



**The NPS in Oregon:
A few thoughts for 2016**

Steve Mark



Crater Lake National Park

Initially withdrawn 1885
part of forest reserve 1893
Established by Congress 1902
183,224 acres in size,
expanded in 1932 and 1980
Current visitation ~ 600,000

Steve Mark photo

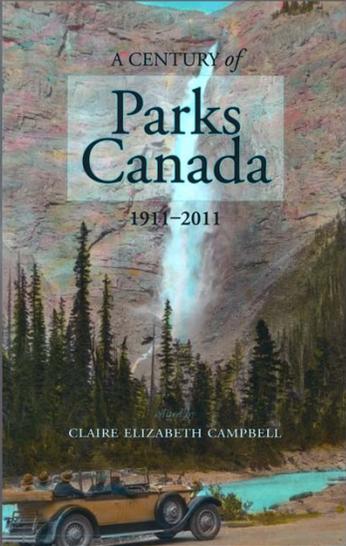
George Grant photo

FIND YOUR PARK **2016**
National Park Service.
CENTENNIAL

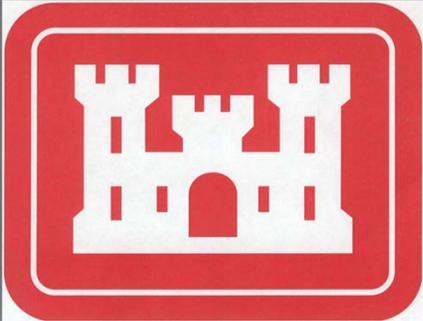
(Published in 2011 by the University of Calgary Press)



National Park Service emblem prior to the adoption of the arrowhead in 1952.



A CENTURY of
Parks Canada
1911-2011
by
CLAIRE ELIZABETH CAMPBELL



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (b. 1863)



United States Geological Survey (b. 1879)



Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

Bureau of Pensions formed 1833
Merged into Veterans Administration 1930

Minerals Management Service



Agency overview

Formed January 19, 1982
Dissolved October 1, 2011

OUTDOOR RECREATION

A LEGACY FOR AMERICA

Appendix "A"
An Economic Analysis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

December 1973



Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR)
Formed 1962;
Dissolved into Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service 1977, back to NPS in 1981

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY
NOMINATION FORM

Continuation Sheet	Item Number	Page
Name: Historic: Old Batesburg-Leesville High School	Location: Sumnerland Avenue Leesville, South Carolina	
Common: Old Batesburg-Leesville Middle School	Classification: Building	
Owner: Lexington County School District #3	1001 Church Street	
	Leesville, South Carolina 29070	

General Management Plan

The Jacksonville Woodlands is cooperatively managed through a partnership agreement among the following agencies and organizations:

-  The City of Jacksonville
-  Jackson County Parks
-  Southern Oregon Land Conservancy
-  The Bureau of Land Management
-  The Jacksonville Woodlands Association

This document was produced through a cooperative effort of the above partners with technical assistance provided by:

 Rivers, Trails, & Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA)
National Park Service, US Department of the Interior



The contents in this publication do not necessarily reflect the position of the National Park Service or the Secretary of the Interior.

PARK, PARKWAY and RECREATIONAL-AREA STUDY



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
January 1937

Stephen T. Mather, First Director of the NPS with the route of a proposed National Park to Park Highway, 1918

Recreation as multi-jurisdictional

First national forest campground and first engineered recreational trail on a national forest...

AN IDEAL VACATION LAND
The National Forests of Oregon



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE - - 1925



A battle for hearts and minds?



Revised 1927

Road and Information Map

- - for the - -
National Forests of Oregon



Along the shore of Diamond Lake P-10277

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH PACIFIC DISTRICT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1926

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL MAP

FROM
Mount Hood to Crater Lake



From the glacier-covered slopes of Mount Hood P-10288

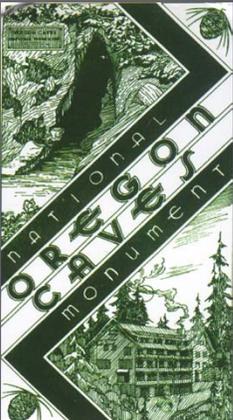
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH PACIFIC REGION

