

THE HORSE RANCH  
(Red's Horse Ranch)  
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest  
Joseph vicinity *<Eagle Cap Wilderness Area*  
Wallowa County  
Oregon

HABS No. OR-165

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
Columbia Cascades Support Office  
National Park Service  
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
THE HORSE RANCH (Red's Horse Ranch)

HABS NO. OR-165

**Location:** The Horse Ranch is located in Wallowa County within the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Wallowa Whitman National Forest in Eastern Oregon. The ranch lies in a valley along the Wild and Scenic Minam River. It is approximately nine air miles northeast of Cove, Oregon and thirteen air miles southwest of Enterprise, Oregon. The site is located in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 36, Township 2S, Range 41E, Willamette Meridian.

**Present Owner:** USDA Forest Service  
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest  
P.O.Box 907, Baker City, Oregon 97814

**Present Occupant:** Vacant

**Present Use:** Vacant

**Significance:** The Horse Ranch is significant under National Register Criterion "C" as one of the largest collections of log buildings in the State of Oregon, built over an eighty year period. The buildings/structures possess integrity of form, materials, fabric, setting, locations, design, and workmanship. The association of the structures/buildings to each other, to the site, and to a uniform appearance is strong. The Horse Ranch also contains information about the various log construction techniques used from 1910s to the 1980s.

The Horse Ranch consists of 33 buildings/structures, two ponds and an airstrip. The National Register Determination of Eligibility describes the significance of the Horse Ranch; "One sees a large collection of historic buildings representing the evolution of log architecture on the Minam River ...within a wilderness setting. Due to almost continual upkeep and use, most of the structures are in very good condition. While log cabins, barns, bunkhouses, etc. are not unusual in and of themselves, rarely does one see so many log buildings, representing over eighty years of log construction, in such good condition, in one place. Together, most of the buildings at Red's Horse Ranch (The Horse Ranch) form a thematic group, one of log architecture" (p. 9).

Beside the Horse Ranch, there are four parcels located along a five mile stretch of the Minam River Valley which were originally in private ownership. All of the parcels have one or more log buildings extant. The Horse Ranch has the largest number of intact log structures on these parcels that were originally privately owned. There are only a few remaining privately held parcels of land within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Although there are "numerous log structures throughout the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and other forests in the Pacific Northwest Region, the majority are in relatively poor condition and could be considered ruins. Furthermore, log buildings most often occur as individual structures. There are a few instances involving multiple log buildings, but they are rare, especially on National Forest lands" (Womack).

The Horse Ranch is also significant under Criterion "A" representing early dude ranching Oregon. Historically, the Horse Ranch was one of the very few guest or dude ranches in Oregon. In 1936, three dude ranches were listed in Lawrence B. Smith's "Dude Ranches and Ponies" and in 1983, five dude ranches were listed in "Dude Ranching; A Complete History". Though the Horse Ranch has had several uses over the years, the longest use was recreational having served as a dude ranch for hunters and fishers from 1931 to 1994.

PART I. PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE HORSE RANCH (Red's Horse Ranch)

The Horse Ranch is sited in the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Owned privately from 1900 to 1994 (94 years), the Horse Ranch has been surrounded by federal forest land since 1905 when the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (as it is known today) was created. The forest currently covers approximately 2,521,280 acres. In 1940, the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area was established within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (the Horse Ranch was historically surrounded by wilderness area). The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area covers approximately 388,4003 acres and is characterized by high alpine lakes and meadows, bare granite peaks and ridges, glaciated valleys, scenic rivers, timber in the lower valleys, and scattered alpine timber on the upper slopes. Elevations range from 2,900 feet in lower valleys to nearly 10,000 feet on the highest of the peaks.

The Horse Ranch is located in the Minam River Valley, a flood plain characterized by meadows, mixed conifer, timber stands, willow, alder and other forms of riparian vegetation. On the east side of the valley is the Big Sheep Ridge and to the west is Backbone Ridge. Basalt rims are exposed near the tops of these land forms. The Minam River meanders through the valley. The nearest town, Cove, Oregon, lies nine air miles to the northwest over Backbone Ridge.

Access to the Horse Ranch is limited to hiking, horse, or airplane as there are no roads leading to it. The main horse trail which begins at the Moss Springs Trailhead is approximately eight miles. It crosses Backbone Ridge or Hog's Back and down to the valley floor where the Horse Ranch is located. The nearest ranch complex to the north is the Minam Ranch which is located about a quarter mile to the northwest. The Richards' cabins are located about a quarter mile to the south.

The Horse Ranch lies on the northern edge of a large meadow. Lodgepole pines, larch, and ponderosa pines, native to the area, surround the meadow. The Minam River flows along the northern boundary of the property and Big Sheep Ridge forms the backdrop for the ranch on the eastern boundary. Approximately half the ranch buildings/structures are clustered on a slight plateau at the base of Big Sheep Ridge (eastern boundary of site) and the other half along the flood plain of the Minam River. Only a few buildings/structures are located outside the main cluster of buildings to the south and west. The airstrip, extending north-south, bisects the 80 acres parcel and is in the middle of the meadow.

## PART II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT- THE HORSE RANCH

### a. Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

Prior to the turn of the century, much of the grazing land was in private ownership. A single wagon road provided the only access to Wallowa County until the railroad was built through the county in 1909. During the late 19th century, the lumber industry began to look west for more timber harvest. At the same time, a few people such as Grover Cleveland, Gifford Pinchot, and Theodore Roosevelt realized that action must be taken to preserve the country's natural resources. As a result, much of the remaining public forest lands were withdrawn from entry under the Homestead Act, the Timber Claim Act, and other land acquisition laws and set aside to become forest reserves. The Wallowa Forest Reserve was one of these early reserves.

The Wallowa Forest Reserve was established on May 6, 1905 under President Theodore Roosevelt and contained 747,200 acres. In 1907, several forest reserves were combined under the name of Wallowa and the "reserve" was dropped in favor of National Forests. In 1954, the Wallowa National Forest and Whitman National Forest were consolidated into one national forest; the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. In 1994, the United States Forest Service exchanged the Horse Ranch adding 80 acres to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area. The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area was established within the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The wilderness area encompasses approximately 358,461 acres which includes the Horse Ranch.

Historically, the Horse Ranch was one of five privately owned properties located along the Minam River (directly south of the confluence with the Little Minam River). These five ranches held in private ownership were the Land Ranch, the Richards' property, the Hawkins' (formerly owned by Trippeer) property, the Minam Lodge, and the Horse Ranch. Presently (1996), two of the ranches have been acquired by the United States Forest Service: the Horse Ranch and the Land Ranch.

Since 1905, federal land has surrounded the Horse Ranch. This close relationship between the Horse Ranch and the national forest is significant since all activities of the site were interconnected with the federal land in some way. The location of the nearby Millard Ranger Station meant the presence of forest service personnel on a regular basis. The adjacent federal land made the Horse Ranch an ideal place for raising livestock and later for providing the 'wilderness experience' for guests.

### b. Ranching in Wallowa County and on the Wallowa Forest Reserve

Wallowa County is located in the extreme northeastern part of Oregon covering 2,033,920 acres. By the 1880s and 1890s much of the open range land of Wallowa County was overstocked with horses, cattle, and sheep. When the Wallowa Forest Reserve was established in 1905, much of the forests and high mountains in Wallowa County fell under the management of the federal government. The government appointed forest rangers to manage timber sales and grazing, control forest fires, and develop trails.

These rangers traveled on horseback throughout the forest usually spending many days and nights in the wilderness. Ranger stations were not built on the Wallowa Forest Reserve until a few years after the reserve was established. Until then, forest rangers occupied any vacant cabins available or used tents. Sheep and cow camps were typical stopping places for a forest ranger. Grazing was a widespread practice in Wallowa County and on the Forest Reserve. Part of a forest rangers' jobs were to document the numbers of livestock grazing on federal lands. In 1906, forest rangers recorded 251,830 head of sheep and 18,702 cattle and horses on the Wallowa Forest Reserve.

Forest Guard Alva Keeler established several administrative sites in 1907. His job was to count and supervise livestock in the high Wallowas. In the summers, cattle, sheep and horses would graze in these high lands around the Horse Ranch.

c. Early Development and Ranching at The Horse Ranch (Red's Horse Ranch)

According to local sources, the upper reach of the Minam River was an early hiding place for stolen horses (Skovlins, p. 78). Hank Vaughan, a notorious 19th Century horse thief and outlaw, was said to have learned of the secluded area around what is now the Horse Ranch in the early 1880s from the local Native-Americans. Hank used the area to harbor stolen horses in route to various markets throughout the region. Other sources cite the land in the vicinity of the Horse Ranch being used to graze sheep in the late 1880s (Skovlin).

