

UNION RANGER DISTRICT COMPOUND
(Eagle Ranger District)
Fronting Oregon State Highway 203
at the western edge of Union
Union
Union County
Oregon

HABS No. OR-139

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94102

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

HABS No. OR-139

UNION RANGER DISTRICT COMPOUND
(Union Ranger Station, Eagle River District)

Location: Fronting Oregon State Highway 203
at the western edge of Union,
Union County, Oregon

Date of Construction: 1938-1939. Additions to Guard
Residence 1950 and Office Building
1958. Interior remodeling of
Rangers Residence and Guard
Residence 1980-1981.

Present Owner: USDA Forest Service
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Post Office Box 907
Baker, Oregon 97814

Present Use: Rangers Residence is rented out;
all other buildings are not in use.

Significance: The Union Ranger District Compound
is an excellent example of
Depression-era Forest Service
planning, architecture, and
landscape design. It is an
outstanding local example of the
rustic style of architecture,
distinctive in Forest Service
interpretation, of the Depression
era, and particular to the Pacific
Northwest Region. It was built by
the Civil Conservation Corps from
Forest Service Region 6 plans
designed by the engineering
section in Portland, Oregon.

Historian: Manfred E. W. Jaehnig,
1 December 1986

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ABSTRACT

The Union Ranger District Compound is a group of administration buildings constructed for the Forest Service in the 1930's by Civil Conservation Corps workers. The major external architectural features are intact, but interiors have been modified. The visual impact of the Union Ranger District Compound is, at this time, one of well laid-out space filled with various species of large, mature trees interspersed with Forest Service buildings of the rustic style of architecture used by the Pacific Northwest Region during the Depression era.

Photographic documentation of plans, drawings, historic photographs, and building exteriors has been done as a mitigation measure for adverse effect. This record includes a description of Union Ranger District Compound buildings, 52 photographic negatives with two contact prints each, and a short, historical overview of the Compound compiled from historical sources, interviews of retired Forest Service personnel, and local, amateur historians, and Forest Service documents. Edited transcriptions of retired employees' interviews are included in the field records for this project.

INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION

The Union Ranger District Compound at Union, Oregon, was formerly called the Eagle District Compound before the District was renamed in 1947. Thereafter, it was often called the Union Ranger Station. It is hereafter referred to as the "Compound". The Compound is located at the intersection of Oregon Highway 203 and North First Street (locally known as Weaver Lane), NE 1/4 of Section 18, T4S, R40E (Union Quadrangle, 7.5 degrees, USGS), near the western city limits of Union, in Union County, Oregon.

The Compound is situated on approximately 4.5 acres of land bordered on the east by North First Street (Weaver Lane) and on the south by Oregon State Highway 203 (Figure 1). A small stream flows through it from east to west, in a generally north-westerly direction. The complex of eight buildings includes an office building, a ranger's residence with garage, a guard residence with garage, an oil and gasoline house, a warehouse, and an equipment storage shed. Figure 1 represents a scale drawing of the Compound. The buildings are described below; capital letters preceding each building's name correspond to letters used in Figure 1. The descriptions are taken from Paige, et al (1982).

A. Office Building, Union Ranger District Office No. 2004. Cruciform; wood frame; wood shingled, low gable roof with center cross gable. Single coursed rubble chimney offset on rear roof slope. Horizontal clapboard exterior, corner trim, vertical board with prominent battens on gable ends and along one longitudinal wall under the eaveline. Main entrance recessed under center gable to form porch; flagstone platform. Six-over-six double-hung sashes and six-light horizontal single sash windows. No decoration. Addition of one room to rear of structure, 1958, compatible design and materials.

B. Rangers Residence, Building No. 1044. L-shaped, one story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation with rock veneer. Wood shingled, low gable roof. Two coursed rubble chimneys offset on rear roof slope. Horizontal clapboard exterior, vertical board and batten on gable ends. Recessed, open verandah with flagstone patio on northeast facade; two leaf, ten vertical light french doors access. Enclosed gable roofed porch on northwest gable end, rear entrance. Six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows. Decorative shutters with simple pine tree logo. No obvious structural additions or alterations.