MAP-22 B. 4 1921

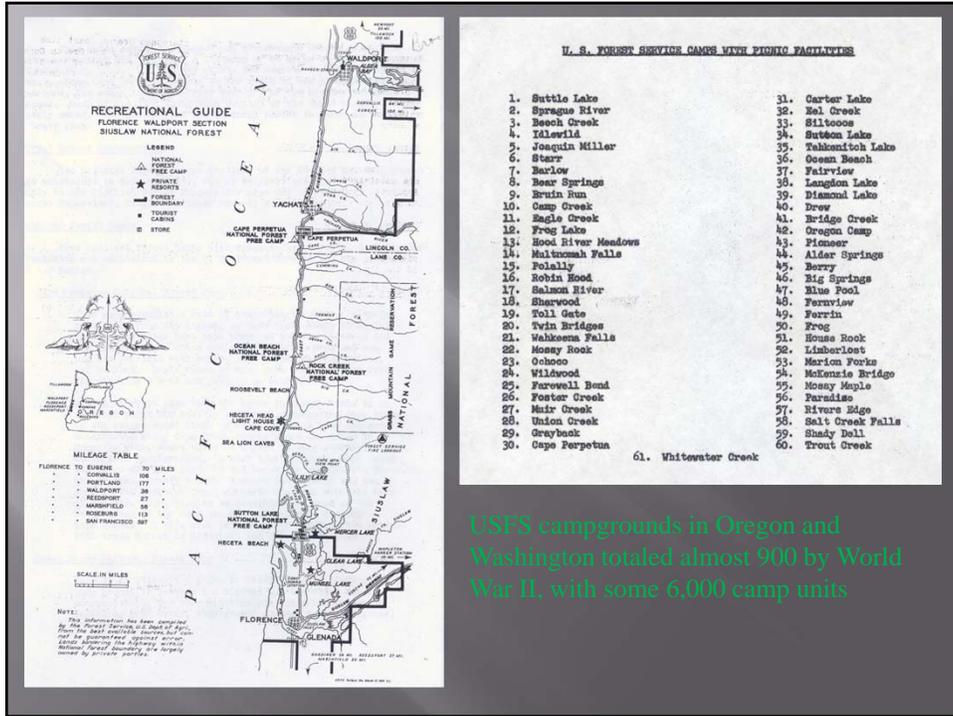
THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN OREGON. 27



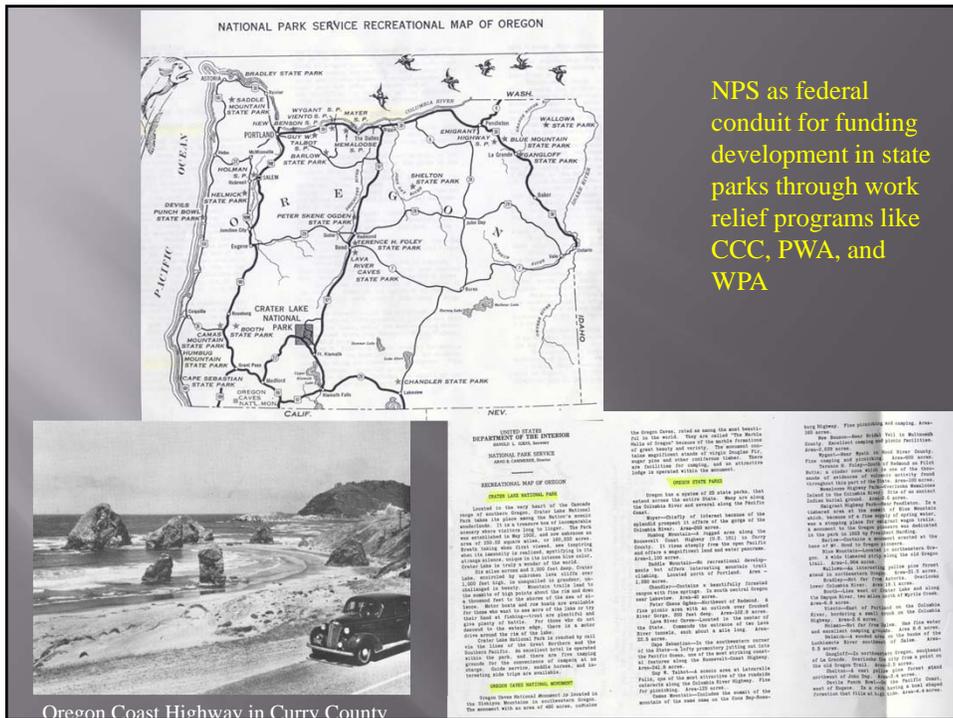
At the entrance to the Oregon Caves, Siskiyou Forest.

