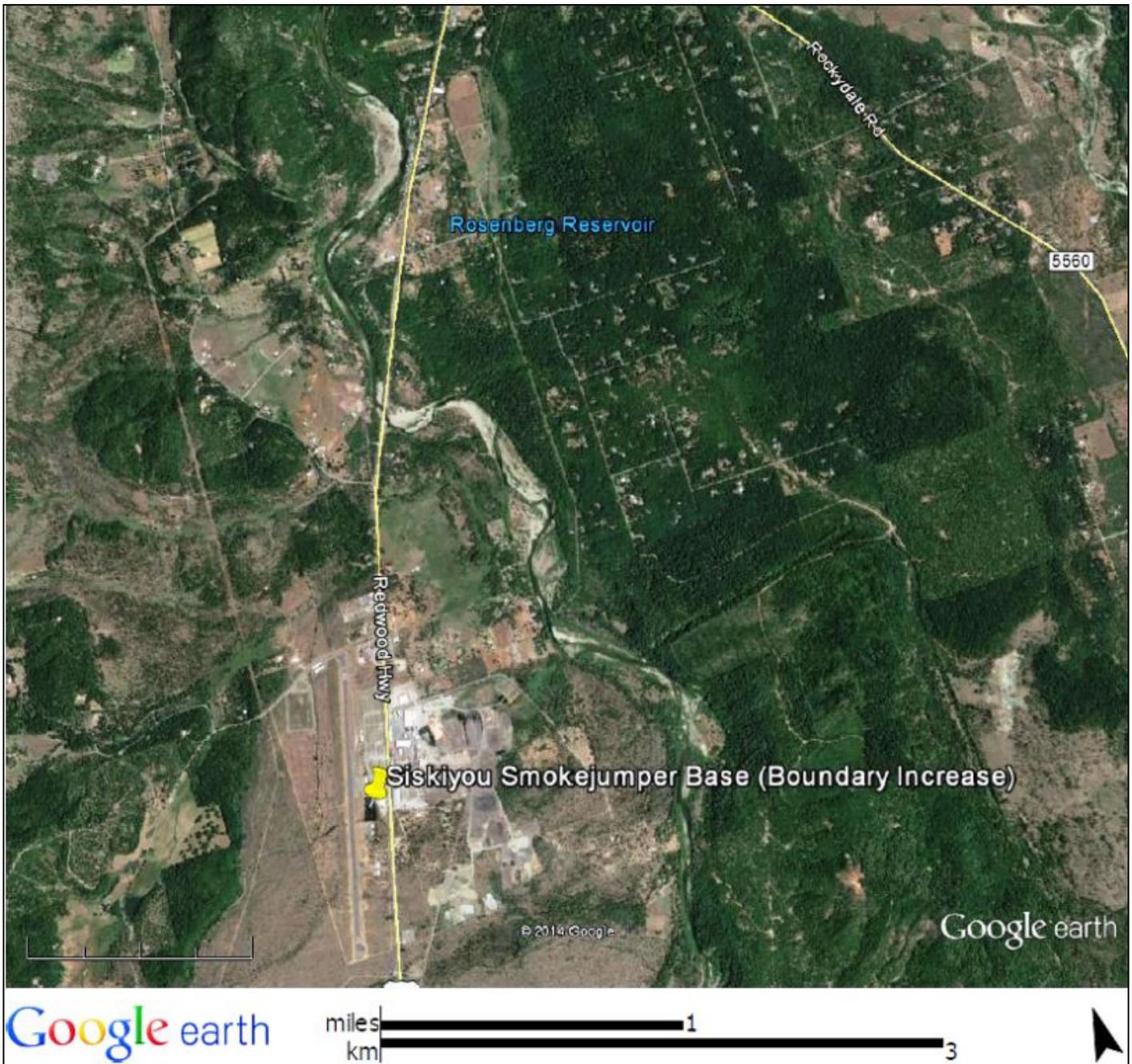
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Josephine Co., OR
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: Regional Location Map: Latitude 42.103021; Longitude -123.681300



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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Josephine Co., OR
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2: Local Location Map: Latitude 42.103021; Longitude -123.681300