It wasn't until 1900, that the 80 acres parcel now known as the Horse Ranch passed from the State's ownership to private ownership. The land encompassing the Horse Ranch in Section 36, T. 2S R. 41E was designated as state school land under Section 11, Statute 383, the School Land Grant Provision. The provision stipulated that all unclaimed lands located in Sections 16 and 36 were vested to the State of Oregon at the time of statehood on February 14, 1859.

W.A. Adams purchased the land from the State of Oregon in September, 1900 for \$100. A 1900 General Land Surveyor's Map of Wallowa County, T 2 S, R 41 E, Sec. 36, shows a structure on the parcel of land now known as the Horse Ranch. The structure was near the present-day Workshop/Generator Shed. The small building is indicated on the map with "W.A. Adams" after the building symbol. Most likely Adams built a structure on the 80 acre parcel by 1900. Little information is known about W.A. Adams and his use of the land. Adams sold the property to Minnie Millard in 1901.

Minnie Koepke Millard purchased the Horse Ranch on October 22, 1901. Millard was a resident of Cove, Oregon and was married to Edwin B. Millard. Edwin is listed in the 1920 census as a stockman in Union County. The Millard Ranger Station, located southwest of the airstrip and adjacent to the Horse Ranch, was named after the Millards. It is not known whether the Millards built the ranger station, however, a 1917 USGS topographic map denotes the cabin as the "Millard Ranger Station". This USGS 1917 map also identifies the current ranch site as the "Horse Ranch" which implies that the name of the ranch had been established by that date.

The Millards also owned a homestead in a different portion of Union County as well as the Horse Ranch. The couple might have used the Horse Ranch for summer grazing land for cattle or horses. The Millards sold the Horse Ranch in 1911 to Lafayette Brazille. The Brazilles turned around and sold the land to William Ogden in 1911 (Van Schoonhoven). Ogden ran cattle on the land and may have been responsible for the construction of a large hay barn. Ogden lost the ranch in 1921 due to financial difficulties. The ranch reverted back to Brazille.

The Horse Ranch was sold in 1921 to Clarence Richards. The Richards set up a sheep ranching operation on the land. Clarence Richards lived at the ranch all year round. The rest of the Richards family lived in the nearby town of Cove during the school year. The Richard's son, Cecil, remembers making the trek to the ranch on snow shoes in the winter to take his father supplies (interview with Cecil Richards). The family kept 500 head of sheep, a milk cow, geese, and chickens. The chicken house was the old "Millard cabin" (or W.A. Adams cabin) until it was burned by the Richards' family (cabin was in approx. location of the current Workshop-A). A drop in the sheep market caused Clarence Richards to lose the Horse Ranch; the property reverted back to the Brazilles in 1931. This marks the end of the ranching operations at the Horse Ranch.

d. Logging and The Horse Ranch

The Minam Logging Company bought Forest Service timber sales in the vicinity of the Horse Ranch. This was the second large timber sale in the history of the Wallowa National Forest. Gerald Tucker writes about the Minam Lumber Company operations in an unpublished history of the Wallowa National Forest. Tucker states that:

*The old growth pine was cut along the valley floor from a point about three miles above the mouth of Murphy Creek to the mouth of Wallowa Creek which is just above the Horse Ranch. The logging was done between 1918 and 1924. A splash dam was built at the Big Burn . Each day or every other day during the log drive, the accumulated water behind the dam was released to raise the water in the river to drive the logs a little farther down towards the mill at Minam. Louie Hale packed hay and supplies to the logging camps during the winter. The Minam Lumber Company did a lot of work on the trail from Minam to the Horse Ranch (p.134).*

The splash dam is located just a few miles above the Horse Ranch to the east (portions of dam remain). According to Bruce Womack (USDA Forest Service), the ranch became a base camp for logging activities of the Minam Lumber Company.

According to previous owners of the ranch, Ernest Hudspeth and Cecil Richards, two bunkhouses (bunkhouses #1 and #2) were built by the Minam Lumber Company between 1918 and 1921. Ernest Hudspeth also believes the kitchen/dining hall was built by the Minam Lumber Company. The bunkhouses and the kitchen/dining hall all have the similar construction techniques and suggest a common builder. The fact that logging was occurring so close to the Horse Ranch implies there was a relationship of some kind between the owners and the logging company. Coupled with the fact that the Richards did not build these buildings during their ownership, it is likely that at least the bunkhouses and the kitchen/dining hall were constructed between 1918 and 1921 by the Minam Lumber Company. (Note: the kitchen/dining hall was used by the Richards' family as their residence and encompassed only the western half of the current building configuration).

e. Dude Ranching - History

The term 'dude' has developed a number of meanings over the years. Originally, it simply meant someone from another area who came West and paid for food, lodging, riding and/or guiding services. Sometimes the term 'guest ranch' is used, which historically meant a more elaborate version of a dude ranch. In this history, the two words are used interchangeably.

In his book *Dude Ranching; A Complete History*, Lawrence R. Borne describes the typical features of a dude ranch: "(1) It was generally the year-round home of the owner where the visitor was considered a guest; (2) it was located in western North America; (3) it offered food, lodging, and horseback riding, most often at one price; (4) in location or in its outdoor activities it was remote from crowded areas; (5) its main activities have been horseback riding, fishing, hiking, hunting, sight-seeing, and ranch work, although few of these activities were regimented and none mandatory; simple relaxation was always an option for the dude; (6) reservations were required, and transient trade refused or formed little of the ranch's business; (7) atmosphere was the key ingredient; it was informal in manners and dress, people were on a first name basis, hospitality was genuine, and guests did things together as a part of a ranch family" (Borne p. 4).

The peak years for dude ranching were in the 1920s and 1930s. Most of dude ranching occurred in the Rocky Mountain states. In 1936, the publication *Dude Ranches and Ponies* listed 114 dude ranches in Montana, 95 in Wyoming, 65 in Arizona, and 25 in Colorado. In 1927, when the Dude Ranchers Association was established, it listed three types of facilities. The first was a working, stock ranch, located in the plains or foothills country. The second was the mountain ranch or lodge that emphasized fishing and trips on horseback. A third type was the hot springs resort.

This last group eventually disappeared from the DRA (Borne. p. 51). Many of these ranches were located near National Park or Forest Service boundaries, thus being able to provide their guests with various wilderness experiences.

Dudes came to these early ranches by train, many from the East Coast. A stay would typically last at least two weeks and often a month. Guests would often help with chores around the ranch. Some ranches accepted boys from wealthy families for the entire summer. The Dude Ranchers Association was good at advertising the ranches through a variety of brochures, many of which were distributed by the railroad companies.

The automobile had a negative impact on the dude ranches. Car vacations tended to be shorter in length and travelers did not stay in one place as long. Since it was difficult to get to some of these ranches by car, the dude ranches were not frequented as often after the automobile grew in popularity. There was a decline in the dude ranching industry after World War II and though there are still dude ranches operating, the boom of the 1920s and 30s has never been repeated.

f. Dude Ranching in Oregon

Although dude ranches appeared as early as the 1880s in Colorado and Wyoming, the business came much later to Oregon and never developed into a full-fledged industry the way they did in the Rocky Mountain states. Only three Oregon ranches appear in the 1936 *Dude Ranches and Ponies* listing; the Diamond and A Half Ranch in Hereford, Oregon, the Horse Ranch, and the MJG Ranch in Joseph, Oregon (Borne. p. 216). Lawrence Borne lists five dude ranches in Oregon in *Dude Ranching: A Complete History* published in 1983; Baker's Bar-M Ranch in Adams, Flying Arrow Resort in Joseph, Flying M Ranch in Yamhill, Red's Wallowa Horse Ranch, and Rock Springs Guest Ranch in Bend. Of these, the Flying M Ranch, the Rock Springs Guest Ranch and Flying Arrow Guest Ranch are still in operation. The Minam Lodge, one quarter mile north of the Horse Ranch, also serves as a dude ranch and is still in operation. A few new guest ranches have been added to the list since 1983.

g. The Horse Ranch as Dude Ranch

In 1931, the Horse Ranch officially became a dude ranch, however, Clarence "Brick" Richards did pack sports people into the river and high mountain lakes in the 1920s. Dr. Roger Biswell who purchased the ranch in 1931 asked Ernest Hudspeth and his two brothers Wallace (Spud) and Greene to help him set up a dude ranch. In June of 1931, Hudspeth " had fourteen horses with enough riding and pack outfits to begin operation. There is a forest service road from Moss Springs to the little town of Cove, but as we had no car or truck, all our provisions had to be packed to the ranch from Cove, a distance of sixteen miles. Each spring we trailed our horses from Sumpter Valley to the Horse Ranch a distance of seventy miles (Hudspeth, p. 130). Ernest Hudspeth also recalls packing in a Majestic Range wood burning stove, lumber for cabin floors, mattresses, and groceries (Hudspeth interview).