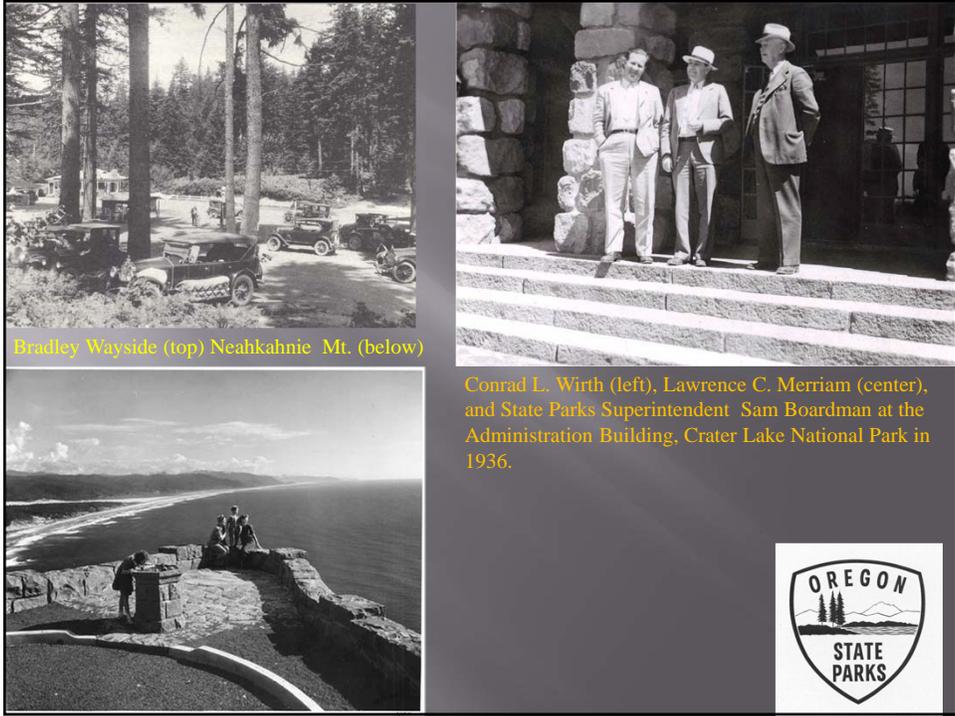


1933 Executive
Order, transfer of all
national monuments
to NPS (took effect in
1934)



USFS campgrounds in Oregon and Washington totaled almost 900 by World War II, with some 6,000 camp units





Bradley Wayside (top) Neahkahnie Mt. (below)

Conrad L. Wirth (left), Lawrence C. Merriam (center), and State Parks Superintendent Sam Boardman at the Administration Building, Crater Lake National Park in 1936.



Sam Boardman (c. 1950)

“Sermonettes”

No camping

Free entry





Highway Commission with OSHD engineers



Oregon State Parks
DAY USE

Day Use Parks (visitors per year)

- 6,354 - 124,934
- 124,935 - 295,208
- 295,209 - 526,000
- 526,001 - 817,016
- 817,017 - 1,523,396