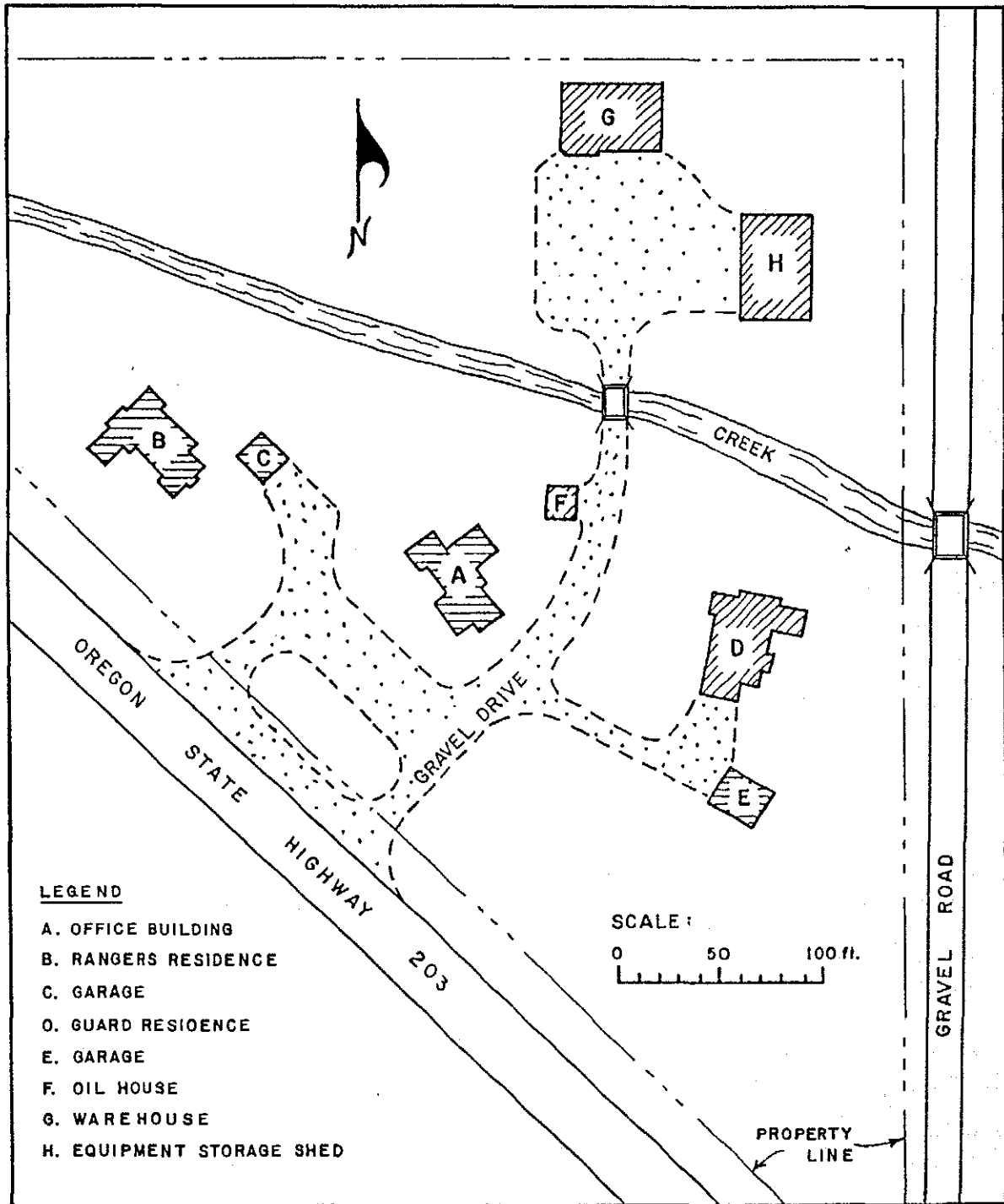


Figure 1. Planview of buildings at the Union Ranger District Compound, Union, Oregon.