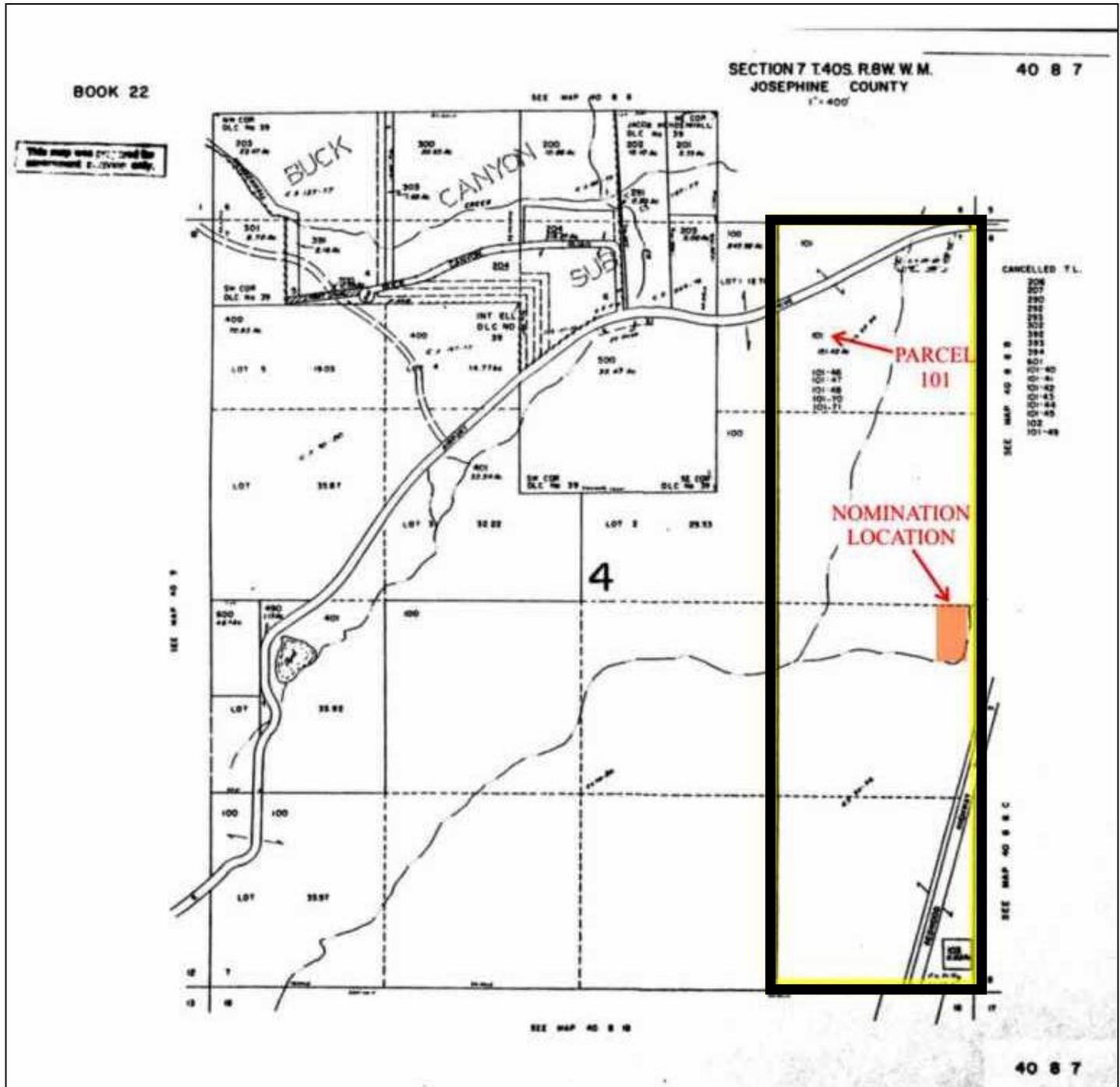
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Josephine Co., OR
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3: Tax Lot Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

