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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

705

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin

Other names/site number Upper Sandy Guard Station; Upper Sandy Patrol Cabin; 669EA7; TL-1

2. Location

street & number 4.5 miles E. of jct. FS Roads 18 and 1825, Mt. Hood National Forest ☐ not for publication

city of town Government Camp ☒ vicinity

State Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97028

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this __X__ nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide __X__ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Michael J. Kaczynski — Signature of certifying official/Deputy SHPO

7-28-09 — Date

USDA - Forest Service — State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Roger G. Roper — Signature of certifying official/Title

Deputy SHPO 5-28-09 — Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office — State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet
Edson W. Beall — 9.9.09

___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public - Local
___ public - State
X public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: government office
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE:
outdoor recreation

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:
outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic Style log cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD: log
STONE
roof: WOOD
other:

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

___ A owed by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B removed from its original location.

___ C a birthplace or grave.

___ D a cemetery.

___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ F a commemorative property.

___ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
CONSERVATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1935-1942

Significant Dates

1935
1942

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Regional Office Architectural Section; Emergency Relief Appropriation workers

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
X Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	595294	5025592	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jan M. Tomlinson, Historical and Archaeological Consultant

organization (for) Northwest Forest Conservancy date November 2008; rev. March 2009

street & number P.O. Box 308 telephone (503) 860-4705

city or town Clackamas state Oregon zip code 97015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name USDA Forest Service

street & number 1400 Independence Avenue telephone (202) 205-8333

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20250

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, built in 1935, is believed to be the only Forest Service log building constructed according to a unique design with a unique random rubble masonry extension on the east facade. The cabin is built on the Upper Sandy Guard Station administrative site, and is located near the Pacific Crest National Scenic (PCNS) Trail about 500 feet southeast of the junction of the PCNS Trail and Ramona Falls Trail (#797). It is within the Mt. Hood National Forest, and is about five miles north of Government Camp in Clackamas County, Oregon. The only contributing resource extant at the site, the cabin itself is commonly referred to as the "Upper Sandy Guard Station."[1] Located in what was formerly designated the Bull Run Forest Reserve, the cabin was originally built to house an administrative guard assigned to prevent trespassers from wandering further into the Bull Run Division Watershed, the City of Portland's pristine water supply. The guard station is not longer used as an administrative site as it is now located within the Mt. Hood Wilderness and is managed by the Zigzag Ranger District of the Mt. Hood National Forest. Government Camp is the closest town by direct air travel, but the shortest trail access to the Guard Station Cabin is from Zigzag, Oregon, off of Highway 26.[2] Unfortunately, the cabin has suffered from lack of maintenance, exposure to extreme mountain weather, and vandalism. Holes in the roof have caused some structural damage to the roof and moisture damage to the interior, but the cabin's historic integrity remains remarkably intact.

SETTING

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is nestled in a forested setting on the western slope of Mt. Hood at an elevation of 3,332 feet. Situated on a bench on a steep southwest-facing slope above the Upper Sandy River, the cabin is surrounded by Douglas-fir and other conifers of varying ages. Very little understory is present in the immediate vicinity of the cabin, possibly because of the sandy and rocky soil or the pedestrian traffic around the cabin. The cabin faces southwest (214°), overlooking the Sandy River drainage and the Timberline Trail/PCNS Trail.[3] Immediately behind the cabin (north) is an extremely rocky and steep slope. Logs and stone material for the cabin were reportedly obtained from the immediate vicinity. Other than smaller trees that may have been cut for firewood used at the cabin over the years, the setting remains much as it was in 1935.

EXTERIOR

The Guard Station Cabin is a rectangular, one-story log building, measuring approximately 23' wide by 18' deep (not including the notched log ends), with distinctive battered corners, and a mortared, random-rubble masonry foundation. Projecting approximately 6' beyond the east facade is a unique heavily mortared, random-rubble masonry extension with battered walls mimicking the slope of the log corners. With the masonry extension, the total

[1] A storage building and water pipeline, also built in 1935, were removed sometime before 1978 and their original locations could not be determined.

[2] Turn north off Highway 26 on Lolo Pass Road (Forest Service Road 18), and then east on Forest Service Road 1825 to the Ramona Falls Trailhead parking lot. Walk east on the Ramona Falls Trail (#797) for approximately three miles to the junction with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNS Trail), also referred to as the Timberline Trail. Turn south on the PCNS Trail and continue for approximately 500 feet. Turn left off the trail into a clearing where the top of the Guard Station Cabin is visible up the slope and hike up the slope. The legal location is Township 2 South, Range 8 East, Section 23, SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼.

[3] The main facade of the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin will hereafter be referred to as the South Facade.

width of this cabin, including the notched ends, is approximately 31'. The total depth of the cabin, with the notched ends, is approximately 22'. The extension, with the walls battered on all three sides, measures 17' 9" wide at the base. Because of the sloped building site, the foundation is higher on the west end and tapers to what appears to be no foundation on the east end. The side-gabled, moderately-pitched roof is clad with wood shakes. Round log purlins and a pair of ridge poles extend beyond the gable end under the exposed eaves. This design is based on a "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin" appearing on Plate 16 of the Recreation Plans Handbook dated May 3, 1935. The original design, however, has stone extensions on both ends and a few different interior floor plan arrangements.

Precision craftsmanship is evident in the cabin's construction. The walls are constructed of horizontal round peeled logs roughly 8" in diameter. The logs are scribed on the underside to fit without chinking, and carefully cut to fit around the purlins in the gables, and around the window and door openings. Saddle notches are used to join the logs at the corners and the ends are simply straight-sawn. A distinctive feature of the cabin's architecture is the battered corners projecting beyond the notching, tapering out to approximately 22" with the sill logs. Windows throughout the building are wood-frame, multi-light, and placed individually or grouped in pairs or threes. Originally, they all had board-and-batten shutters, but the shutters have all been removed (apparently used for firewood). An interior chimney of random rubble masonry straddles the ridgeline, slightly offset from the center toward the east end of the cabin.

South (front) Facade

Fenestration is asymmetrical on the south facade with the door to the left of the pair of windows that are offset to the east end of the center of the wall. The vertical plank door has three layers of milled boards nailed together with small common wire nails along the edges of the boards. The exterior door handle is cast iron. On the inside, the door has a wrought iron latch and large strap hinges. The two windows paired on the south facade do not match. The right window, which appears to be the original, is a wood sash, six-light casement window. The left window is shorter with four lights and was made to fit the opening by adding boards above and below the sash. It is also set back further in the frame, on the inside of the interior slide arm hardware. This window appears to be the only replaced feature of the cabin.

East Facade

The mortared random rubble masonry extension walls are battered similarly to the log corners. At the base, the walls meet the saddle-notched corner logs and then taper in about a foot at the top of the wall where it joins the gable. Short horizontal logs extend from the saddle-notched corners in behind the masonry (the logs are all the same length forming a straight corner wall in the interior). Above the masonry, the extended gable end is fitted with horizontal logs. Two six-light single-sash windows, hinged at the top, are symmetrically positioned deep within formed openings in the masonry.