Top Ten Most Visited Parks

State Park visits, 2005

AUG 18 1940

NEW PARK FOR WEST

The Nation's Largest Seacoast Preserve,
Of 30,000 Acres, Proposed in Oregon



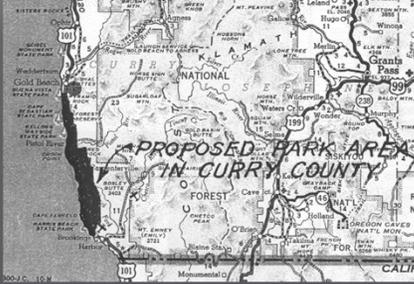


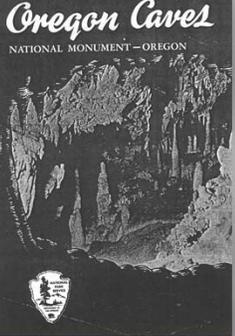
A Wilderness Land

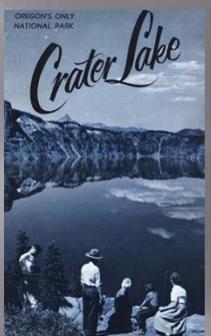
Curry County, where the park would be located, has two people a square mile as contrasted with the national average of forty-one. Uninhabited fastnesses lock the seacoast. Brooks and creeks rib the slopes. Some of them splash off the capes and empty almost directly into the ocean. Several waterfalls plummet right onto the sand. For miles on the beach there is no sign of civilization. This natural playground is not much different today than when Ferrelo anchored there.

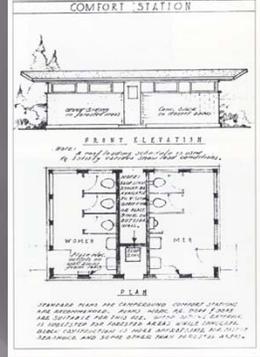


National Park Proposed for Curry County, 1940 perhaps a parting of the ways...











Shift toward development in both state and national parks during the 1950s



Fort Clatsop

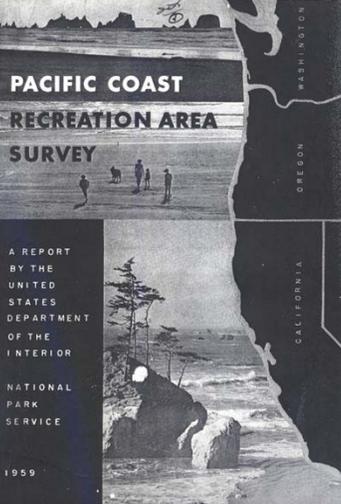
National Monument Oregon National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior

About Your Visit




FORT CLATSOP 1805-06 WINTER QUARTERS OF LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

Role of Senator Richard Neuberger in acquisition of Fort Clatsop, then an ill-fated national seashore...



PACIFIC COAST RECREATION AREA SURVEY

A REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1959



Oregon

GUEST 1940

Sea Lion Caves-Oregon Dunes Area

(Suggested Oregon Coast National Seashore Recreation Area)

Southern Oregon

LOCATION: The sand dunes extend for a distance of 23 miles south of Florence. The Sea Lion Caves area is 12 miles north of Florence.

ACCESSIBILITY: The Coast Highway (U.S. 101) passes through or is adjacent to the entire area.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA: The area comprises 24 miles of shoreline with over 33,000 acres of upland. This includes three distinct types of land forms. Fronting the ocean is an attractive, clean, fine-textured, wide sandy beach. Second is a vast, desert-like expanse of moving sand that has been swept up from the shore by the wind and subsequently deposited and formed into attractive dunes. The third and easternmost type of land form is ancient, forest-covered dunes which reach a maximum height of 450 feet above the sea. Also included are three irregular, freshwater lakes which possess high scenic and recreation values. They vary greatly in size, ranging from 130-acre Clewcox Lake, the smallest, to Washink Lake with slightly less than 600 acres, and Sitcoos Lake, which covers some 3,200 acres. Vegetative cover is comprised of a dense, picturesque coniferous forest with an understory of varied shrubs and a fine rhododendron display. The Sea Lion Caves site is a notable rookery for Steller sea lions, California sea lions, and bird life of outstanding interest.

PRESENT USE: Present use consists almost solely of recreation. The area includes one 522-acre State park, and there are several developed Forest Service campgrounds and picnic areas. A considerable number of homes and cottages exist around the lakes. The Sea Lion Caves section is managed on a private commercial basis.

IT'S ALL IN YOUR VIEWPOINT . . .