Ernest Hudspeth describes the first year at the Horse Ranch: "The first year we set up three bed tents for our guests, who were nearly all business men from Baker, usually arriving on Friday evening and staying until Sunday evening. The guests from Baker usually arrived at Moss Springs around four P.M. and many times, after getting them mounted on the horses and the packs secured on the pack animals with eight miles of steep mountain trail, it was dark when we arrived at the ranch. Carrie always had a large supper prepared. These guests from Baker kept us in grocery money, and required some understanding as they would stay through Sunday and only allow enough time for me to get them back to Moss Springs by dark. Many times I have turned my extra horses loose and headed them for home, and going down the little Minam River, the trail closed on either side by timber, I never saw my horses until I arrived at the ranch. At times it was so dark I could not see the head of the horse I was riding until I came to the open meadow of the ranch" (Hudspeth, p. 131).

After one year, the Hudspeths took twenty-six horses into the Horse Ranch in May and began building log cabins, two were completed by June. The Hudspeths purchased the ranch from Biswells in 1932 probably on a mortgage contract. Ernest's wife Carrie and Green's wife Rachel arrived in June of 1932 and by mid-June guests began arriving. Two more cabins were complete by September of 1932. Business was good until the summer of 1933 when the depression forced Greene to work in a logging camp to help with expenses. Ernest and his family wintered on the Ranch in 1934. "Times were tough through these depression years. We had twenty-six head of horses, one milk cow and an old burro. We had cut the hay on the meadow; the bunch grass was good in the hills until it snowed under" (Hudspeth p.132). In the summer of 1935, Ernest Hudspeth went to the logging camp. Brother Green Hudspeth remained at the ranch and was killed in a freak hunting accident. After that Ernest and Spud Hudspeth kept the Horse Ranch until 1943. "We had made vast improvements; the business had grown until we could take guests by reservation only. Then, as we were in the war years, gas was rationed, and the tourist trade became small" (Hudspeth, p. 134).

During the Hudspeth brothers tenure, they cleared an area and built a 1700' airstrip, so the ranch could be accessible by air. The Horse Ranch was one of the only 'fly in' dude ranch in Oregon. They charged \$22.00 for a week's stay, \$80.00 per month, and \$5.00 to be packed in from Moss Springs. Horses were rented for \$1.00 per day (Hudspeth Interview and "Big Minam Horse Ranch Brochure"). The first few years visitors came from the nearby town of Baker and La Grande. Later, as word got out, guests came from Portland, Lake Oswego and Corvallis.

A brochure was prepared for the "Big Minam Horse Ranch" by "two advertising men who accidentally learned of this vacation Paradise. One a fisherman - the other a hunter-they compiled it as a means of passing on the news of the Big Minam Horse Ranch to their friends" ("Big Minam Horse Ranch" brochure). The brochure described the ranch as a "primitive paradise in the Wallowa mountains of Oregon". There is no date on the brochure but it refers to the Hudspeth family as the proprietors and pictures them in the brochure. Living accommodations are described as "primitive in the extreme, but clean and comfortable. Individual log cabins and finest of plain food served at the ranch house in unlimited quantities that stimulated appetites demand. Primitiveness is one of the Ranch's chief attractions and only those to whom primitiveness is attractive should plan to visit it. There is no 'hot and cold running water', no electricity, no steam heat, no radio. A large hole in the river near the Ranch house affords both bathing and swimming."

In 1946, R.A. Higgins, known as 'Red' Higgins, purchased the Horse Ranch and renamed it Red's Wallowa Horse Ranch. Spending the summer and fall at the ranch, he operated it until his death in 1972. It was under Red Higgins' ownership that the number of buildings at the ranch almost doubled. Higgins was a great promoter, making the Horse Ranch a more well-known dude ranch.

It was in the 1940s and 1950s that the romantic notions of the west were at their zenith. Western movies were made by the dozens and the western style of interior decoration became the rage. Knotty pine paneling was the most popular wall covering. Leather, log and horned furniture, Indian blankets, and horseshoe lamps were collected by Americans everywhere. American dinnerware was decorated with brand-iron letters and steer heads. Red Higgins capitalized on this trend. In fact, he himself embodied this image of a 'western man'. His Ranch catered to the hunter and fisherman, promising them a 'get away from it all - western style'. He would travel as far as Los Angeles to promote the ranch and brought in guests from southern California. The movie short or travelogue which Red Higgins made described a place where a man could leave his suit home, don his jeans and cowboy hat, and be a rugged individual. What made the Horse Ranch especially intriguing was its lack of access by car. Flying in or riding horseback for three

hours made the experience even more exotic. The travelogue has the typical background music used in western movies and the narration capitalizes on the romantic notions of the 'west' (Red's Wallowa Horse Ranch, film).

The style of the Horse Ranch's cabins was in keeping with the era. The interiors, with their knotty pine paneling, rock fireplaces, and western style furniture completed the rugged western image. The cabins he built were much more comfortable than the cabins from the 1930s. Rather than just a place to sleep before going out on pack trips, these newer cabins were a place to spend time in. Guests could build fires, look out at the river, and sit on the porch. The cabins even had indoor plumbing.

Several newspaper articles were written about Red's Horse Ranch. Paul Ewing's article about the Horse Ranch for the *Oregonian* on August 24, 1947 is written in the flavor of the time:

*Do you have red, yellow and green flashes before your eyes and dream of traffic dividers? Does the squeal of brakes make you froth like a mad dog? The cure obviously, is to get away from it all- excluding such gems of modern civilization as those gadgets which have inner springs and flush. The time, naturally, should be while rainbow trout t-h-a-t long are striking dry flies, or trophy heads on mule deer, Roosevelt and Rocky Mountain elk are looking for the right wall to adorn.*

*Technically, the name is Red's Wallowa Horse Ranch, but the natives in that Switzerland of America call it simply the "Horse Ranch....The horse ranch started as an isolated homestead, working up several years ago to the status of a hunting camp catering to the few men who knew it existed. Facilities consisted of a pack-rat infested ranch house and five sleeping cabins, with no other facilities.*

*Higgins and his partner, Jack Sanderson of Portland, owner of Sandy's Camera Shops, acquired it two years ago and converted it into a guest ranch open from the beginning of the vacation period through fishing and hunting seasons.*

*None of the frills commonly associated with 'dude ranches' catering to Easterners are evident. Guests who want a swim have the chilly Minam River-or a shower. There are no organized sports to harass seekers after solitude and fish, no guitar-twanging 'cowboys.'*

*At the ranch or on pack trips, the only unified action is the thrice daily stampede to meals, and allowances are made for those who prefer to fish an extra half-hour. Most women still find the plane or trail trek to the ranch too difficult, the terrain too rugged, and the lack of a resort atmosphere too apparent, although Red's pretty wife and six month-old daughter spent the summer there. 'This is still a man's country,' Red commented contentedly.*

Another article written in 1947 for the *Oregon Journal* by Don Hammitt states:

*The airplane's a wonderful thing, but it'll never replace the horse.' That's the caustic adage that pilots have long heard, but they are disproving it in the natural habitat of the horse at Red's Horse Ranch, located high in the Wallowa mountains of Eastern Oregon. Actually Red's Horse Ranch is nothing but headquarters for sportsmen in the know who seek the Big Minam River country as the happy hunting and fishing ground. There are feminine guests, wives of hunters and fishermen who frequently choose to accept the quiet restfulness of the ranch while their more energetic males seek trout or deer depending on the season. And there are a few businessmen who seek the ranch as a retreat that is only two and a half hours by plane from their Portland desks and telephones.*

These articles were written the year Red began his operation. His own large cabin was not yet built nor was the dining hall addition. As Red's Horse Ranch evolved, it became very popular, not only with locals and avid sports people, but with visitors from all parts of the country.