North (rear) and West Facades

The log walls on the north and west facades of the building are each interrupted by a group of three six-light wood sash windows. The two outer casement windows flank the center fixed sash. The window grouping is offset to the west end on the north facade, while the grouping on the west facade is centered on the wall.

INTERIOR

The approximately 470-square-foot Guard Station cabin is currently one large room with the stone fireplace sited just east of the center of the room, facing west. The fireplace has a concrete hearth and a concrete mantle. The opening of the fireplace is completed by a slight stone arch with radiating voussoirs. Behind the fireplace a partial wall, now removed, once divided the space: the north half functioned as a sleeping area, the south half served as the kitchen and bath. All the fixtures have been removed except for the metal shower stall on the southeast corner of the log portion of the structure. Some of the kitchen and shower plumbing is still present, protruding from the walls and floor. The interior of the building is functionally finished with strip flooring running east-west across the entire room. All the walls are finished with 1" x 12" board-and-batten paneling[4], 1" x 6" baseboard and a 1" x 12" headboard.

The placement of the windows and door, modified from the original design, appears to be based on the interior space, or room, created in front of the fireplace. From the interior, the window and door placements all appear to be centered on each wall within the interior living space, or room, created in front of the fireplace, rather than centered on the exterior walls, as the original design plan called for. The door and pair of windows on the south wall together appear centered on the south portion of the wall between the fireplace and the west wall of the room, while the group of windows on the north wall also appears to be centered in the same space. The west windows are centered both inside and out.[5] The windows are simply trimmed with 1" x 6" boards, though some of the trim has been removed by vandals. The window latches and slide arms, which still remain, are brass. The two east windows behind the fireplace are also symmetrically placed. The openings are positioned about 2' 6" apart (allowing space for the narrow partition wall) and each about 2' from the corners of the wall.

The open ceiling reveals the peeled-log roof structure and flush board sheathing. In addition to the log purlins and rafters, two log beams tie into the north and south sides of the chimney and another beam crosses directly behind the chimney (on the east side) for support. At the east end of the log structure is an interior gable that provides additional load-bearing support to the roof structure. The "intermediate-gable truss" is composed of six log beams, hand-hewn on the top and bottom sides to fit snugly together. The two bottom beams are set side-by-side and support the two lower purlins. Above the purlins the remaining four beams are stacked vertically. Nailed into the north wall, near the fireplace, are several large nails possibly once used for hanging clothes.

ALTERATIONS

Overall, the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin retains its historic integrity regardless of the minor alterations, vandalism and theft that have occurred over the years. The cabin's essential design features are intact, the historic materials are still present, and the skilled workmanship is strongly evident. On the exterior of the cabin, the only apparent alterations are the one replaced window on the south facade and the shutters missing from all the windows. The shutters were still present in 1988 (Throop September 30, 1988), but missing in 1996 (Jaqua April 29, 1996). Inside the cabin, the only alterations are components that have been removed. Some of the battens, window trim, paneling, and the partition wall have been removed, presumably used for firewood, sometime after 1988. The

[4]The interior board measurements are all nominal dimensions.
[5] The original design plan for the "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin" centers the windows and door on the exterior walls. The original plan had mortared stone extensions on both ends, so the west wall of the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, built with logs, is a modification to the original plan.

1978 site report indicated some furnishings were still present. Mentioned in the report were a pine bunk bed, a metal frame bed, a picnic table with benches, and a folding chair. A wood stove and plumbing fixtures in the kitchen had been removed by 1978, but the shower fixtures were still present. The brass window latches and sliders were also still present in 1978 (Horn 1978). Most of the window hardware and all the fixtures and furnishings are now gone, apparently as a result of vandalism and theft. These comparatively minor alterations do not affect the cabin's integrity and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Unfortunately, the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin has suffered from lack of maintenance, exposure to the extreme mountain weather, and, as mentioned above, vandalism and theft. As late as 1988, the cabin was reported to be "in very good condition, and has no apparent structural or material modifications" (Throop September 30, 1988). By 1996, the roof structure, including the ridge poles and sheathing, had begun rotting around the chimney. The end of the purlins, rafters and sill logs were also just beginning to rot (Jaqua April 29, 1996).

The deteriorating condition of the cabin, as of late September 2008, has dramatically accelerated. The roof structure around the chimney has completely deteriorated, leaving a large opening. The ridge pole has slipped a few inches down the west side of the chimney. Another large hole is present on the south side of the roof and at least three rafters have broken from the moisture. The south edge of the roof is also broken off to the edge of the wall. Inside, the remaining roof structure shows significant moisture damage. Portions of the floor were wet and the interior walls are beginning to show moisture damage as well. Outside, the ends of the wall logs are rotted but do not appear to be threatening the structural integrity. The chimney, foundation, and eastern mortared stone wall still appear in relatively good condition. Despite the damage that has occurred, primarily to the roof, the historic integrity of the building has not been compromised.

To limit any further deterioration over the winter, a tarp was placed over the entire roof and a log support was positioned under the ridge pole next to the chimney. Temporary wood shutters were planned to be placed over all the windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, built in 1935, is an exceptional expression of a "rugged" Rustic style U. S. Forest Service building constructed by skilled local carpenters and laborers assisted by men employed under one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal work relief programs. Funded by the Emergency Relief Appropriations (ERA) Act of 1935, and cooperating funds from the City of Portland, the cabin was built along the newly constructed Timberline Trail specifically to provide housing for an administrative guard to protect the Bull Run Division watershed, the source of the City of Portland's drinking water supply, from public entry. The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for its association with early USDA Forest Service recreation management, and its concurrent role in the protection of the Bull Run watershed. The cabin is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its direct association with the social welfare, economic, political and legislative events of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs. Based on a design from the Pacific Northwest Regional Office's Architectural Section for a "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin," the log-and-stone cabin is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a unique example of the "rugged" Rustic style of architecture that embodies characteristics of the non-intrusive design philosophy that evolved among land-management agencies during the period of 1933-1942. The period of significance begins in 1935, with the construction of the cabin, and ends in 1942, with the onset of World War II, when funding for the work relief programs ended, and construction of labor-intensive, Rustic style buildings was no longer economically feasible.