- C. Garage of Rangers Residence, Garage No. 1525. Rectangular, wood frame, poured concrete foundation with uncoursed rubble veneer. Wood shingled, low gable roof. Horizontal clapboard exterior, vertical wood and batten gable ends. Two vehicle capacity. Two large vertical board sliding doors. Vertical board door on northeast gable end. No decoration. No obvious exterior alterations.
- D. Guard Residence, Building No. 1045. L-shaped, one story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation with random rubble veneer. Wood shingled, low gable roof. Coursed rubble chimney, offset on north slope of roof. Horizontal clapboard exterior, corner trim, vertical board with prominent battens every other board on gable ends. Shed roof covers flagged front entry. Recessed open verandah with flagstone patio on south elevation. Six-over-six double-hung sashes singly and in combination with mullions. No decoration. Hand knocker on front door. Vertical board "false" door on northeast facade of main entry. Addition of one room to NE corner, 1951, compatible design and materials.
- E. Garage of Guard Residence, Garage No. 1526. Rectangular, wood frame. Wood shingled, low gable roof and poured concrete foundation with random rubble veneer. Horizontal clapboard exterior, vertical board with battens every other board on gable ends. Two vehicle capacity. Two vertical board sliding doors. Nine-light single sash windows. No decoration. No obvious exterior alterations.
- F. Oil and Gas Building, Gas House No. 25076. Rectangular, wood frame. Wood shingled, low gabled roof and poured concrete foundation with random rubble veneer. Horizontal clapboard exterior, vertical board with battens every other board on gable ends. Recessed, partially enclosed umbrage houses gas pumps. Blank and timber loading dock on southeast elevation. Nine-light single sash windows. Decorative shutters with simple pine tree logo. No obvious exterior alterations.
- G. Warehouse, Fire Control, Warehouse No. 2206. L-shaped, one and one half story, wood frame. Wood shingled, low gable roof with offset gable on north end. Random rubble chimney offset on rear roof slope. Horizontal clapboard exterior, vertical boards on gable ends. Recessed loading dock with coursed rubble facing, runs width of main facade, supported by pairs of squared-timber posts. Eight-over-eight double hung sash windows. No remaining decoration. No obvious exterior alterations.
- H. Equipment Storage Shed, Machine Shed No. 23056. Rectangular, one and one half story, wood frame, and wood shingled,