Oregon Dunes: Menace or Heritage

"I love our view of the dunes; but I can see no object in attempting to preserve them." This seemingly contradictory statement was part of the opposition's testimony at the October 5 and 7 hearings at Redfoot and Eugene, Oregon on the proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore. Justifying this position, attorney L. L. Ray of Eugene, added:

They are a menace to highway, timber and navigation. Their control is more important than their preservation. . . . The larger part of these dunes is already under federal control and is a part of the Sitcoos National Forest. No sound reason exists for taking them out of control of the Forest Service with its multiple-use program and placing them under the Department of the Interior and devoting them to a single use.

That which has been used repeatedly against the Wilderness Bill, the Lane County Farm Bureau urged that the seashore proposal await the results of the survey now being conducted by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The Western Lane Tax Association maintained the proposal is unnecessary and that it would have untoward impact on the local tax structure, the local economy and the individual citizens of the area. In sharp contrast to this contention, the National Park Service's 56-page *Economic Report* on the proposal indicated that an Oregon Dunes National Seashore would increase the area's total annual income to \$6.5 million dollars by the year 1950 compared to \$3.3 million without a national seashore proposal. Allen, executive secretary of the State Committee on Natural Resources, maintained that not enough study has been given to the proposal and that preservation of significant features of the Oregon coast is already assured through public ownership of many areas. About half of the land is under public ownership leaving some 13,250 acres of private land.

The extensive studies made of the area by ecologist William S. Cooper, professor emeritus of botany, University of Minnesota, would seem to support part of Allen's first contention. (Cooper's research began in 1919 and has been carried on in 1925, 1928, 1933, 1940 and 1941.) In his report submitted at the hearing, Cooper noted:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1966 MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE, MEDFORD, OREGON

Whole Controversy of Seashore Park Hinges on Area Economy

Senator Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) proposed in a bill (S. 1980) to study the area for a national seashore under the auspices of the Park Service. The 40,000 acres requested for inclusion in the national park would be situated in the vicinity of Florence, Oregon, and would include the Sea Lion Caves area, the dunes, and the Sitcoos Lake National Park.

But, after three committee hearings and subcommittee reports, the developing situation was putting the bill in an unfavorable position. Figures from a questionnaire on the park's recreational potential in this area will be protected. There are too many loopholes through which private interests can encroach where the land is not protected by Congress.

With all the natural resources available in the Florence area there has been remarkably little development done by the existing agencies in the past 40 years. To fully preserve this area from private interests that could control or spoil this scenic, undeveloped area and before it should be placed under a unified management.

Only under the administration of the Park Service can the development be fully developed and protected - for the benefit of the people of Oregon as well as the nation.

Neuberger, intentionally or not, had forced Hatfield into an awkward position. This was the turning point in the controversy.



Florence, Gladys, Westlake, Cushman, Sitcoos Lake, Washink Lake, Clewcox Lake, Oregon Dunes, Sea Lion Caves, Sitcoos National Forest, Oregon Coast National Seashore

The Difference Between THE FOREST SERVICE AND THE PARK SERVICE



The National Forests are lands of many uses. In them, the lands are managed to produce water for power, timber, and other products. They are managed by Forest Rangers. They are managed by Park Rangers. The only roads, trails, and buildings that are permitted in these public lands are those which they need to protect and manage them and provide for the comfort of visitors. National Park specialists in preserving nature and do not produce crops as do the National Forests. The National Park Service is in the Department of Interior.



The National Parks, such as Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon, are great outdoor museums. They are managed by Park Rangers. The only roads, trails, and buildings that are permitted in these public lands are those which they need to protect and manage them and provide for the comfort of visitors. National Park specialists in preserving nature and do not produce crops as do the National Forests. The National Park Service is in the Department of Interior.

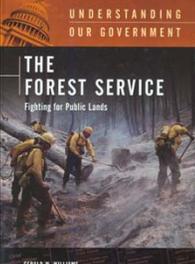
The Forest Service had effectively used radio programs since the 1930s, but in the 1950s it began cooperating with Hollywood to promote its mission and the dedication of its employees through television shows like *Lassie* and films like *The Forest Rangers*. (USDA Forest Service - Forest History Society)




Floating in the Stream of Time
An Administrative History of John Day Fossil Beds National Monument



U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service - Pacific West Field Area



study of alternatives
April 1980



COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

OREGON / WASHINGTON

A result never in doubt...