Don Hammitt in his August 24, 1947 *Oregon Journal* article describes how Red and his partner Jack Sanderson brought in equipment:

*They packed davenports, bed springs, loads of lumber, mattresses and plumbing by horse up the torturous eight-mile mountain trail for many months until they heard of a 1926 Ford Tri-motor plane being used by Montana miners to haul heavy loads up into inaccessible mountain country. The big kitchen range where meals for the ten ranch hands are prepared, ice boxes, cement, knotty pine paneling, door knobs, hinges, and the thousand and one other things of every day life were flown in.*

The Paul Ewing's August 24, 1947 *Oregonian* article included the same list, but added, "22 foot lengths of water pipe, two gas-operated refrigerators, 150 cases of canned goods, four tons of oats, saddles, pack gear and sports equipment".

The 1947 news articles describes the ranch as accommodating 15 people whereas in the peak business years of the 1960s, as many as eighty people would stay at the ranch. A photograph in the kitchen/dining hall shows small airplanes lined up on the airstrip. Richard Cason, former wrangler at the ranch, recalls the bustling atmosphere where planes flew in and out daily. The guests would come to relax, fish, hunt, and horseback ride. They would also help out with the labor such as baling hay and pouring concrete. Cason remembers actor Burt Lancaster helping him pour a concrete foundation for one of the cabins built in the 1960s. Red would have gatherings at his cabin, playing cards and telling stories (Cason Interview).

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas' mentions Red Higgins and the Horse Ranch in his book *Of Men and Mountains*. Douglas says, "I have often stopped here on a summer afternoon, enthralled by the view. Off to the west in the valley of the Minam is the great meadow of the Horse Ranch, where Red Higgins welcomes visitors at an airport in the wilderness" (Douglas. p. 248). Written in 1950, Douglas describes the numerous wilderness experiences he had in the Wallowas.

Another feature of Red's operation was the "Boys Camp". Every summer approximately 15 to 20 boys from wealthy families would stay at Red's Horse Ranch. They would bunk together in the one room cabins in the hay field. According to Richard Cason, one of the boys was Sam Goldwyn Junior. They would stay one or two months working a half day and playing the other half.

The ranch had two base camps for hunters during deer and elk season located about sixteen miles east of the ranch. These camps were set up by Horse Ranch wranglers and the hunters were packed in to them. Fishing could be done right in front of the cabins in the Minam River or in the high lakes where the wranglers would again pack the visitors. Much was made of the fact that fishing could be done from a horse.

After Red Higgins died in 1970, his daughter Carol managed the Ranch herself for a few years. Interviewed for a 1971 *Oregonian* article, Carol Higgins described her father, "He had a lot of ideas. I'd like to carry out some of them. He was always building something." Having given up on a medical career to run the ranch, newspaper articles praised her tenacity with article headlines such as "Gal, 24, dons dad's boots to boss Wallowa resort".

Business was still thriving as the article states, "The remoteness doesn't bother Carol. Why should it? She might be saddling her horse to ride with Burt Lancaster, Lee Marvin, Slim Pickens. Van Broeklin brought the whole Los Angeles Ram team in one time. Cornel Wilde is a frequent visitor" (*Oregonian*, Nov. 5, 1971). The article also describes her as traveling to Los Angeles, Chicago, and Portland in the winter months to promote the ranch.

In 1989, Carol Higgins Hawkins sold interests in the property to six others. They continued to run the Horse Ranch, but had the property up for sale. There were no buyers until 1994 when the USFS purchased the property.

#### h. Log Construction

Log construction dates back as far as the middle ages in both eastern and western European countries. It was the earliest method of construction to be used in the United States and was continued as a method long after more sophisticated materials were available. Log construction was first used for its efficiency. It was the easiest and fastest method for constructing shelters out of wood when no sawmills were available for making finished lumber. "The building of a log cabin required very little time in comparison with modern residential construction, and most cabins were raised in a hurry. There is record of three men felling and trimming trees, dragging logs to the nearby house site, notching them, and erecting a one-room cabin complete with chimney and fireplace in two days" (Weslager p. 19).

There were several types of log construction techniques. Round logs or hewn square logs, notched with various techniques, were commonly used for walls of cabins. The most common notching techniques were a saddle notch, V-notch, or dovetail. Less common techniques are the square notch and tongue and groove. Most early log buildings were one room and the walls were chinked or daubed with mortar (usually made from local materials) to fill the cracks between the logs. Often small pieces of wood were used to fill in cracks before the chinking was applied. After 1900 wire mesh and concrete mortar were sometimes used for chinking.

Typical features of a log house or cabin include: a front porch or stoop supported by posts or just an extension of the cabin roof; windows depending upon the availability of glass; and a fireplace or wood stove served as both the heating and cooking source. A log cabin plan can vary from a one room cabin, typical of early American cabins, to many rooms and stories.

Originally, the term log cabin and log house were used interchangeably. By the 1900s, the 'log cabin' as it became known, had become a nostalgic symbol of America's pioneer heritage. In the early 1900s the log cabin was popular during the Craftsman movement. In the 1930s and 1940s, the log cabin regained popularity. Its simple rustic design provided a sense of 'going back to basics' or living the 'simpler life'. By the 1940s, the log cabin, in the western part of the United States, symbolized the romantic view of the west that was popularized in western movies of the time.

#### i. Log Construction at the Horse Ranch

The log buildings at the Horse Ranch represent many aspects of log construction from the simple log shelter to the romantic western rustic cabin of the late 1940s. The earliest buildings at the Horse Ranch were log construction out of necessity, built quickly with materials gathered from the immediate surroundings. The later buildings were designed with the intention to create an ambiance, a 'feeling' of the rustic.

Three notching techniques are represented at the Horse Ranch; saddle, V, and square notching. The majority of the buildings were constructed with square corner notching; the notching has been secured with nails on some of the buildings. Chinking between the log walls varies from fine mortar made of local sand and mud to more modern concrete replacement chinking. Often wooden

slats were nailed over larger cracks in the log wall in addition to or in replacement of the chinking.

Two types of log wall construction are represented; horizontal round peeled logs and vertical or Palisade peeled logs. Generally, the buildings/structures constructed in the 1930s utilized larch and lodgepole pine and the buildings constructed in the 1940s and 1950s were built with ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine. All the hand-cut shakes were made from local larch. Planed lumber used in the construction of the buildings is ponderosa pine. The majority of the buildings have gable roofs supported with purlins or a truss structural system. Cabin plans vary from the one room cabin such as cabin # 4 to the elaborate seven room cabin such as Red's cabin.

j. Comparative Analysis

A comparative large complex of log buildings is the Paulina Lake IOOF Complex located near Bend, Oregon. These log cabins were built in the 1930s on USFS land as vacation cottages for the IOOF members. The difference between the Horse Ranch and the Paulina Lake complex was that the Paulina Lake complex was designed and built at the same time.

The Horse Ranch is a group of buildings which have had several uses and were built at different times and perhaps is more similar to a privately owned ranching complex. The land was always privately owned so that the Forest Service had no direct influence on design. The early buildings on the site (pre-1940) were designed more for function than aesthetics and for that reason resemble the log cabins built in before 1900 by early Oregon settlers. They are definitely of a 'rustic' nature representing the vernacular style. Built at this remote site on the Minam River, materials had to come from native material.

Many log construction techniques are similar to those used at the Horse Ranch. Similar to the Paulina Lake complex, the site exhibits two basic methods of log construction used in Oregon since the settlement period; horizontal log walls with corner notching and vertical log walls of the Palisade type. However, the actual appearance of these buildings is quite different. The Paulina Lake cabins are larger and more residential in appearance than the Horse Ranch cabins. The Horse Ranch cabins are either functional shelter as in the earlier cabins or are obviously resort cabins designed for a commercial venture.

The log buildings from the 1940s were designed in a more self-conscious manner. Their 'style' being 'Rustic' or more specifically western Rustic. The buildings from Red Higgins era were carefully planned possibly using pattern books. An early publication 1915 Bungalows, *Camps and Mountain Houses* shows a cross-section and plan similar to Red's cabin (pp. 108-9). The siting of the cabins along the river at the Horse Ranch with the large 1940s style windows facing the water exhibits their recreational nature unlike the earlier buildings which seem to be placed for function i.e. close to the barn and up above potential flood areas.

Other cabins on nearby private lands are very similar in construction methods to the pre-1940 buildings at the Horse Ranch. "While there are numerous log structures throughout the Willowa-Whitman National Forest and other forests in the Pacific Northwest Region, the majority are in relatively poor condition and could be considered ruins. Furthermore, log buildings most often occur as individual structures. There are a few instances involving multiple log buildings, but they are rare, especially on National Forest lands" (Womack). Due to the inaccessibility of the Horse Ranch, many of the building materials came from nearby. After the airstrip was built in the 1930s, more materials were flown in, however, the logs and hand-cut shakes came from within a few miles of the Horse Ranch.