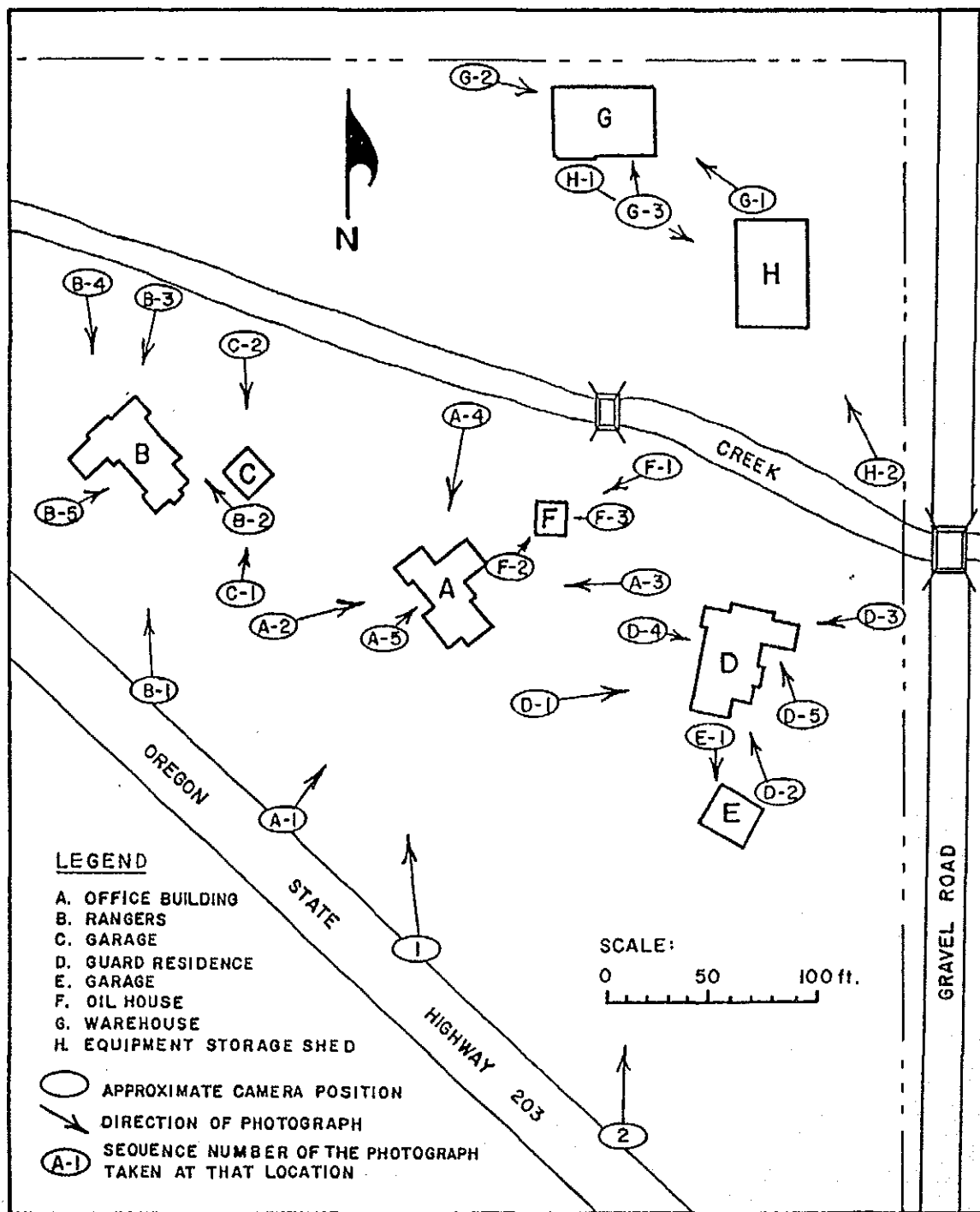


Figure 2. Approximate camera positions and direction of views for photographs taken of Union Ranger District Compound buildings

low gable roof. Horizontal clapboard exterior, vertical boards on gable ends. Three bays with double, vertical board sliding doors, flanked by squared-timber posts on three feet square concrete piers. Nine-light single sash windows in combination with mullions. No decorations. No exterior modifications.

The historical overview is based on newspaper and other local documents available in care of the Union County Museum Society and the library at Eastern Oregon State College, oral interviews of five former Forest Service employees who worked at the Union Ranger District Compound, interviews of two local amateur historians, and Forest Service documents.

A list of names of Union Ranger District employees who had formerly worked at the Compound and are now retired, a Forest Service report drawn up to document the historical significance of the Compound, and a document presenting a short outline of the Compound's history were furnished by the La Grande Ranger District.

When selecting retired Forest Service personnel to be interviewed, we based our choice on length of service, local availability, and health of the person to be interviewed. We also tried to cover most of the 45 years of the Compound's use. In addition, we hoped that each interviewee would provide us with names of additional informants who might be of help. Unfortunately, many of the retirees had moved out of the area, or are deceased, and some are too sick to be interviewed.

The following former employees talked to us about the Compound, and their work for the Forest Service (also please see Bibliography): Mr. Reynold Baxter (1950-1974), Mr. Arlyn Beck (1937-1938; 1943-1972), Mr. Arlen "Slim" Chenault (1945-1965), Mrs. Rebecca Karlock Gamble (1970-1982), and Mr. William Hooker (1959-1975). Dates in parentheses are calendar years during which they worked at the Compound, according to their recollections. A tape of the interviews is attached to the report, and edited transcriptions of four of the five interviews can be found in Appendix One.

Initially, we attempted to reconstruct the historical overview mainly from local historical accounts and documents. Unfortunately, this task proved impossible because the Forest Service kept the most complete set of documents and accounts of the construction, alterations, and general history of the Compound. Therefore, we used local documents to fill in and elaborate Forest Service chronologies. Information gleaned from interviews were then used to discuss the importance of the Compound to the local area.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Eastern Oregon Republican, a newspaper published in Union, Oregon, carried a news item on page 1 on Friday, December 17, 1937, announcing that the USDA Forest Service was planning to locate a Ranger Station at Union, if title could be acquired to the necessary land without charge to the Forest Service. The announcement also named Mr. I. G. Hess, of the Commercial Club (Union's Chamber of Commerce), as the chairman of a fund raising effort to secure the necessary funds for this land acquisition.