FOREST SERVICE HISTORY

As the United States experienced an industrial revolution in the latter decades of the nineteenth century, the Western frontier was quickly vanishing as cheap public lands were grabbed up under the authority of various land acquisition laws. States acquired large land grants for educational purposes. Wagon-road and railroad companies were given checkerboard sections of one square mile which they could then sell to finance construction. The majority of the land laws were designed to aid individuals in acquiring their own piece of ground and become taxpayers. Loopholes in the laws were soon found and various schemes of exploitation and fraud allowed railroad, mining and lumber companies, and cattlemen to acquire vast tracts of the most valuable lands. Lumber companies, for instance, having exhausted forest lands in the Eastern and Lake States, used "dummy entrymen" to purchase preselected timberlands from the U. S. Government, and then promptly sell the land to the lumber companies. Ultimately, in 1905, many who participated in Oregon's land fraud, including land office employees, Oregon's Senator John Mitchell and Binger Hermann, the General Land Office Commissioner, were charged and convicted (Frome 1962:37-43).

Continuing industry practices followed in the East, the lumber companies quickly and completely liquidated their newly acquired western forest lands without concern for the devastation left behind. Scarified mountain slopes often eroded causing mudslides and flooding streams and rivers. A realization that timber supplies were not unlimited and that sources of clean drinking water were vanishing evolved into a conservation movement that called for the preservation and protection of the remaining forest and water resources. Natural resource conservationists were joined by outdoor recreationists in calling for the establishment of national parks and the preservation of wilderness lands. Tucked away in Section 24 of the General Revision Act of 1891, the President was given the authority, for the first time, to "set apart and reserve" timbered public lands. The act, more commonly known as the Forest Reserve Act, was primarily enacted to revise a series of the public land disposal laws to stop the widespread abuses. Although the law was largely ineffective in curtailing the land fraud, it did establish the beginning of the country's

national forest system (Steen 1991:26-27). Like all public lands, the forest reserves were under the administration of the General Land Office of the U. S. Department of the Interior. An amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of 1897, now known as the Organic Act, stipulated the purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for their administration and protection (Steen 1991:36-37). The conservation mandate for the forest reserves emphasized watershed protection, elimination of destructive logging practices, and fire protection.

In 1905, the forest reserves were transferred to the Bureau of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the bureau's name was changed to the U.S. Forest Service. The forest reserves were renamed "national forests" in 1907 (Steen 1991:324-25). This new era, identified as a "custodial superintendence" period (roughly 1905-1930), saw the Forest Service develop into a land management agency. The first Forest Service manual, the *Use Book,* published in 1905 and containing only 142 pages, spelled out the tenets of Forest Service policy as the protection of timber supplies, prevention of damage to forest cover and the flow of streams, and "protecting local residents from unfair competition in the use of forest and range" (USDA Forest Service 1905:7; Steen 1991:78-79). Duties of the forest rangers included examination of mining and homestead entries, fire prevention, grazing regulation, timber surveys, timber sale administration, game protection, and issuing permits for recreational improvements such as resorts and summer homes. Each ranger was responsible for vast tracts of land, which he patrolled on horseback. Meager appropriations meant permanent administrative facilities were not common and they were often simple log or frame buildings built by the forest ranger himself, located strategically for contact with the public.

In the decades of the 1910s and 1920s, as the country became more industrialized, pressure was building to more actively manage the forest resources. Cooperative programs with State forestry agencies for fire protection and reforestation were authorized under the Weeks Law of 1911 (36 Stat.961). The same legislation authorized the purchase of lands in watersheds of navigable streams, primarily in the Eastern states, greatly expanding the National Forest system. The Clark-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) expanded the cooperative forestry programs of the Weeks Law even further among federal, state and private entities, and allowed the purchase of lands for timber production as well as the protection of streams and rivers (Steen 1991:185-189). Forest resources were becoming increasingly important to local and regional economic prosperity.

With the advent of the automobile and improved transportation routes, more Americans were traveling to National Forests in search of recreational opportunities such as sightseeing, picnicking, and camping. Without much funding in the early years, forest rangers often took it upon themselves to construct crude rock fireplaces and camp stoves, clear inflammable material from around heavily used camping spots, dig garbage pits, build toilets, and paint crude signs on rough-hewn shakes. One reason the Forest Service welcomed recreational users to the forest was to obtain public support for the development of the forests. Another reason was the apparent rivalry with the National Park Service, officially established in 1916 within the Department of the Interior. Numerous National Parks had been created out of National Forests (or Forest Reserves) with the purpose of providing professionally planned recreational facilities. Apparently in response to the new competition, in 1917, the Forest Service hired Frank A. Waugh, a professor of Landscape Architecture at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst (now University of Massachusetts), to undertake an extensive study of recreational uses on National Forests. Waugh's main report, *Recreation Uses on the National Forests,* summarized the types of facilities found in the forests, and even explored the cash value of forest recreation as $7,500,000 annually. Growth of recreational development hinged during the 1920s on the availability of funding which grew from $10,000 in 1920 to install toilets and fireplaces (for public health and fire prevention), to a figure of $329,992 expended to fully or partially develop 1,493 campsites in 1929. Throughout the decade, the Forest Service pursued a cautious conservative recreation site development policy that

held that the National Forests would provide *space* for recreation. Privately financed resorts or summer homes on National Forest lands would provide the public with more elaborate developments. Optimism that the rising trend in appropriations would catch up with demand and allow the agency to hire professionally trained recreation site planners and designers was halted abruptly with the onset of the Great Depression (Tweed 1980:3-13).

In 1932, a comprehensive study, "A National Plan for American Forestry," described and evaluated every aspect of forestry, public and private, including timber, water, range, fire protection, wildlife, research, State aid, and recreation. This massive report, referred to as the Copeland Report, addressed the concept of "multiple use management" for the first time, and recommended more intensive management of all forest resources (Steen 1991:202). To accomplish the work identified in the report, the Forest Service would need a larger workforce and additional facilities to house them and the necessary equipment. The Copeland Report was submitted to Congress in the spring of 1933, at the same time that President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced his first New Deal programs. With the massive labor pool provided under the New Deal programs, the Forest Service would be able to implement many of the Copeland Report's natural resource conservation and recreation development recommendations.

BULL RUN WATERSHED HISTORY

One of the municipalities concerned with the degradation of clean water supplies during the late nineteenth century was the City of Portland, Oregon. Fed up with the privately-owned, polluted water supply systems that drew water from nearby creeks and the Willamette River, the citizens supported bonds to fund a public water system and search for a new source of water. The new Portland Water Committee hired an engineer, Colonel Isaac W. Smith, to survey the Bull Run watershed in 1886, along with several other sites, for a gravity-driven water supply. Access inside the Bull Run watershed was almost impossible, even on foot, because of the dense brush and timber, but the survey party was rewarded upon reaching Bull Run Lake, where they discovered a clear and pristine body of water. The Water Committee, upon hearing the favorable report, moved quickly to purchase both the pipeline rights-of-way and the water rights to the Bull Run River, and to garner consent from the state legislature to issue revenue bonds. Colonel Smith was also hired to oversee the construction of roads, pipelines and waterworks. Numerous delays prevented the project from starting until 1891.