### PART III: SPECIFIC HISTORY OF SITE

#### a. Dates of Initial Construction

The earliest known building on the property was a cabin which was burned down by Clarence Richards in the 1920s. This early cabin is shown on a 1900 land surveyor's map. The cabin was built either by W.A. Adams (see chain of title). According to local sources, the earliest extant building in the complex is the barn which was said to have been built in 1912 by cattle rancher William Ogden. Bunkhouses #1 and #2 and kitchen/dining hall are the next oldest structures and were most likely built by the Minam Lumber Company between 1918-21.

#### b. Evolution of Site

##### *Richards Ownership*

According to Cecil Richards the following buildings were located on the site during their 10 year ownership: the barn and two bunkhouses, kitchen/dining hall, a sheep barn (east of the current barn), the Millard Cabin (used as a chicken house and demolished in the 1920s), a pole frame blacksmith shop, two privies, and a log play house (Richards' interview). Of these buildings only the barn, two bunkhouses, and the kitchen/dining hall are extant. The kitchen/dining hall was originally a large one room cabin and was the main residence for the Richards. At that time, the bunkhouses were used for storage and occasionally for sleeping quarters. A pole fence enclosed the corral and hay field (Richards' interview).

##### *The Hudspeth Brothers Ownership*

The Hudspeth brothers began managing the property in 1931 and built four cabins that year (the Hudspeth purchased the ranch in 1932). Cabins #4, #5, and #6 were most likely some of the cabins built by the Hudspeth. A concrete foundation in hay field of another cabin is next to cabin #6. This cabin (razed) may also have been built by the Hudspeths. Other extant buildings possibly built by the Hudspeths are the tack shed, chicken house, and milking barn.

The airstrip was constructed under the ownership of the Biswells and the Hudspeths. A dirt 1710' runway was constructed ca. 1931. This development has a significant impact on the site as it became more accessible.

##### *Higgin's Ownership*

Paul Ewing describes buildings at the Horse Ranch during Red Higgins ownership in a 1947 newspaper article, "Arrivees....will find a barn, workshop, two bunkhouses, ranch house, five sleeping cabins and two modern double cabins with fireplaces and bath between, wash and shower house, food cellar, deer shed and miscellaneous structures, all but the barn built exclusively of logs. Most of the cabins are within spitting distance of the Minam river" (*Oregonian*, 8/24/47).

This article, along with the interview with Richard Cason, helps to identify the buildings Higgins built. In 1946, the workshop, wood shed, cook's cabin, the two duplex cabins, and the deer shed were constructed. A wash house, built in 1947, was located in the hay field near Red's cabin, and later burned in the late 1960s. In 1948, Red built his own cabin, and two single cabins (#1, #2). According to Richard Cason, cabin #4 was moved from another location to its present site (Cason).

The kitchen/dining hall, originally a cabin, was enlarged with the addition of a dining hall in 1964. The large kitchen was added the following year. The barbecue was also built in 1965. The pole fence was removed and a split rail fence installed around the corral, barn, and vegetable garden during Red's ownership. The wood shed (OR-165-R) built near Red's cabin was constructed in 1948. The saw mill and an equipment shed (OR-165-AD) were constructed in the 1960s. Another equipment shed (OR-165-D) built by the barn was built ca. 1986.

The ponds date from 1947 when Red Higgins extended the airstrip from 1710 ft. to 2800 ft. A large truss bridge spanning the Minam River was built by the Forest Service ca. 1945-46 directly east of Red's cabin.

Hand split shingles were used as roofing up into the 1970s as an article describes Carol Higgins Hawkins as hand splitting shingles for a new roof on the barn as well as smoking hams and sausages, presumably using the smokehouse. The only new buildings constructed since Red's death in 1970 is the equipment shed (OR-165-D) and the sauna built by Tom Frazier, leasee, in 1993.

c. Associated individuals

There are no known architects, landscape architects, or builders associated with the site. The buildings were constructed in close association with the function of the site by the owners as a sheep and cattle ranch, logging base camp, a pack station, and a dude ranch (see chain of title below).

*Chain of Title*

References to the Chain of Title to the land upon which the structures stand are in the Office of Deeds and Records, Wallowa County Courthouse, Enterprise, Oregon.

Legal Description: Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 36, T 2 S, R 41 E, of the Willamette Meridian, Wallowa County, Oregon, and containing 80 acres more or less.

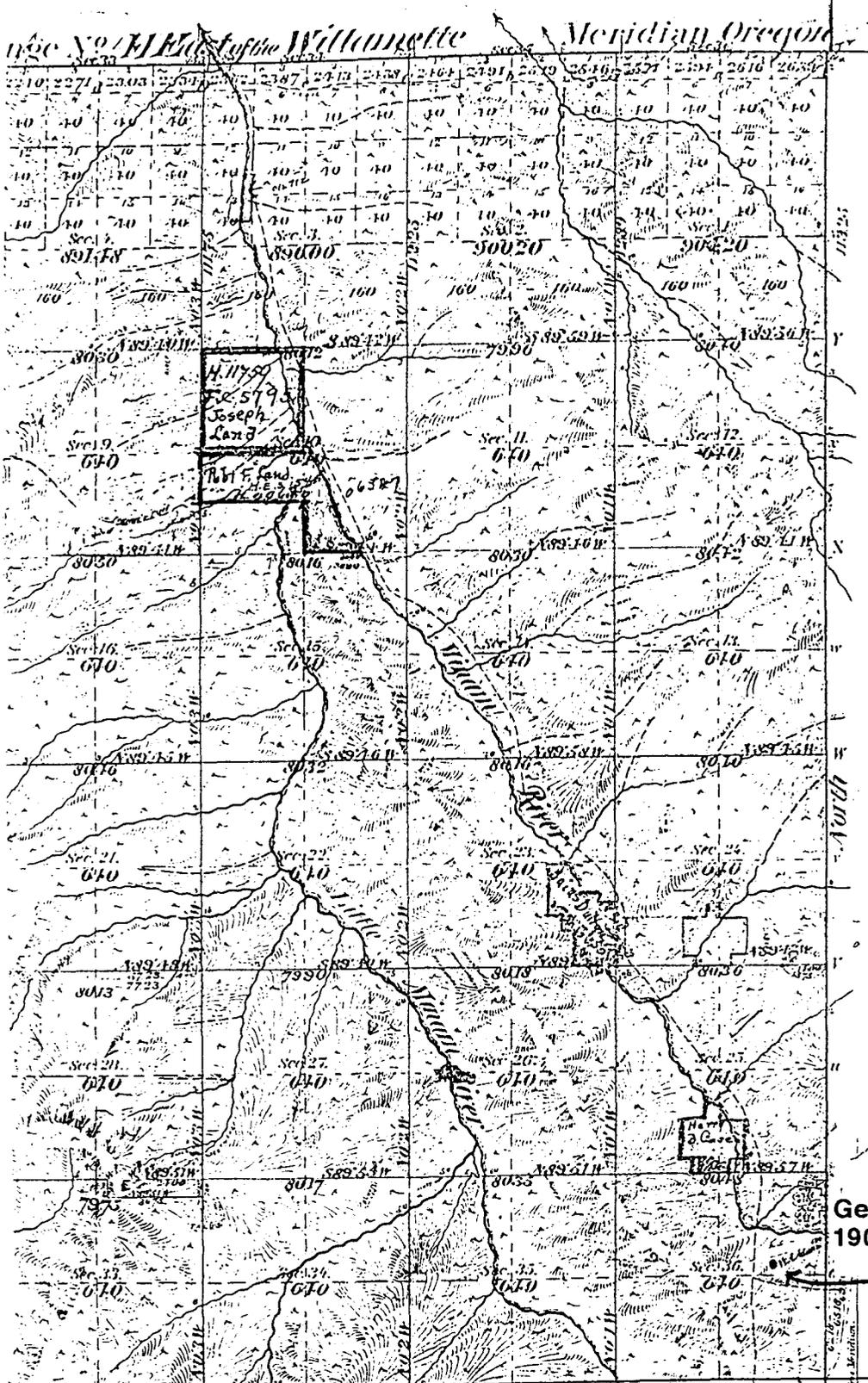
- 1900 Deed, September 19, 1900, recorded in Volume 34, p.47. State Lands, State of Oregon conveyed 80 acres to W.A. Adams.
- 1901 Deed, October 22, 1901, recorded in Volume 38, p. 367. W.A. Adams conveyed 80 acres to Minnie Millard
- 1911 Deed, December 20, 1911, recorded in Volume 55, p. 376. Edwin B. and Minnie Millard conveyed 80 acres to Lafayette Brazille.
- 1911 Deed, Brazille sold the 80 acres to William Ogden. Reverted back to Brazille in 1921.
- 1921 Deed, Spring, 1921, Lafayette Brazille sold parcel to Clarence Richards and Merit Alexander.
- 1931 Quit Claim Deed, June 10, 1931, recorded in Volume 46, p. 161. Clarence and Blanche Richards to Mattie Brazille.
- 1931 Deed, July 15, 1931, recorded in Volume 46, p. 200. Mattie Brazille to Myrtle Biswell and Marjorie Biswell.
- 1932 Spring, 1932, Biswell to Wallace, Ernest, and Greene Hudspeth (this was probably a mortgage deed).
- 1941 Deed, November 14, 1941, recorded in Volume 54, p. 272. Roger and Myrtle Biswell to Ernest and Wallace Hudspeth (mortgage satisfied).