Of course, this was a public announcement that had been preceded by many plans and preparations. In 1935, the Eagle Ranger District had been formed by merging the Eagle District, headquartered at Medical Springs, and the Grande Ronde District, headquartered at Cove, Oregon. A new compound was planned for Union to headquarter the new Eagle Ranger District. By the time the announcement appeared in the local newspaper late in 1937, then, plans were well under way.

On February 18, 1938, J. B. and Mina M. Weaver sold a parcel of land approximately 4.7 acres in size to the United States government for the sum of \$1.00. The fund drive, chaired by G. I. Hess and announced in the local newspaper, had raised the money needed to pay back taxes on the Weaver Property (W. Roe and L. Almquist, personal communication) with the agreement that the Weavers would donate the land to the Forest Service.

The site had been selected in late 1937 by representatives of the Forest Service. The Divisions of Lands approved the site with the stipulation that plans could proceed only if the land was donated, not purchased. A tentative site plan was drawn up in December of 1937 which included seven buildings to be constructed initially, with an additional two buildings planned for the future. The plan called for the following:

- Proposed - Rangers Office
- Warehouse
- Motor Equipment Storage
- Gas and Oil House
- District Rangers Residence
- Assistant Rangers Residence
- Guard Residence

- Future - Crew House
- Warehouse No. 2

This site plan was approved in late April of 1938, and in May and June of that year, the proposed buildings, minus the Assistant Ranger's residence, were approved. By mid-May, the hot water heating systems for the Ranger's office, the District Ranger's residence, and the Guard residence were also approved. Actual construction of the compound began in June of 1938.

An advanced detail of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) personnel from Company 980 had arrived in Baker, Oregon, in April of 1935. They established a winter camp, called "Camp Baker", No. F-113. This was one of seventeen winter camps in the Lewiston, Idaho District of the CCC. Company 980 was a Forestry Company from its inception in April 1933. All work done outside camp was under the Forestry section, Department of Agriculture, and was done in the Whitman National Forest. The work consisted mostly of truck-trail building, roadside clearing, range and water improvement, timber stand improvement, building rustic furniture for park and camp sites, and construction of ranger stations and telephone lines. Most of the personnel were from Oregon with a small number from Montana.

Starting in June of 1938 and finishing in early 1939, CCC personnel from the Baker Camp, F-113, and Forest Service temporary help constructed the District Compound at Union. By February 1939, construction was completed, with the two residence buildings finished last. At this time, hot water heating systems were installed in the Ranger's office and residence, but the bid specifications for the Guard's residence were just being released. This last heating system was not authorized for installation until January 1940.

In May of 1939, the Ranger's Headquarters of the Eagle District were moved from their old location in Cove to the new Compound at Union. At that time, six buildings and two garages had been constructed, including:

- Rangers Office
- Warehouse
- Motor Equipment Storage
- Gas and Oil House
- District Rangers Residence with garage
- Guard Residence with garage

All of these buildings are still standing. Rooms have been added to the Guard residence and the Ranger's office, and these buildings and the Ranger's residence have been internally remodeled and modernized, particularly the electrical systems. The equipment storage shed and both garages were improved by additions of concrete floors in 1959.

The Compound's buildings were originally stained brown. Late in 1940, the Forest Service planned to change its color scheme. In September, experiments were done to determine whether a silver-grey paint would cover the brown stain. Tests were successful, and the District was given permission to repaint Union Compound buildings to match the Forest Service's standard "A" grey stain.

No construction occurred on the Compound from 1940 to 1951, except for minor tinkering with heating and water systems and landscaping efforts. A small-scale construction project was carried out in 1951, when one room was added to the Guard residence.

An outside event that influenced the Union Ranger District's operations was the completion of the Catherine Creek telephone line in 1943. It provided a direct connection between Medical Springs and Union. In 1947, the Eagle Ranger District was renamed the Union Ranger District.