News of the construction of the new waterworks drew even more speculative claimants on the unrestricted watershed lands. Cattle and sheep grazing, and even commercial logging had also begun in the vicinity of the watershed. Since most of the watershed was still owned by the federal government, efforts were mounted to secure federal protection of the water supply. On June 17, 1892, President Benjamin Harrison set aside the Bull Run Forest Reserve, the first in the Pacific Northwest (Harmon 1995:242-247), which included the Upper Sandy River drainage (where the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is located). Nine years from the date the watershed was first surveyed, the Bull Run water system construction was completed in January 1895.

Although proud of their enviable clean water, many in Portland remained concerned about the long-term viability and health of the system. The designation as a forest reserve prevented human habitation within the watershed, but other activities including logging, mining and grazing were still allowed. Not until 1904, with the passage of what would be known as the Bull Run Trespass Act (Public Law 206), did Portland finally receive greater protection for their watershed (Harmon 1995:247-249). Through the 1930s the City of Portland and the Forest Service worked cooperatively to prevent unlawful entry into the watershed and maintain the high quality of the water supply.

Changing management philosophies over the next few decades eventually resulted in the Upper Sandy River drainage being removed from the Bull Run Watershed.[1]

MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST HISTORY

The year following the creation of the Bull Run Forest Reserve, President Grover Cleveland established the Cascade Range Forest Reserve on September 28, 1893. As the name suggests, this Reserve included the entire length of the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range in Oregon. In 1908, it was divided up into four smaller National Forests, with the northernmost forest around Mt. Hood, up to the banks of the Columbia River, named the Oregon National Forest. The former Bull Run Forest Reserve was combined with the Oregon National Forest the same year but was designated the "Bull Run Division" to retain its special administrative status. In 1911, a southern portion of the Oregon National Forest was combined with a portion of the Cascade National Forest to create the Santiam National Forest, and a southeastern portion became part of the Deschutes National Forest. The name of the remaining Oregon National Forest was changed in 1924 to the Mt. Hood National Forest (Williams 1993:5-6).

The close vicinity of the old Oregon National Forest to the City of Portland, and the attraction of 11,239 foot-high Mount Hood, gave it the distinction of being one of the forests most heavily used by recreationists. Recreational activities started on Mt. Hood even before the Forest Reserves were established. Climbing to the summit became such a popular pastime that private developers built Cloud Cap Inn on the northeast side of the mountain in 1889. The Forest Service later developed a hiking trail from Cloud Cap to Eden Park, and a summit trail up Cooper Spur. The first hotel in Government Camp, on the south side of Mt. Hood, was established in 1899, leading to the community becoming a resort destination. A trail to the summit was developed on the south side, along with a campsite for climbers at Camp Blossom (Throop 1988:8:1). The Mazamas, a Portland-based mountain climbing club established in 1894, is still in existence today. They were followed by other groups such as the Snow Shoe Club in 1904 (Grauer 1975).

When the Columbia River Highway[2] opened the area to highway traffic in 1915, concerns mounted in the Portland community and elsewhere about the degradation of the Oregon side of the Columbia River gorge resulting from unrestricted tourist developments. In response, on December 24, 1915, Secretary of Agriculture David Houston designated an area 22 miles long and 4 to 6 miles wide as the Columbia River Gorge Park Division (CRGPD). This order, which prohibited timber sales and the distribution of permits for summer home sites, appears to mark the first time the Forest Service dedicated an extended area to purely recreational use. Forced now to assume a greater responsibility for recreational facility development, the Forest Service opened its first "developed campground" in the National Forest system with facilities including a check-in station, camp tables, toilets, and a ranger station. The Eagle Creek Campground, located within the CRGPD, was dedicated in July 1916. The campground also became

[1]The federal government began allowing logging in the Bull Run watershed in the late 1950s. The Portland Water Bureau agreed to sales of tracts of timber, not to exceed 40 acres, reasoning that the logging roads built into the watershed would make it more accessible to fire protection. With the passage of the Multiple-Use/Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, the Forest Service soon moved beyond the 40-acre limitation. The Portland City Council also passed a resolution to open up the Upper Sandy River portion of the Bull Run Watershed to recreational pursuits. A lawsuit in 1976 resulted in a decision that the 1904 Trespass Act was being violated and closed the upper Sandy River area of the Bull Run Watershed, except for the Timberline Trail. However, Congress quickly nullified the Trespass Act and replaced it in 1977 with a new law (PL 95-200) that enacted the multiple-use principles, and established the "Bull Run Watershed Management Unit." This law finally and formally excluded the Upper Sandy River drainage from the Bull Run Watershed (Harmon 1995:264-65; Jaqua 1996:5).

[2] Tweed refers to the Columbia River Highway as the Columbia Gorge Scenic Highway in this reference.

the trailhead for the 13 ½ mile-long Eagle Creek Trail, built specifically for recreational use. During the summer of 1919, the Eagle Creek facilities reported nearly 150,000 visitors. That same year the North Pacific District (now the Pacific Northwest Region) of the Forest Service, headquartered in Portland, created a recreation office and put Fred W. Cleator, former Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Colville National Forest, in charge (Tweed 1980:4-6, 8).

The CRGPD and Eagle Creek Campground were certainly established, at least in part, in response to increasing pressures to create a Mt. Hood National Park to compete with the Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington. Another area on Mt. Hood, presumably at the higher elevations, was also designated the "Mt. Hood Park Division." No further information on the exact boundaries of this designated area could be found. According to Throop, citing the 1945 *Region Six Recreation Handbook,* the name "Park Division" was an early land classification so designated "primarily to withdraw them from homestead entry under the Appropriations Act of August 10, 1912 [37 Stat., 269], in order that they might be held for the use and enjoyment of the general public for recreational purposes, coordinately with the purposes for which the forests were established." By 1945, the areas had become commonly known as "Recreation Areas" (Throop n.d. [ca. 2002]:4). The Mt. Hood Park Division is likely then the same area of 83,731 acres on the south and east sides of the mountain that on April 28, 1926 were formally designated as the Mount Hood Recreation Area. The name change to a "recreation area" was apparently another action to appease the outside agitation for a National Park.

Frank Waugh, who had maintained a close relationship with the Forest Service since his initial work in 1917, visited the Mt. Hood region in 1920 and prepared a report, "Recreational Uses of the Mt. Hood Area." Instead of attempting to propose a specific development plan, Waugh reported in a more general way the recreation resources already present and potential future recreation uses (Tweed 1980:12). Fred W. Cleator, now with the title of "Recreation Examiner," wrote an article in 1924 for the University of Washington's *Forest Club Quarterly,* titled "Recreation Objectives in National Forest Administration." In an introductory note, the journal's editor wrote:

> One of the most recent accomplishments of the United States Forest Service, and one that bids fair to become of supreme importance in creating a new spirit of good will towards the Service, is the work that is being done to bring the National Forests closer to the public through the establishment of recreational areas . . . (Cleator 1924:13).