- 1944 Quitclaim Deed, November 25, 1944, recorded in Volume 58, p. 7. Rachel Hudspeth Daly sold 1/3 interest in ranch to Williard Pope, R.E. Cavett, and Mrs. Elsie Christensen (Big Minam Horse Ranch).
- 1945 Deed, April 2, 1945, recorded in Volume 58, p. 9. Wallace Hudspeth, et al sold 2/3 interest in ranch to Williard Pope, R.E. Cavett, and Mrs. Elsie Christensen (Big Minam Horse Ranch).
- 1946 Deed, April 27, 1946, recorded in Volume 58, p. 328. Big Minam Horse Ranch Inc. to R.A. Higgins.
- 1974 Corporation formed including Carol Higgins , Mick Courtney and others.
- 1989 Deed, January 31, 1989, recorded in Volume 75, p. 685. Carol Hawkins sells interests to Robert and Sharon Courtney, Lowell and Jane Euhus, William Kirby, and Frances and Margaret Stangel.
- 1994 Deed, 1994, recorded in Deed No. 15096. Exchanged a parcel with the USDA Forest Service for inclusion in National Wilderness System, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

d. Developments Associated with Site

The development of the Horse Ranch closely follows the settlement patterns of Wallowa and Union counties and the early history of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The Horse Ranch was claimed first by ranchers who used the site to graze cattle and sheep and later as a logging base camp. The Minam Lumber Company was one of the earliest logging operations to log in the Wallowa National Forest along the Minam River.

The use of the site as a pack station and dude ranch also reflects the trends in recreation in the western states. Dude ranches gained popularity in the 1920s and 1930s in the western states and the Horse Ranch began its long history as a dude ranch in the 1930s. The development of the complex also is inextricably tied to the national forest that surrounded the ranch. The ranch was in the middle of prime land used for fishing, hunting, riding, or hiking.



General Land Survey  
1900

W.A. Adams Cabin  
(The Horse Ranch)

Latitude 45° 21' N  
Longitude 117° 11.30' W  
Mean mag decl 1915

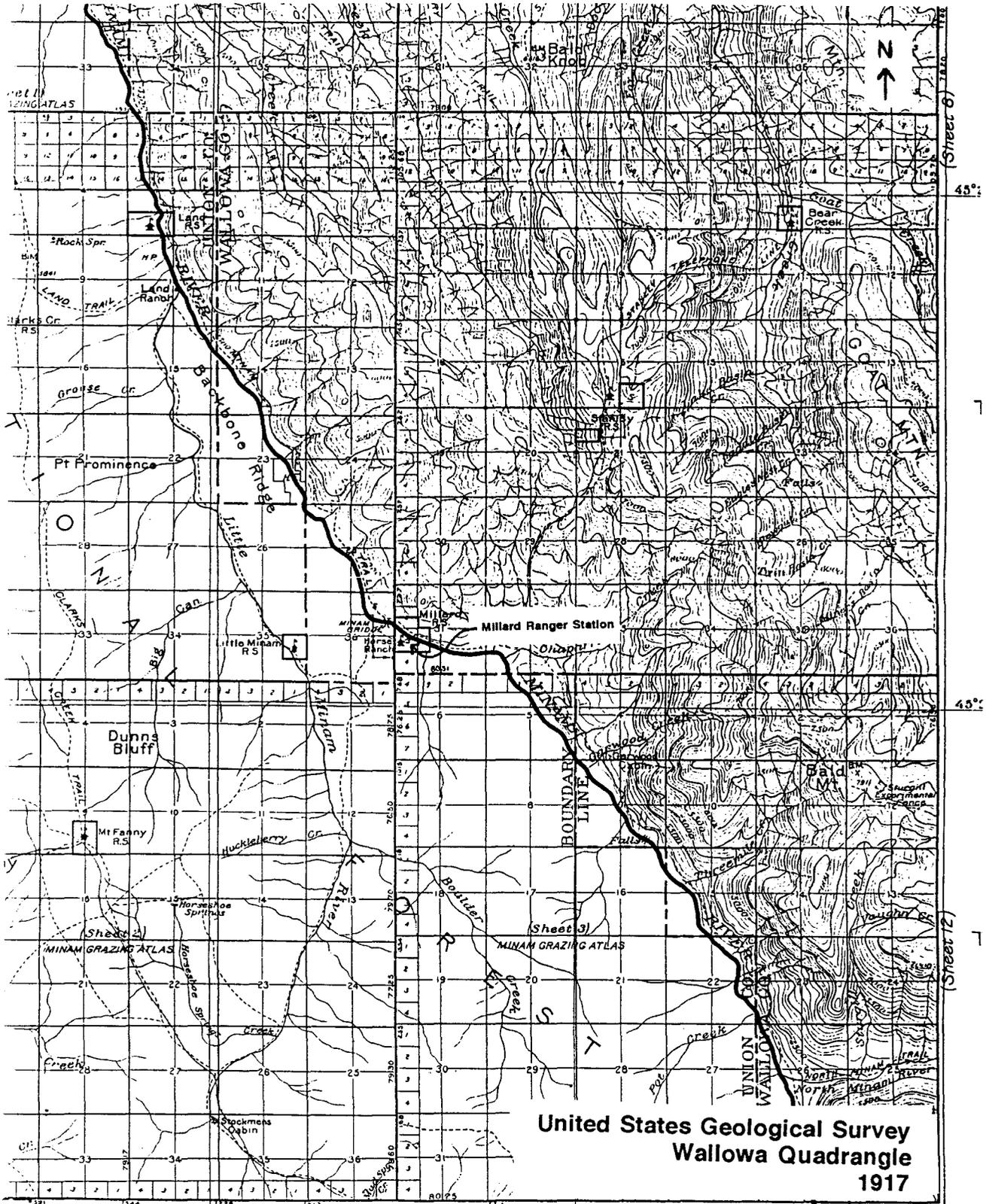
Total number of Acres 25,250.07

Survey	When Surveyed	% of Construct
18	Sep 13 1880 to Jan 15 1882	6.83
60		"
92	July 11 1882	7.50

The above Map of Township No. 2, South of Range No. 1, East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon is substantially conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this Office, which have been examined and approved.