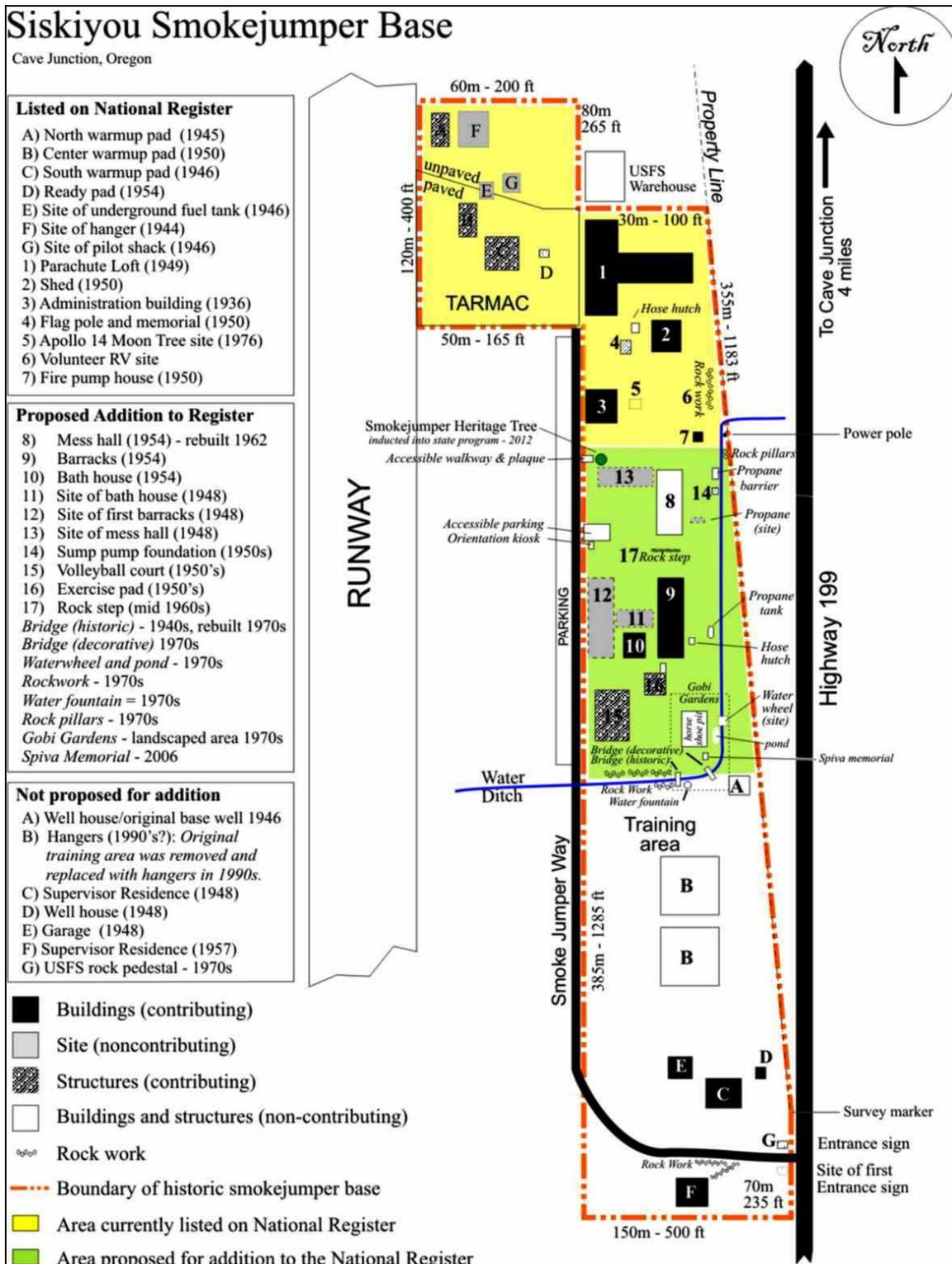
National Register of Historic Places
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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Josephine Co., OR
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 4: Historic District Map



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National Park Service

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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property Josephine Co., OR
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 5: Aerial of the Siskiyou Smokejumper Base, looking east, 1958. Photo by Al Boucher.



Figure 6: 1954 Messhall during Construction, 1954. Bill Buck photo.



United States Department of the Interior
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Siskiyou Smokejumper Base
(Boundary Increase)

Name of Property
Josephine Co., OR

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 7: 1954 Barracks Building, west entrance looking northeast, nd. Jerry John Collection.



Figure 8: 1954 Barracks Building, north facade, looking south, 1960s or 1970s. Doug Beck Collection.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Siskiyou Smokejumper Base
(Boundary Increase)

Name of Property
Josephine Co., OR

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 9: US Forest Service photo of training area, 1954. Contributing Volley Ball Court pictured to the left. Volley ball was regarded as an element of smokejumper physical training.



Figure 10: Exercise pad, nd. Jerry John collection























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Siskiyou Smokejumper Base (Boundary Increase)
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Josephine

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/18/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/26/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000960

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-24-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

(503) 986-0690

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



October 3, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

CORNUCOPIA JAILHOUSE
2ND ST
CORNUCOPIA, BAKER COUNTY

LOSTINE PHARMACY
125 HWY 82
LOSTINE, WALLOWA COUNTY

SISKIYOU SMOKEJUMPER BASE (BOUNDARY INCREASE)
SMOKEJUMPER WAY
CAVE JUNCTION, JOSEPHINE COUNTY

The enclosed disks contain true and correct copies of the above nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations. If questions arise, please contact Ian Johnson, National Register & Survey Coordinator, (503) 986-0678.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation

Encl.