Cleator continued in the article, expressing the agency's awareness of the growing demand by the public for more recreational facilities, and the need for better planning of where each type of recreational activity should be located. Future campgrounds, resorts, and summer home sites would need to be planned taking into consideration acreage, slope, aspect, cover and drinking water availability. He also specifically mentioned the recently completed Mount Hood Loop Road and a recreational plan for its corridor that was about half finished. Referring to the 57 miles of usable road frontage, the plan called for setting aside approximately 9 miles for public camping sites. He closed the article with: "All of this is service for the public. It means lots of hard work; lots of planning for the future, but when the public needs these facilities, the United States Forest Service will be ready" (Cleator 1924:17).

Balancing the needs of the recreating public, the desires of private developers, and the protection of the forest resources came to the forefront for the Forest Service in the middle to late 1920s over a controversial proposal for a privately financed resort at Cloud Cap and a tramway to run up Cooper Spur to the summit of Mount Hood. The proposal by Cascade Development Company of Portland, initially rejected by Chief Forester Greeley in 1927, was appealed by the private developer to the Secretary of Agriculture. Sensing the complexity of the issue, and the strong emotions on both sides of the issue, Secretary William A. Jardine called for a study of the entire recreation

situation at Mt. Hood, including the hotel/tramway proposal. The resulting Mt. Hood Committee, composed of a variety of professionals, presented their report to the Secretary in August 1928. The report proposed a wide variety of recreational developments on the mountain and its immediate surroundings, including the hotel and tramway, and additional publicly financed trails, campgrounds and shelters.

Still not convinced that all the issues had been fully explored, Secretary Jardine delayed his decision on the hotel/tramway permit and requested a "Special Committee" to provide further advice. Jardine called upon Frank Waugh, Frederick Law Olmsted, the prominent landscape architect, and John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, to serve on this committee. The three men, after conducting their own on-the-ground study of all the recreational problems on the Mt. Hood National Forest in late 1929 and early 1930, could not agree on the tramway. Waugh supported the construction while Olmsted and Merriam were opposed. After reviewing the Special Committee's report, *Public Values of the Mount Hood Area* (Senate Document 164), in May 1930, Secretary Arthur M. Hyde, Jardine's successor, instructed the Forest Service to issue the hotel/tramway permit to Cascade Development. As it turned out, the development company did not have sufficient financial backing to build the project in the first place, so neither the tram nor the hotel was built. The necessity of having to obtain professional guidance to resolve the controversy demonstrated, however, the need for professional recreation personnel (Tweed 1980:14).

Recommendations from both the Mt. Hood Committee and the Special Committee provided the basis for a recreation plan for the Mt. Hood area titled "Approximate Estimate of Cost of Development of the Mt. Hood Area along the Lines Suggested in the Report of the Mt. Hood Committee." The Forest Service developed and submitted the report to the Chief Forester on April 15, 1930, along with a cost estimate package and a map identifying the locations of the proposed improvements. In the report, the Forest Service promoted the strip immediately above and below the timberline zone as having "the chief recreational and inspiration values" and advocated the need for appropriate development of the timberline zone that "will most largely and fully permit the public to realize the potentialities of the mountain." Recognizing that concentrations of large numbers of people at a few locations would be destructive to the recreational and scenic values, the report recommended that the road and trail systems be designed to effectively disperse the visitors throughout the timberline zone. A suitable number of campgrounds and parking places would be needed along the roads to meet this goal. The recreation development plan included constructing a trail encircling Mt. Hood at the timberline zone along with simple shelters, built at regular intervals along the trail, in which people could seek refuge from storms or spend the night (USDA Forest Service, North Pacific Region 1930, in Throop 1988:8:3).

The complete plan detailed 34 ½ miles of new roads costing an estimated $240,000, 54 ½ miles of new trails (including 27 miles for the timberline trail) for $13,800, six trail shelters for $1,000, four campgrounds for $6,300, and miscellaneous expenses such as signs for $1,500. Costs for recreation planning (two men for four months) at $2,200, and supervision of the area (two men for three months) at $900, were also included (Throop 1988:8:4). The plan had no mention of building the Guard Station Cabin on the Upper Sandy River. The Guard Station Cabin's location was still within the Bull Run Division and off-limits to the public; therefore, no plans were even proposed for a trail through the restricted area. The Mt. Hood recreation plan was submitted to the Washington, D.C. Office of the Forest Service in the spring of 1930. A response, signed by Edward A. Sherman, Acting Forester, and dated May 21, 1930, indicated that "a request to Congress for a further special appropriation for the construction of roads within the Mt. Hood Area would present many complications." Sherman's response continued, ". . . the inclusion of the Mt. Hood item in the appropriation bill for the year 1932 will be the first specific instance in which money will be requested for purely recreational development, other than the sanitation and fire prevention fund." The implication

was that, while recreation planning and development was a high priority of the Forest Service, the Congress was not entirely sympathetic to the idea of building more roads.

The likelihood of funding for the trails appeared to be a different matter. The Washington Office responded that they would submit to Congress a budget request for $24,600 that included $22,000 for all the requested trail and shelter construction, $1,700 for only a portion of the campground improvements and $900 for salaries of two men for three months to provide supervision of the recreation areas (Throop 1988:8:7). The Great Depression, however, was forcing Congress to cut back on spending rather than experiment with new allocations. Funding and construction of the Timberline Trail System would have to wait for the new administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the enactment of his New Deal programs.

Other political forces continued to influence the Mt. Hood National Forest's recreation planning and development. A new land use classification, the creation of the Mt. Hood Primitive Area on February 13, 1931, was imposed on the planning process. The new Primitive Area, occupying the high country around Mt. Hood to the north and west of the summit, was, in part, a response to development pressures, much like the establishment of the of the Mt. Hood Recreation Area in 1926 was a response to the outside pressure for a National Park. This action was a bold maneuver by the Forest Service to assert its management goals for the Mt. Hood area, ". . . while there is still an opportunity to set aside a considerable area of that which still remains in a natural condition as a Primitive Area. This will preserve the desirable recreational balance. . . " (Throop 1988:8:7).[3]

Plans for the Timberline Trail System were consistent with direction for proposed permanent improvements allowed within the Primitive Area. Only improvements necessary for fire control or to enhance travel by foot or horseback would be considered for this designated area. Shelters could be built, but only out of material at hand, and only in a location and style that "fit as closely as possible to primitive area standards" as approved by the Forest Supervisor (Throop 1988:Sec. 8:8).

At the same time as the Copeland report was introduced in the spring of 1933, the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act provided a major labor force of young men more commonly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).[4] Because the Mt. Hood National Forest had a recreation plan with specific projects already designed, it could act quickly in providing work for the ECW/CCC program. The Timberline Trail System, including the six trail shelters, became one of the earliest ECW projects as it was started in 1933 (planning stage) and was completed in the summer of 1938 (*The Hood River News, 2* September 1938:5).