In witness Whereof  
Portland Oregon Jan 3<sup>rd</sup> 1909

Robert U. Habesham,  
Sur. Gen. for Oregon



United States Geological Survey  
Wallowa Quadrangle  
1917

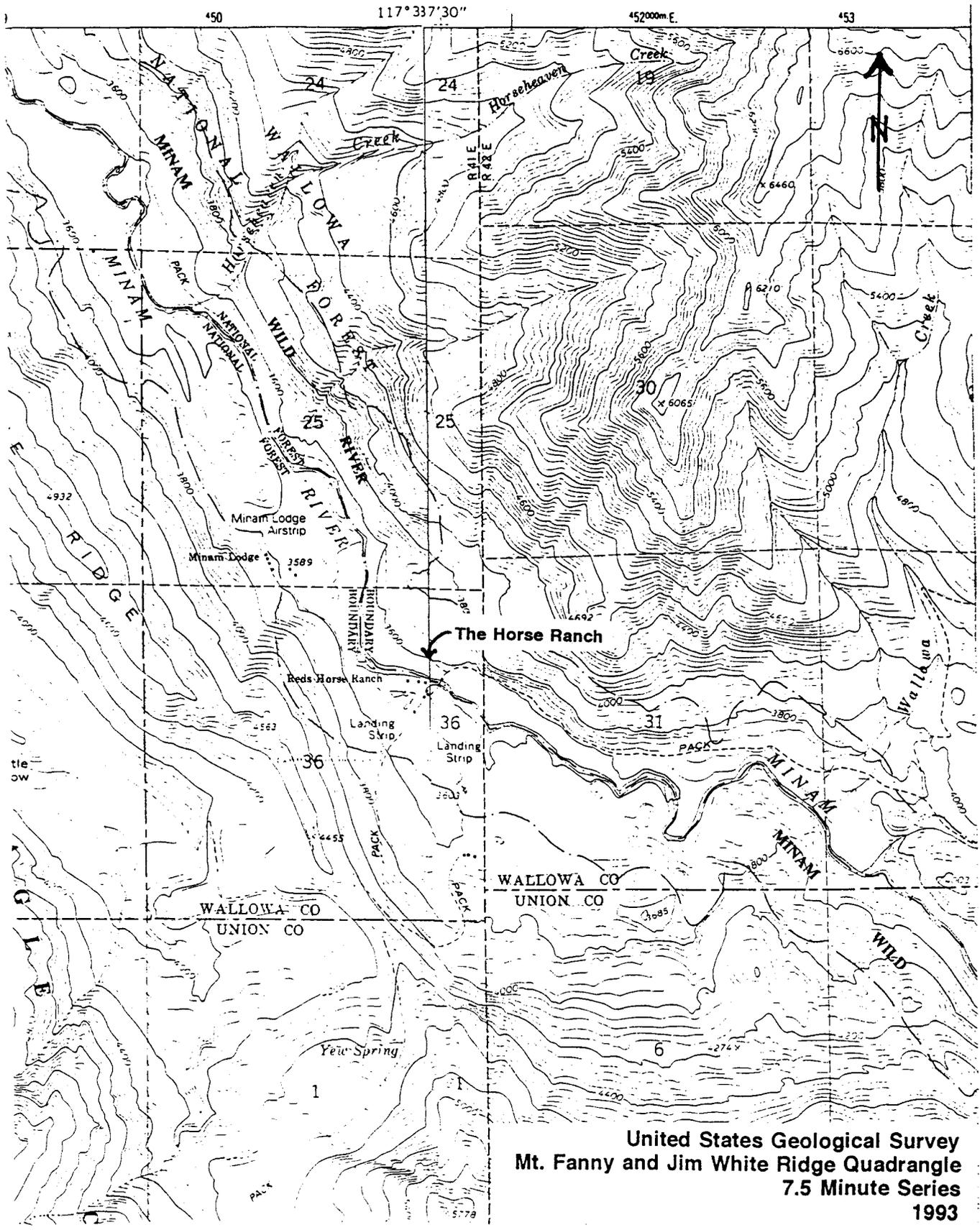
WALLOWA  
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

Base Map by R. L. Hensel  
Compiled by H. S. Meekham, 1917  
J. M. W.

R.41E.

R.42E.

THE HORSE RANCH (Red's Horse Ranch)  
HABS NO. OR-165 (Page 18)



United States Geological Survey  
Mt. Fanny and Jim White Ridge Quadrangle  
7.5 Minute Series  
1993

#### PART IV: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Horse Ranch is located in the Minam River Valley on the south side of the Minam River between Big Sheep Ridge to the east and Backbone Ridge to the west. The ranch complex is comprised of 35 features built over a 80 year period. The features include 33 buildings or structures, an airstrip, and two ponds. Most of the buildings are clustered into two groups. The first group (approximately half of the ranch buildings/structures) are sited at the base of Big Sheep Ridge (eastern boundary of site) and near the northern boundary of the 80 acre parcel, south of the Minam River.

The other major group is located at a slightly lower elevation, along the south bank of the Minam River and in the associated flood plain. Only a few buildings/structures are located outside these two main building groups. These buildings and structures are south and west of the main complex. The airstrip, extending north-south, bisects the 80 acres parcel in the middle of the meadow.

The Horse Ranch is accessed by a horse/hiking trail coming from Moss Springs campground (approximately eight miles to the southwest). The path, extending roughly east-west, crosses the airstrip and leads to the main complex. The main entrance gate is located at the southern edge of main complex near the workshop, barn and corrals.

Buildings/Structures: This first cluster of buildings/structures includes 17 features (OR-165-A through Q) and contains some of the oldest buildings in the complex. These buildings/structures served the more utilitarian functions of the ranch. The first buildings on the southern extent of this cluster are the workshop/generator shop, the barn, milking barn, equipment shed and the chicken house. The corrals associated with the barn are east and north of the building. The tack shed is located at the northern end of the north corral.

A large fenced field is located east of the barn complex. The main entrance gate leads into this area. Hitching posts for horses are located in this field. The deer shed is located on the eastern edge of this fenced field. A gate and a turnstile in the split-rail fence at the north end of the field leads to a lawn. This area contains buildings associated with domesticity: a generator shed (OR-165-G), a privy (#1), bunkhouses (#1, #2), and a kitchen/dining hall. A flagpole is in the center of the lawn in front of the kitchen/dining hall.

On the east side of the kitchen/dining hall is a rocky bluff and a path which leads to the Minam River and the bridge that spans the Minam River. Behind the kitchen/dining hall to the north are another series of buildings. These include the wood shed/wash house, cook's cabin, barbecue, sauna, and smokehouse. The wood shed/wash house and the cook's cabin are in very close proximity to the kitchen/dining hall. The wood shed/ wash house is connected to the kitchen/dining hall by a roof extension that shelters the area between the two buildings. A concrete pad fills the space between the buildings. The barbecue is directly north of the north wall of the kitchen. The sauna and smokehouse are north of the barbecue and built into a rocky hillside.

The second cluster of buildings/structures are located at a lower elevation along the flood plain of the Minam River. These buildings are accessed by one of two paths. One path leads from the upper cluster on the west side of the cook's cabin and the other leads from the back door of the kitchen/dining hall to Red's cabin. This path is lined with a rock retaining wall.

Seven cabins (including Red's) are located along the river bank. These cabins were built as recreation cabins and maximize the views of the river. These buildings reflect the later use of the complex as a dude ranch. There are two duplexes (#1 and #2), four single room cabins (#1 through #4) and Red's seven room cabin along the river. Two other recreation cabins (#5, #6) and a privy (#2) are located in a hay field just south of the river front cabins. The hay field is bordered

by a split rail fence on north and east sides. South of the recreation cabins are two large ponds. These ponds are surrounded by deciduous trees and define the western extent of the complex. The airstrip is west of the pond on a northwest to southeast axis.

Four buildings/structures associated with the ranch are located outside of the main ranch complex. These include the sawmill, equipment shed (OR-165-AD), and the Millard Ranger Station and privy. The sawmill is located southwest of the ponds in a grove of trees near the western boundary of the 80 acre parcel. Beyond the sawmill is a path which leads to the Minam Lodge which is one quarter mile to the north. The equipment shed (OR-165-AD) is located in a grove of trees at the base of the bluff southeast of the main complex along the eastern edge of the parcel. The Millard Ranger Station and privy are located approximately 950 ft. southeast of the barn in a small clearing surrounded by trees. Neither of these buildings are visible from the main ranch complex.

Materials: A majority of construction materials used at the Horse Ranch were native to the area. Generally, logs used in the construction of the cabins walls were made from peeled ponderosa pines, lodgepole pine and larch. The hand-cut wood shakes were made from larch. The granite used in the construction of the fireplaces was quarried locally. The early mortar/chinking compounds were made of local materials (sand and mud). The knotty pine paneling, concrete, mattresses, windows, door and window hardware, furniture, heavy equipment, and wood stoves were either packed in by horse or flown into the site.