Historic

AMERICAN BUILDINGS

Survey

Catalog of the Measured Drawings and Photographs of the Survey in the Library of Congress, March 1, 1941

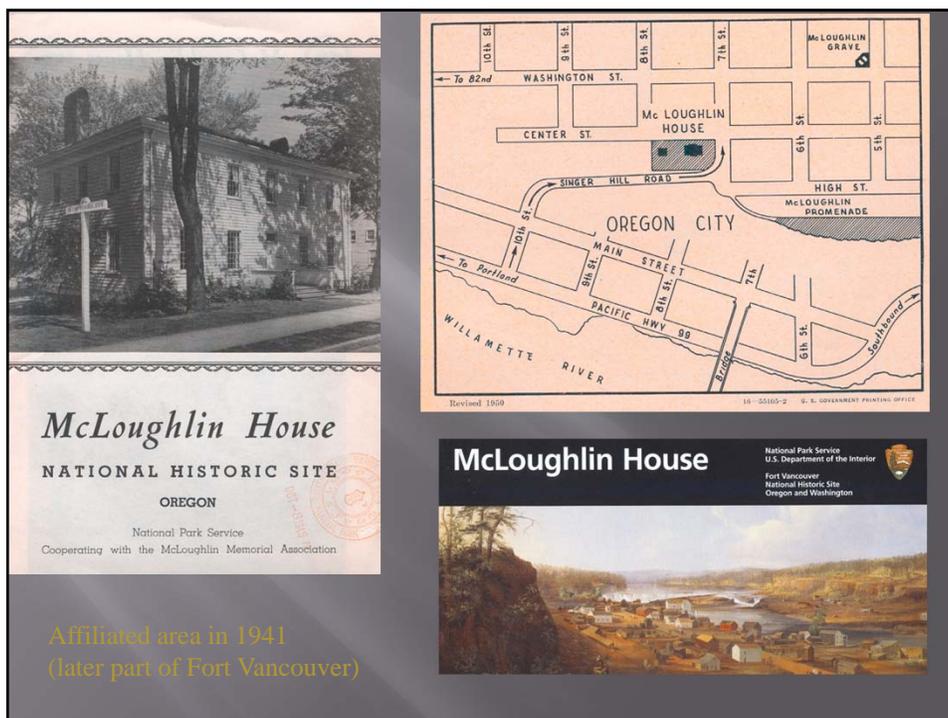
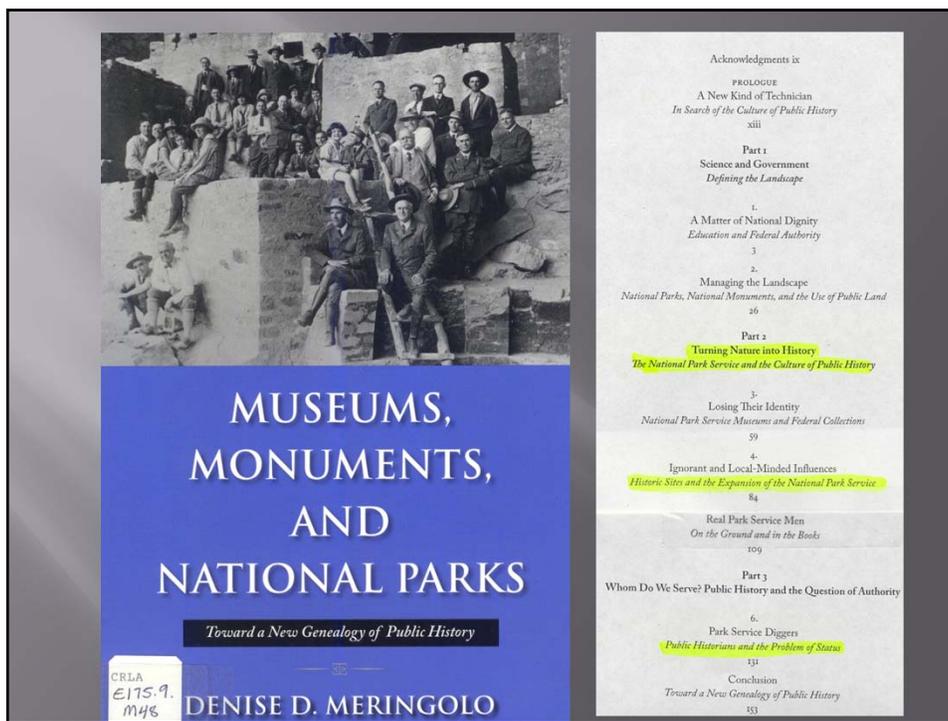
COMPILED and EDITED by
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service

All alone in historic preservation!