NEW DEAL WORK RELIEF PROGRAMS IN NATIONAL FORESTS

The Great Depression that followed the stock market crash of 1929 affected all sectors of the American population. The federal government under the Hoover administration took initial steps to stem the downward spiral of the economy and resultant rising unemployment. Although Hoover attempted to provide relief through cuts in federal government funding, expansion of public works, and loan programs, his political philosophy precluded direct federal

[3] The Primitive Area was reclassified as the Mt. Hood Wild Area on June 27, 1940. In 1964, with expanded boundaries, the Mt. Hood Wild Area was included in the National Wilderness System. Perhaps as a response to the withdrawal of the Upper Sandy River drainage from the Bull Run Watershed, portions of the area, including the Upper Sandy Guard Station, were added to the Mt. Hood Wilderness in 1978.

[4] In 1937, the ECW was officially changed to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

relief to the masses of unemployed. Despite his administration's efforts, the economy sunk deeper into a depression (Conkin 1967; Schlesinger 1959).

President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office on March 4, 1933, and within a few days enacted legislation that took dramatic and unprecedented steps to counteract the economic depression encompassing the nation by creating numerous programs, including direct relief and work projects to combat the extensive unemployment. Although the CCC is the most widely recognized New Deal work program associated with conservation and construction projects on National Forests, other lesser known programs contributed as well. The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin was constructed by local skilled carpenters and "ERA men" on the relief rolls believed to have been funded under the Emergency Relief Appropriation (ERA) Act of April 8, 1935. The full extent of ERA men working on Forest Service projects in the Pacific Northwest Region has not been researched, but a few other cases in the Region have been reported, with ERA men often working in conjunction with the CCC, such as at the Pringle Falls Experimental Forest Headquarters in Oregon (Tomlinson 2004), at the Dead Indian Soda Springs Campground on the Rogue River National Forest (Jeff LaLande, personal communication 27 February 2009), and on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington (Rick McClure, personal communication, 26 October 2008).

The 1935 ERA Act authorized $4.88 billion dollars which allowed continued funding of the CCC for two years and enabled the creation of new relief programs and agencies. Among the most well known was the Works Progress Administration (WPA), created on May 6, 1935 as a new relief program that consolidated numerous earlier programs (Conkin 1967:60). Among these preceding relief programs was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), created in May, 1933 as a result of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, the first direct-relief operation under the New Deal.[5] The FERA made grants to state emergency relief administrations (SERA) that were required to match some of the funding (Schlesinger 1959:266). In addition, the FERA was directed "to set minimum relief standards and to coordinate information and relief programs, policies, and procedures" (National Archives 2008).[6] Because of the similar names, missions, and requirements of the different relief programs, administration of the various programs must have been difficult and confusing. The Forest Service often employed workers from more than one program at the same time on the same project. Funding from a combination of various programs must have created a complicated juggling act, as each program carried different stipulations. This occurred on the Upper Sandy Guard Station project, where the ERA workers' time had been charged erroneously to the Timberline Trail project which they were also working on (Hiatt, October 25, 1935).

Scholarly research on the ERA programs other than the dominant WPA program is very limited. Information on the Forest Service program that received funding from the ERA was obtained primarily from various newspaper sources around the country. On June 29, 1935, Portland's *Morning Oregonian* reported that Oregon's National Forests would be receiving $601,267 as their share of the annual allocation of "national emergency relief funds." The article cited

[5] Wilson writes that the WPA started out as the Works Division of the FERA (Wilson 2000:58).

[6] The provisions of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 provided that authorization for the FERA would expire two years after its inception. Sources discussing the history of the FERA and WPA differ in reporting the date the FERA was dissolved, though most indicate the WPA took over a majority of the FERA work relief programs sometime in mid- to late-1935. For instance, Karyle Butcher, in her thesis on the WPA in Oregon, indicates that "Work relief under FERA lasted into July 1935 when the WPA replaced it" (Butcher 1991:17). Another source indicates that December 1, 1935 was the date the FERA was liquidated (*Newark Advocate,* November 30, 1935:2). The National Archives' website on the FERA indicates "Liquidation provided for in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1611), June 22, 1936; postponed by Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 357), June 29, 1937. Funds for liquidation expired June 30, 1938" (http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/069.html).

the Forest Service's obligation to work closely with the state relief agencies and national re-employment offices in the state, and employ 653 men from relief rolls in Oregon beginning in July of 1935. Rates of pay were said to place the Pacific Northwest in the highest wage bracket in the country. Salaries in Oregon would range from $40 to $55 per month for common labor and from $61 to $94 per month for professional labor and would be based on the size of the largest municipality in the county. A minimum age of 16 and good physical condition for the work would be required. The paper reported that the type of work would closely resemble that of the CCC (*Morning Oregonian* June 29, 1935:8).

A Chehalis, Washington newspaper reported how the program would work on the Columbia National Forest (now Gifford Pinchot National Forest), including the types of projects approved for emergency relief:

> . . . construction and maintenance of firebreaks, fighting forest fires, construction of lookout houses and towers, telephone lines, forest roads and trails, miscellaneous buildings and structures, planting of trees, fire hazard reduction, camp ground and recreational improvements . . . construction and maintenance of range fences and other related forest activities (*The Chehalis Bee-Nugget* 26 July 1935:8).

In other words, the ERA workers were allowed to work on a variety of projects, and perhaps their involvement in projects that have been entirely credited to the CCC has yet to be thoroughly acknowledged. A newspaper in Ogden, Utah, the location of the Forest Service's Region 4 headquarters, provided more details of the ERA program, indicating that the majority of money, at least in Region 4, would go towards road and trail construction projects, as the appropriation was designed as a "labor employment plan" and only a minimum amount of money could be used in purchasing material. The funds were not part of the regular Forest Service appropriations, and 90 percent of the men needed had to be hired from relief rolls. No men would be hired directly by the Forest Service; rather they would be supplied by national re-employment agencies (*The Ogden Standard-Examiner,* 11 July 1935:7). An Albuquerque, New Mexico newspaper reported that the maximum number of hours an individual employed by a work relief project could work each month would be reduced to 140 hours, based on the limit of 8 hours a day. The reason was given that the limited supplies of material could be made to go further (*Albuquerque Journal,* 6 July 1935:1).

An objective assessment of the Forest Service's ERA work program could not be located, but one newspaper article from Kalispell, Montana, suggests it was not very popular among people on the relief rolls eligible for the work. According to the article, "Failure of men on relief to respond has delayed the Emergency Relief Administration program in Region No. 1 of the Federal Forest Service. . ." Only one-third of the men on relief rolls in Montana, one-quarter in Idaho, and one-fifth of the men in northeastern Washington had responded to the job announcements (*The Daily Inter Lake,* 24 August 1935:3). The low salaries (so as not to compete with the private sector), limitations on the number of hours allowed to work each month, or the type of labor-intensive outdoor work may have been a deterrent to some individuals.