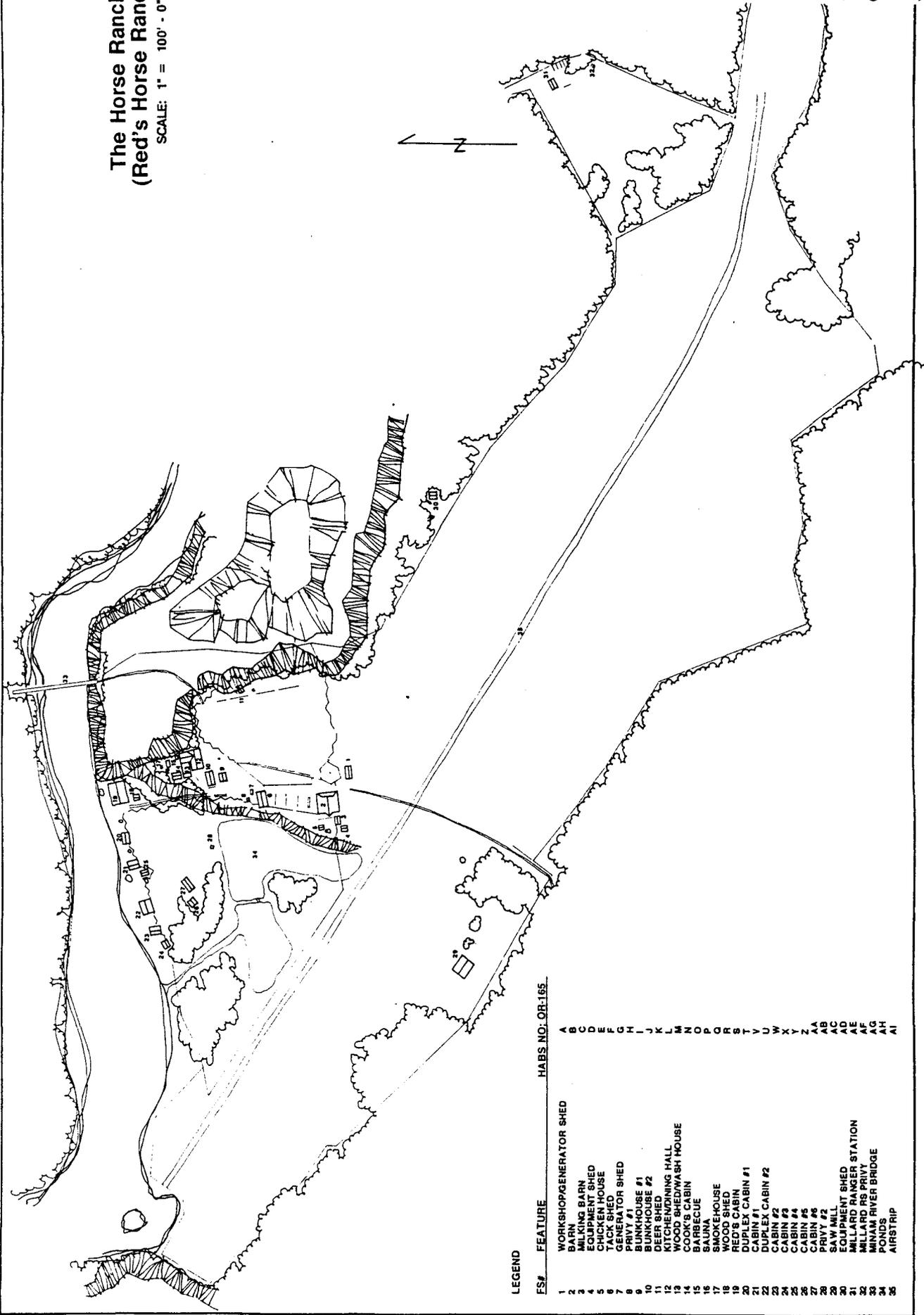
Landscaping: A variety both native and introduced species of plants exist on the site. The ranch complex is nestled between the Minam River on the north, a rocky bluff on the eastern edge, and a meadow on the west and south. The majority of native trees in the area are ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine and larch. These trees are scattered throughout the eastern and western hills flanking the ranch complex.

Engelmann spruce trees and riparian shrubs grow along the river's edge and behind river front cabins. Prior to the extension of the airstrip to the north, cottonwood and alder trees grew where the ponds are currently located. Some cottonwoods still remain in this area. Three hawthorn trees grow along the eastern edge of the pond. A grove of aspens is located on the northwestern border of the property near the sawmill.

A lawn is on the south and west sides of the kitchen/dining hall and the two adjacent buildings (#1 and #2) to the southwest. The kitchen/dining hall is the most landscaped building in the complex. A mature vine maple is west of the kitchen/dining hall. A mature hops vine grows along the western end of the porch. River rocks line the flower beds along the front (south) perimeter of the kitchen/dining hall. Irises and small flowering shrubs are planted in the beds. A bed of irises edged with river rock surround the central flagpole. Piles of antler are also stacked around the flagpole. A small fenced garden plot is located east of the tack shed and contains two plum trees. The bunkhouse has two lilac shrubs growing on the south side of the building. Red's cabin also has flower beds along the north elevation of the cabin.

THE HORSE RANCH (Red's Horse Ranch)  
HABS NO. OR-165 (Page 21)

The Horse Ranch,  
(Red's Horse Ranch)  
SCALE: 1" = 100' - 0"



LEGEND	FS#	FEATURE	HABS NO.: OR-165
	1	WORKSHOP/GENERATOR SHED	A
	2	BARN	B
	3	MILKING BARN	C
	4	EQUIPMENT SHED	D
	5	CHICKEN HOUSE	E
	6	TACK HOUSE	F
	7	GENERATOR SHED	G
	8	PRIVY #1	H
	9	BLUNKHOUSE #1	I
	10	BLUNKHOUSE #2	J
	11	DEER SHED	K
	12	CHICKEN WASHING HALL	L
	13	WOODEN WASH HOUSE	M
	14	COOK'S CABIN	N
	15	BARBECUE	O
	16	SAUNA	P
	17	SMOKEHOUSE	Q
	18	WOOD SHED	R
	19	RED'S CABIN	S
	20	DUPLEX CABIN #1	T
	21	DUPLEX CABIN #2	U
	22	CABIN #2	V
	23	CABIN #3	W
	24	CABIN #4	X
	25	CABIN #5	Y
	26	CABIN #6	Z
	27	CABIN #7	AA
	28	CABIN #8	AB
	29	SAUNA #2	AC
	30	EQUIPMENT SHED	AD
	31	MILLARD RANGER STATION	AE
	32	MILLARD RS PRIVY	AF
	33	MINAM RIVER BRIDGE	AG
	34	PONDS	AH
	35	AIRSTRIIP	AI

PART V: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

a. Architectural Drawings

Titled: Minam River Horse Trail Bridge, Wallowa National Forest.

Location: Wallowa-Whitman National Forests Supervisor's Office in Baker City, Oregon.

Date: Oct. 1944.

b. Historic Views

None

c. Interviews

Case, Donna Hudspeth, 12/7/96, daughter of former owner, Baker City, telephone interview by Kimberly Lakin.

Cason, Richard, 8/12/96, Elgin, Oregon. Former wrangler and pilot for Red's Horse Ranch. Interviewed by Kimberly Lakin.

Cockle, Dick , 8/10/96, La Grande, Oregon. Newspaper Correspondent for the *Oregonian*. Interviewed by Kimberly Lakin and Sally Donovan.

Dole, Philip, 10/26/96, Eugene, Oregon. Professor Emeritus of Historic Preservation, University of Oregon. Telephone interview by Kimberly Lakin.

Hudspeth, Ernest, Baker, Oregon. Former owner of the Horse Ranch. Taped interview by John Van Schoonhoven, Local historian of Cove, Oregon.

Richards, Cecil, 8/12/96, La Grande, Oregon. Former owner of the Horse Ranch. Interviewed by Kimberly Lakin and Sally Donovan.

Skovlin, John, 8/11/96, Cove, Oregon. Local Historian. Interviewed by Kimberly Lakin and Sally Donovan.

Van Schoonhoven, John, 8/11/96, Cove, Oregon. Local Historian. Interviewed by Kimberly Lakin and Sally Donovan.

Womack, Bruce, 8/96 and 10/96, Enterprise, Oregon. Zone Archaeologists, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Interviewed by Sally Donovan.

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Tucker, Gerald J. "Historical Sketches of the Wallowa National Forest". Located in the Cultural Resources Department of Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, District Office, Enterprise, Oregon.

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Wallowa, Willamette Meridian. Topo Map, compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1917.

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*Oregon Journal*, 24 August 1947, Pac por p. 3

Skolvin, Jon M. and Donna McDaniel. *Hank Vaughan, A Hell-Raising Horse Trader of the Bunchgrass Territory*. Bend: Maverick Publication, 1996.

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Weslager, C. A. *The Log Cabin in America*. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1969.

PART VI: PROJECT INFORMATION

In 1994, the Horse Ranch (Red's Horse Ranch) was acquired for inclusion in the National Wilderness System by the USDA Forest Service. As a result of the property acquisition, the USDA Forest Service is preparing an Environmental Analysis Report and Future Use Determination for the site. This process will enable the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest to establish management direction and priorities for the property. As part of the environmental analysis, a Determination of Eligibility report was completed in the spring of 1996.

Project Supervisors were Contracting Officer R.A. Cunningham, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Bruce Womack, Contracting Officer's Representative and Zone Archaeologist, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

Prepared by: Sally Donovan and Kimberly Lakin  
Title: Historic Preservationist/Architectural Historian  
Affiliation: Donovan/Lakin Joint Venture  
Date: December 1996