Starting with HABS in 1934...

OREGON

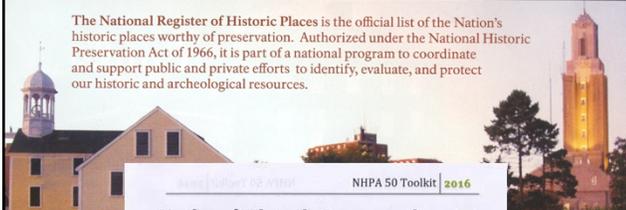
<p>ASHLAND VICINITY Tolman House. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C., two-story veranda. 17 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>AURORA Keil House, one quarter mile from Aurora. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C., two-story veranda. 14 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>DALLAS Lyle House, State Highway 22. Wood, one and a half stories, mid 19th C. 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>DALLAS VICINITY Old Boarding-House, 2 miles from Dallas. Wood, one story, mid 19th C. 7 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>DAYTON Fort Yamhill, Public Park. Log, two stories, mid 19th C., (moved 1911). 3 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>DUNDEE Hagey House. Wood, one story, mid 19th C. 8 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>FOREST GROVE College Hall, Pacific University. Wood, two stories with cupola, mid 19th C. 4 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>Smith House. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C. 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>GERVAIS VICINITY Brown House. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C., Greek Revival, formal composition. 14 sheets (1934); 4 photos (1934).</p> <p>Parker House, 13 miles from Salem. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C. 10 sheets (1934); 1 photo (1934).</p> <p>GOLD HILL VICINITY Rock Point Tavern. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C., two-story veranda. 3 photos (1934).</p> <p>HOPEWELL VICINITY Gay House, 2 miles from Hopewell. Brick, one and a half stories, mid 19th C. 7 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>HOSKINS Watson House. Wood, one story, mid 19th C. 6 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>HOWELL PRAIRIE McCorle House. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C. 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>JACKSONVILLE Combit House, North Oregon and C Streets. Wood, one story, mid 19th C. 9 sheets (1934); 3 photos (1934).</p> <p>Reed House, North Oregon and D Streets. Wood, one story, mid 19th C. 6 sheets (1934); 2 photos (1934).</p> <p>JACKSONVILLE VICINITY Bybee House, 1½ miles from Jacksonville. Wood, two stories, mid 19th C. 13 sheets (1934); 3 photos (1934).</p>	<p>Jackson County (15)</p> <p>Marion County (24)</p> <p>Polk County (27)</p> <p>Polk County (27)</p> <p>Yamhill County (36)</p> <p>Yamhill County (36)</p> <p>Washington County (34)</p> <p>Marion County (24)</p> <p>Jackson County (15)</p> <p>Jackson County (15)</p> <p>Jackson County (15)</p>
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National Register of Historic Places

Urban renewal battles of the 1950s and 60s...

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, it is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources.



NHPA 50 Toolkit 2016

National Historic Preservation Act 50 Year Anniversary Tool Kit

The Martin Luther King Jr. Birthplace is on the National Register of Historic Places

In this tool kit you will find...

1. Introduction to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)..... 2
2. Social Media Tool Kit..... 11
3. Junior Ranger Book Answer Key.....17



Above: Jacksonville, Oregon, preservation advocates (from left) Eugene Bennett, Virginia Cotton, and Robertson E. Collins join the first Oregon State Historic Preservation Office employee, Elisabeth Potter, in front of P. J. Ryan's Hotel Building (c. 1885) in the Jacksonville National Historic Landmark District. Photo by Marion Dean Ross, 1982.