The final years of the New Deal programs were signaled by smaller budgets, loss of enthusiasm among the agencies, and the looming possibility of war. With the nation's economy improving, the demise of the various work relief programs was also a result of the public's desire to move away from the age of welfare. The dramatic cuts in funding for the CCC and ERA programs was not replaced with regular appropriations, forcing the Forest Service to cut back to essential services during World War II.

UPPER SANDY GUARD STATION CABIN

On May 19, 1935, *The Sunday Oregonian* featured a full page map and article with the heading "This Map Will Guide Your 1935 Columbia-Cascade Excursions."[7] The map, encompassing the area from Mount Hood to Mount Adams, Troutdale to The Dalles, was described as:

> . . . the first to show with accurate detail every road, trail, mountain, lake and stream in the great northwest playground . . . all the mountain roads and trails built in recent months by CCC workers, opening up territory in the Cascades heretofore impenetrable by motor and virtually out of reach of all save experienced woodsmen . . . (*The Sunday Oregonian,* 19 May 1935:6).

Although the map would not pass today's standards for accuracy, and in its defense the scale of the map is too small to show every detail, it must have been quite intriguing to Portland readers. Of interest on the map is a road up the Sandy River to within about a mile of the Upper Sandy Guard Station (about to where the current Mt. Hood Wilderness boundary is located). So, even though the Bull Run watershed was closed to the public, there may have been easier access to the Guard Station site for construction of the cabin than there is today. The article does state that the "Bull Run water reserve" was closed to visitors. The map does not appear to show the Timberline Trail, although other trails are shown.

Another *Sunday Oregonian* article, this time taking up the entire front page of the June 9, 1935 paper, promoted the recreational opportunities of the Mount Hood National Forest, as well as briefly mentioning the other valuable resources of wildlife, water, and timber. The article then suggests outings that "vacationists" could take in the National Forest, depending on the time available (*The Sunday Oregonian,* 9 June 1935:1). With a new map, suggested trips, and new roads, campgrounds, and trails being constructed, recreationists were lured to the Forest.

What led to the decision to build the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is not known for certain. Portland's Water Bureau may have contacted the Forest administrators with their concerns about the Timberline Trail being built through the Bull Run Division. Or, there may have been one or more instances where someone wandered off the newly-built trail and was caught trespassing. The only known primary documents with information about the guard station cabin's construction still available in the Mt. Hood National Forest's files are five memorandums or letters sent among the Mt. Hood Forest Supervisor, the District Ranger, and the Acting Assistant Regional Forester.

On July 9, 1935, Alpheus O. Waha, Forest Supervisor, wrote a letter to the Regional Forester requesting permission to establish a guard station within the Bull Run Division along the trail on the upper Sandy River near the junction with the new Timberline Trail. An administrative guard stationed at the administrative site would be charged with keeping people from leaving the Timberline Trail and trespassing in the Bull Run Reserve. Waha specifically recommended building a log and stone structure according to a design "on Plate 16 of the Recreation Plans Handbook". At this early point in time, the guard station cabin was not even going to be built until the following year, indicating the guard would live in a tent this first year (working only from July through September). The cost of construction, like the salary for the administrative guard, would be financed by City of Portland cooperative funds, but would not be excessive since the guard "could contribute his labor while the logs and stone are immediately

[7] The map was prepared by "a corps of ten Pacific northwest planning commission engineers" funded by a SERA project "under the direction of the national resources board district No. 11." The Oregon State Motor association was planning to publish the map for the general public.

available" (Waha, 9 July 1935). Art Hodgson, Acting for M. L. Merritt, Assistant Regional Forester, replied, "Your recommendation for the construction of a trail site shelter on the upper Sandy within the Bull Run Reserve, similar to Plate 16 of the Recreation Plans Handbook, is approved" and confirmed the City of Portland would finance construction (Hodgson, 12 July 1935). Hodgson's reference to the cabin design as a "trail site shelter," may have either been his thinking of the cabin's design as more primitive than other guard cabins, or of the limited seasonal use it would have. Another possibility is because of the cabin's association with the Timberline Trail, which was concurrently being constructed with trail shelters along its route. The Forest Service was aware of funds available by this time from the ERA program, but perhaps because the cabin was still not proposed to be constructed until 1936, or because the City of Portland was footing the bill, ERA funds were not considered initially.

Plans to postpone the construction of the cabin to the following year apparently changed suddenly. Perhaps the availability of men to work on the cabin prompted the change in plans. As later correspondence would show (below), a laborer, Howard Collins, would begin some type of work at the cabin site on July 22, 1935. "Hack" [Howard?] Collins and another laborer on the cabin, George Doherty were reported to be "out on patrol on the upper Sandy near Ramona Falls" (*Zigzag Zephyr,* 1 August 1935:4). Either of these men may have been the first patrolman to be stationed at the Upper Sandy Guard Station. The *Zigzag Zephyr,* the Zigzag CCC Camp newspaper, reported a week later that a new crew would be working on the Timberline Trail near the location of the Upper Sandy Guard Station:

> New Timberline Crew-- To continue the work which Waterman's trail crew [a CCC crew] were doing last season on the Timberline Trail, an ERA camp at Ramona Falls is opening today. Twenty men from Multnomah County are assigned there (*Zigzag Zephyr,* 8 August 1935:1-2).

Ramona Falls is just ¼ mile away from the cabin and is where one of the trail shelters was built (it no longer exists). It would have been logical to have some of those ERA men work on the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin.

The next correspondence available is a memorandum dated October 9, 1935, from Forest Supervisor Waha to District Ranger Harlan C. Hiatt. The entire text of Waha's memorandum is as follows:

> The following data on the cost of this cabin has just been furnished to me by Mr. Merrit [Assistant Regional Forester M. L. Merritt]:
>
> | | | | | | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
> | Howard Collins – Laborer | | July | 22 | to 31 | – 52 | hrs. @ | 60¢ | $31.20 |
> | " " " | | Aug. | 1 | to 31 | – 27 | Days @ | $4.00 | 108.00 |
> | J. F. Lymp | Carpenter | Aug. | 29 | to 31 | – 3 | Days @ | 7.00 | 21.00 |
> | R. C. Murray | Carpenter | Aug. | 5 | to 12 | – 6 | Days @ | 7.00 | 42.00 |
> | Howard Collins | Laborer | Sept. | 2 | to 21 | – 18 | Days @ | 4.00 | 72.00 |
> | Earl Mills | Truck Driver | Sept. | 19 | to 20 | – 1½ | Days@ 110.00[sic?] | | 5.49 |
> | George Doherty | Laborer | Sept. | 15 | to 26 | – 10 | Days @ | 4.00 | 40.00 |
> | J. F. Lymp | Carpenter | Sept. | 2 | to 28 | - 24 | Days @ | 7.00 | 168.00 |
> | | | | | | Total Wages | | | $487.69 |