In February of 1957, an addition to the Ranger's Office was approved. This new room was to be used by the Engineering Division. The bid for the 15' by 20' addition was let in May, 1958. Construction was completed and ready for final inspection in January 1959. Meanwhile, plans for concrete floors in the equipment storage shed and the residence garages were drawn up during November of 1958.

The workload of the Union Ranger District steadily increased and by 1965 staff had expanded to the point of causing crowded conditions in the existing facilities. After consultation with the Regional Architect, it was decided that major remodeling of existing buildings would be impractical both in terms of gaining useable space and in maintaining the visual integrity of the site. Therefore, other plans were developed. As a result, the Wallowa-Whitman Supervisor's Office requested a long-term, leased office space for the Union Ranger District in March of 1970. By this time, District personnel needing office space had exceeded available space, and working conditions had become excessively crowded.

Plans for construction of a new office building were developed in 1971. The new building, located across Oregon State Highway 203 from the existing compound, would house the entire District staff under one roof. The building and related use space was leased from Nordic Building Systems, Inc., starting in July of 1971. The staff of the Union Ranger District moved into their new space in December, 1971.

At the time of the move, the Forest Supervisor at Baker requested, from the Union District headquarters, suggestions for the use of the old Ranger's office building. The suggestion was made and approved that this building was to be converted into living quarters because housing was, at that time, hard to find in Union. Considerable discussion followed this decision, and it was further decided that the old Ranger's Office was to be sold. Therefore, the building was declared "surplus and unserviceable for District needs" in March of 1973. This declaration was reversed in November of the same year and it was decided to use the building as a fire warehouse.

During 1980-1981, some internal remodeling of the Ranger's and Guard residences occurred to modernize these buildings in order to rent them out. The Ranger's residence is currently rented by a Forest Service employee, but the other residence is unoccupied at the present time.

In 1983, the Union Ranger District staff was colocated with the La Grande District staff, and all employees henceforth worked out of La Grande. The combined staffs of both Districts moved into a new building located near the previous La Grande Ranger District headquarters. The two Districts were merged, in 1985, into the La Grande Ranger District.

The Union Ranger District Compound, then, served as the headquarters of the Union Ranger District for 45 years out of the District's 50 years of existence. The Union Ranger District was created in 1935 by merging the Eagle Ranger District and the Grande Ronde Ranger District, and it was called the Eagle Ranger District at that time. In 1947, this District was renamed the Union Ranger District. It was merged with the La Grande Ranger District in 1985, and the newly combined District retained the name La Grande Ranger District. This history is reflected in a list of District Rangers who have served the Union Ranger District and related Districts. The list, compiled by the Forest Service, is included here as Table 1, below.

Much happened in the world at large during the existence of the Union Ranger District and the use of its Compound. The Great Depression ended, World War II was fought and won, the Korean Police Action took place and stalemated, and the Vietnam War was heated up and stopped abruptly. Yet, life at the Compound appears to have been affected little. Certainly, the construction of the Compound was a project undertaken by the U.S. Government to end the depression. We found no information to suggest that the Compound would have been constructed without the availability of CCC labor, and the United States, including

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TABLE 1. District Rangers of the Union Range District

Names	Dates	Notes
C. Black	1905-1908	1
E. W. Dunn	1908-1909	1
J. J. McClain	1909-1912	1
J. F. Irwin	1912-1918	1
W. D. Foreman	1916-1921	2
C. O. Bloom	1918-1928	1
P. Ellis	1921-1926	2
L. F. Judy	1928-1931	1
K. McCool	1926-1934	2
G. A. Fisher	1931-1932	1
E. D. Wilmoth	1932-1934	1
C. M. Palmer	1934-1936	3
E. D. Wilmoth	1936-1942	3
C. O. Bloom	1942-1946	3
H. A. Harrison	1946-1946	3
H. A. Dahl	1946-1956	4
V. E. Livingston	1956-1972	4
T. C. Puchbauer	1972-1980	4
J. R. Krieger	1980-1985	5

NOTES: 1 - Rangers on Eagle District
 2 - Rangers on Grande Ronde District
 3 - Rangers on Eagle District created by merging the Eagle and Grande Ronde Districts in 1935
 4 - Eagle District renamed the Union District in 1947
 5 - Union District merged with the La Grande District in 1985

government and people, were very optimistic about the future. This probably caused an upswing of the construction of new homes which, in turn, required lumber. This lumber was available, in large quantities, on the National Forest lands of the Pacific Northwest.