Elisabeth Walton Potter

Form 10-50
1971

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: Oregon
COUNTY: Klamath

NAME: Fort Klamath Site (Fort Klamath Military Reservation)

LOCATION: Fort Klamath vicinity, Oregon 97626

CLASSIFICATION: Building, Public, in Process, Other

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Klamath County, Klamath Falls 97

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS: The National Survey of 1960, National Park Service

DATE PREPARED BY: Elisabeth Walton, Park Historian, August 1971

STATE HISTORIC OFFICER CERTIFICATION: State Highway Division, August 1971

DATE: August 23, 1971

Donald Peting



One of many partners with the University of Oregon



Historic Preservation Program

(/)
2016 Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School



(Photo courtesy of the National Park Service)

Field Schools (/preservation-field-schools)

- Croatia Summer Conservation Field School (/croatia-summer-conservation-field-school)
- 2016 Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School (/2016-pacific-northwest-preservation-field-school)
- Past Pacific Northwest Preservation Field Schools (/past-pacific-northwest-preservation-field-schools)
- 20 Years Reunion! (/pnwfs-20-years-reunion)

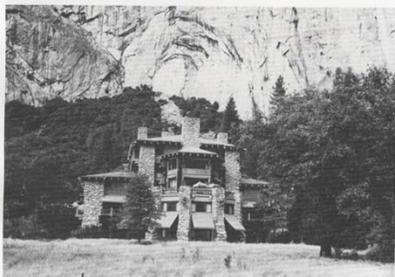
MAKE GOOD

(<http://aaa.uoregon.edu>)

Historic Preservation Program

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

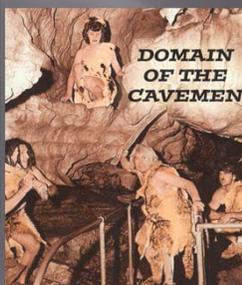
Architecture in the Parks National Historic Landmark Theme Study



Cultural Resources Management reaches the "natural" parks...

Archaeological and Ethnological Studies of Southwest Oregon and Crater Lake National Park: An Overview and Assessment

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CULTURAL RESOURCES SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



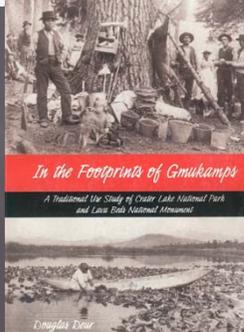
Cultural Landscape Report: Cant Ranch Historic District

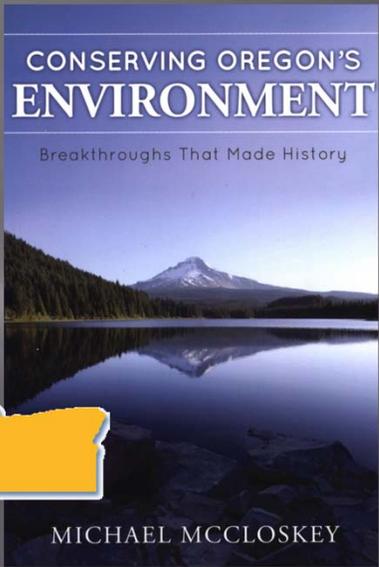
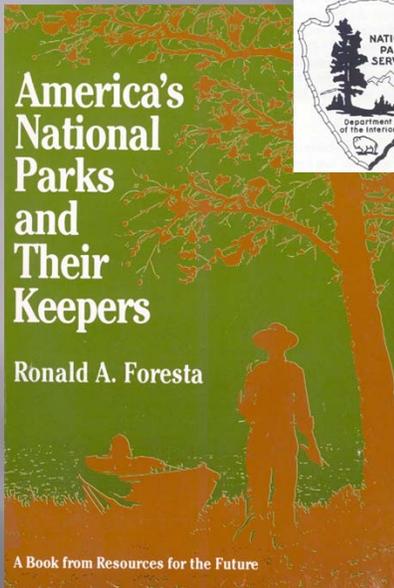
JOHN DAY FORTILL BIRD NATIONAL MONUMENT, OREGON



Prepared by
Tara Taylor and Cathy Gilman
Historic Landscape Group

Pacific West Region Cultural Resources Team
Publication Number 2008-01
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior





Questions and discussion?



Acknowledgments

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<i>National Archives</i>	<i>Bryce Workman</i>
<i>NPS Historic Photographs Collection</i>	<i>Gerald W. Williams</i>