Better management practices of the timber resources pointed the way toward increased centralization of Ranger Districts, and the old Eagle and Grande Ronde districts were merged to form the new Eagle Ranger District, later renamed the Union Ranger District. A compound was constructed to house the headquarters of the District until it, too, fell victim to the trend of intensified centralization.

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More extensive timber resource use and management of these resources also caused steady growth in Forest Service staff to handle the burgeoning work load. The need for more and more space resulted in an almost steady process of planning Compound expansion. One room each was added to the Office Building and the Guard Residence, and a new office was leased when the old one became too cramped, even after it had been expanded.

Early in the Union Compound's existence, relatively few people were employed there. The District Ranger, a secretary/receptionist, and sometimes an Assistant Ranger (see interviews with Arlen Chenault and Arlyn Beck), were the only employees who spent most of their time at the Ranger's Office during working hours. After the late 1940's, a timber management man apparently also worked at the Office (interview with William Hooker). The remaining employees spent most to their time out on the District's land.

The field staff was also small except during the summer months, when temporary help was added. Because of the small number of field people, everyone had to do almost any job that needed to be done. As William Hooker states:

"Well, I was involved in the general operation of road maintenance, trail maintenance, telephone maintenance, lookout, building maintenance, signing, fire fighting, timber marking, everything. The crews in those days were much smaller than they are today. You had a Ranger, sometimes an Assistant Ranger, and then the summer people. We were summer people, we weren't full time workers until during the war (World War II). Then some of us began working full time, usually one (person) on each district. We did everything that was needed to be done" (words parentheses in added for clarification).

Opportunities for advancement into positions that needed additional training and education were present, and employees took advantage of them. Arlen "Slim" Chenault told us:

"Well, I started out trail cruising and doing a little bit of everything, marking timber, and so on. I was kind of a jack of all trades. Then, I went into the Korean thing ('police action'). When I came back from that, I went into fire control. Then, through correspondence schools and so on and so forth, I finally worked myself into engineering and became an engineering technician. Later, I became a district engineer. That is, more or less, what I was when I retired."

Life in the past, in general, and at the Union Compound, in particular, was a little slower. Working conditions appeared to be more personal and friendly to the staff at the Compound, even during the later years. Mrs. Rebecca Karlock Gamble felt strongly about this aspect of her work:

"Here at Union, the ranchers would drop in and they would have the permittees meetings and it was very personal. Everybody knew everybody and if one department was behind work, the others pitched in and helped. Everybody worked, if fire control needed help the engineers, the range department, and the timber department were right there to help them. We had a lot of cooperation going. You knew everybody's personal life. If they had a problem, you helped them out. I was widowed while I was working there and I spent a lot of time at the hospital. The guys would always help me. I never got behind, but they were all so sweet and considerate about (my absences at the hospital)."

Mrs. Gamble had other interesting observations pertinent to an understanding of life at the Compound and the important interrelationship between it and the city of Union:

"At one time, when Dick Livingston was Ranger, I understand they planned to build a new log building on this side of the highway (north of Oregon Highway 203) and on that side of the gravel road (west of North First Street). There is a little corner there that's a horse pasture. They planted different species of trees there in preparation for the building, but then they got an aluminum building on the other side of the road. That kind of shot his dreams.

There was another thing. Seven of us were EMT's (emergency medical technicians). Whenever there was an accident, they would call the office and there were always available EMT'S. I was one of them. That's another way the staff cooperated. They covered for you while you were on an ambulance run. This was a good thing for the town. Well, you see, now they're all in La Grande and if they need ambulance drivers here, forget it."

Union is a city of around 2,000 inhabitants. Certainly, the Union Ranger Compound influenced this small city greatly. Economically, the influence was substantial. Union residents found employment at the District, and the Forest Service would rotate District Rangers and other specialists into the District. According to our informants, many of the rangers built houses and lived in the city rather than in the Compound. Rangers also had families, and they would buy food and other things in Union.

As stated by Mrs. Gamble and William Hooker, Forest Service personnel took an active role in the city's affairs. Compound employees acted as emergency medical technicians, joined the volunteer fire department, founded and joined civic clubs, got involved in the annual Union Roundup (a very important event for the citizens of Union), and became a very much relied upon part of the fabric of small town life in rural America.

The importance of Union Ranger District employees to the city of Union was emphasized by both Warren L. Roe, amateur historian, and Leonard Almquist, curator of the Union County Museum, when we interviewed them about the place of the Compound in the local history. Union, in their opinion, will lose economic support, very active and involved citizens, and a small part of its history, embodied in the Union Ranger District Compound, because of the merging of the Union District with the La Grande District of the Forest Service.

Summary: Statement of Significance

The Union Ranger District Compound is an excellent example of Depression-era planning, architecture, and landscape design. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1938-1939, the Compound is visually appealing, and it is compatible with its natural and cultural surroundings.

The Compound is situated in a geographically definable area. It possesses a significant concentration of buildings and spaces that are united aesthetically by plan and physical development and by past events. It exhibits integrity of form, material, and environment, retaining the primary elements of fabric, setting, location, exterior design, and workmanship. The Compound's rustic character and appearance are undiminished by more than forty years of constant use: its feeling and association remain that of the period of its construction.

Individual buildings are structurally sound, retain their original exterior wall materials, and interior wall and ceiling fabrics are intact. Except for interior some modification, the buildings are unaltered.

The Union Ranger District Compound is associated with the USDA Forest Service, the principal Federal Agency responsible for management of public lands and attendant resources in Union County, Oregon. It characterizes the physical establishment of the Forest Service at the local level. As a Civilian Conservation Corps work project, it illustrates the achievements of a

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direct-aid work relief program established by the Federal Government in response to the Great Depression.

The Compound is associated with consecutive District Rangers whose implementation of Forest Service programs, practices, and policies has affected the lives and livelihoods of area residents, particularly those of the town of Union. Acting for the Forest Service, successive District Rangers have exerted an important influence on the economic growth and social stability of communities in and around the lands of the Union Ranger District. As resident citizens, District Rangers and the other Forest Service employees stationed at the Compound have actively participated in community affairs, assuming roles of civic, service, and social leadership.

The Union Ranger District Compound distinctly illustrates the architectural and landscape design concepts adopted by the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest Region during the Depression area of 1933-1942. It exemplifies the comprehensive planning of administration sites initiated at that time, and it contains information about the design philosophy, concepts of structural and spatial organization, construction technology, and building materials adopted by the Forest Service during the Depression era.

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Union 7.5 USGS. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest
Region, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. April 1982

USDA Forest Service Document entitled "District Compound at
Union", Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, dated 28 August
1986

Copy of Title Transfer of land from J.B. and Minna M. Weaver
of Union, Oregon, to the United States Government.
Transfer dated 18 February 1938. In possession of the
Union County Museum Society

INTERVIEWS

Retired Forest Service Personnel from the Union Ranger
District:

Mr. Reynolds Baxter
Union, Oregon
Years at Union Compound: 1950-1974
(Interview not transcribed due to
technical difficulties)

Mr. Arlyn Beck
2375 Cherry Street
Baker, Oregon
Years at the Compound: 1937-1938; 1943-1972

Mr. Arlen "Slim" Chenault
872 North Bellwood Street
Union, Oregon
Years at the Compound: 1945-1975

Mrs. Rebecca Karlock Gamble
Post Office Box 315
Union, Oregon
Years at the Compound: 1970-1982

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Mr. William Hooker
270 South Bellwood Street
Union, Oregon
Years at the Compound: 1959-1975

Local History:

Mr. Leonard Almquist
366 West Harrison Street
Union, Oregon
Curator of the Union County Museum, Union

Mr. Warren L. Roe
353 West Arch Street
Union, Oregon
Local Amateur Historian

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The photography was done by Richard A. Hermens of Photo-Lure, La Grande. His photographs, included in this report and an integral part of it, speak for themselves.

David Shively, Student Intern at the Regional Services Institute, Eastern Oregon State College, kindly agreed to interview retired former employees of the Forest Service who had spent much of their time at the Union Ranger District Compound. My deep appreciation goes to him.

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