Oregon Portland Cement Co.	75 Sax[sic] Cement	$44.06	
Mesher Supply Co. Pipe $142.00,	Fittings $41.00	183.00	
Honeyman Hdwe. Co.	Hardware	19.46	
Powell Valley Lumber Co.	Lumber	197.35	
		443.87	
Misc.		27.32	
			471.19
	Total Spent		958.88

> It is apparent that our original set-up of $300.00 was entirely inadequate. It is believed that you have now purchased all of the materials required and that the only additional expense against Co-op funds will be the wages of Mr. Lymp. In this connection, however, you will note from the above that he has already been employed thirty days as a carpenter and therefore cannot be engaged for an additional period in this capacity during October.
>
> Mr. Merrit[t] called my attention to the fact that you have not shown any ERA time against this building which I am unable to understand since I know that several ERA men have worked on the pipe line as well as the building. Is it possible that their time was charged against the Timberline Trail instead of against this building? (Waha, 9 October 1935). [8]

Waha's memorandum shows that construction on the cabin started on July 22, 1935, with laborer Howard Collins, just 10 days after the Regional Office approved the construction and selection of the cabin's design. The memo further outlines the labor and material charges for the Guard Station projects, and then asks Ranger Hiatt about Mr. Lymp's unreported wages and whether ERA men worked on the projects.

Two response memos from District Ranger Hiatt add perplexing bookkeeping details that raise questions about what hiring regulations were in place for the project. Hiatt's first reply on October 25, 1935 adds that the only remaining expenses to be reported, other than ERA employment expenses, were the following wage expenses during October:

* George Doherty 2 days at $4.00 -- $ 8.00
* Mr. J. F. Lymp 27 days at $4.25 -- 114.75 (Hiatt, 25 October 1935).

Hiatt then addresses the question of the missing accounting of the ERA men's work at the Guard Station. There had indeed been an omission, caused "thru an error in instructions to the ERA timekeeper." Hiatt wrote he would get the correct information from "foreman Day" and forward it to Waha's office (Hiatt, 25 October 1935). The information that J. F. Lymp did indeed work in October, even though an unknown regulation governing the maximum number of days he was allowed to work prevented him from doing so, suggests yet another hiring authority or regulation affected either the Portland cooperative funds or temporary hiring by the Forest Service. This apparent oversight by Ranger

[8] The names of the identified carpenters and laborers were investigated using genealogical sources such as the 1930 U.S. Census records. The main carpenter, J. F. Lymp, was most likely Joseph F. Lymp, listed as J. M. Lymp in the 1930 U. S. Census for the Brightwood Precinct (a small community on Hwy 26 about 6 miles northwest of Zigzag). His occupation was a carpenter in the house-building trade (Ancestry 2008a). Lymp's parents were from Germany and he was born in Pennsylvania in about 1872. Sometime between 1904 and 1910 he and his wife, Zita, moved their family to Portland, Oregon. He would have been about 63 years old when he built the cabin. According to the Oregon Index he died in Clackamas County in 1962 (Ancestry 2008b). No other names could be confidently identified in the 1930 U.S. Census living in the vicinity.

Hiatt, or Foreman Day, may be related to Lymp's wage being reduced from $7.00 per day in September to just $4.25 per day in October.[9] On November 5, 1935, the last available correspondence, Hiatt followed up with the missing ERA men's time. In an excerpt of his memorandum, he requested that the time be transferred from "ERA Timberline Trail construction" to the following:

Upper Sandy Patrol Cabin ----------	520 man hrs
Upper Sandy Patrol Station pipeline ----------	650 man hrs
Upper Sandy Patrol Station Misc. Storage Bldg. ----------	40 man hrs

This is in addition to the time charged against these projects in October (Hiatt, 5 November 1935).

Handwritten, in the empty space of this memo, were the calculations of the ERA labor costs at 34¢ per hour ($2.72 per 8-hour day) for the cabin, storage building and pipeline, resulting in a total of $411.40.[10] Adding up the charges from the three memos, the guard cabin, storage building, and pipeline ended up costing $1,493.03, far greater than the original estimate of $300, even with the inexpensive ERA labor. In comparison, the cost of the six trail shelters on Timberline Trail was estimated to be $1,000 (the actual cost is unknown). Further accounting details, such as how much of the bill the City of Portland funded, could not be found. The wages of the Foreman Day were also not shown, suggesting he was hired under yet another authority or was a Forest Service employee.

As perhaps an indication that the unemployed relief workers were thought of as lower-class citizens, besides their lower wages of $2.72 per day, their names are not mentioned, not even the number of men who worked. Just a total number of hours are shown. Based on the rules previously mentioned, at a maximum of 8 hours a day and 140 hours a month, at least eight ERA men could have been employed.

Originally, the Guard Station was located at Mile Point 9.2 of the original alignment of the Timberline Trail (traveling west from near Timberline Lodge), at the junction of what was then the Muddy Fork Trail (now the southern loop of the Ramona Falls Trail). The Timberline Trail, which shares the same trail bed as the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in the vicinity of the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, and the Ramona Falls Trail were both relocated in the mid-1970s, necessitated by a major washout, resulting in slightly bypassing the Guard Station Cabin (the roof of the cabin is visible from the trail).

When the Upper Sandy River area was removed from the Bull Run Watershed in 1977, the original purpose for the Guard Station was also brought to an end. With a guard no longer stationed at the cabin, it has been left unlocked for the use of those hiking the Timberline or PCNS Trails. The storage building was removed from the Guard Station site sometime before 1978 (Horn 1978). The pipeline was removed sometime after 1978. The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.[11]

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[9] Lymp would have earned $189 at his September rate of $7.00 per day.

[10] The handwritten note is signed with the initials of "REM" or "REW" and includes an additional note of "Credit of like amount made to Timberline Trail."

[11] The Upper Sandy Guard Cabin was included as part of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form for the Timberline Trail (Throop 1988), but the document was never formally submitted to the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In 1999, the Mt. Hood National Forest submitted an evaluation (prepared in 1996) of the Upper Sandy Guard Cabin's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP to the Oregon SHPO (Jaqua 1996). The SHPO concurred with the Forest's findings that the Guard Cabin was eligible under Criteria A and C on April 15, 1999.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE UPPER SANDY GUARD STATION CABIN

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin stands as a rare example of a "rugged" Rustic style structure more associated with Forest Service recreational facilities than with the more "refined" Rustic style of the agency's administrative structures. In the Pacific Northwest, the style is alternately called "Cascadian" in reference to the mountain range that influenced the design, and which includes Mt. Hood as a dominant feature. Stylistically similar, the Guard Station Cabin, with its battered corners and use of local native stone and trees, falls somewhere between the stark simplicity of the Timberline Trail shelters,[12] and the more grand presence of Timberline Lodge, a National Historic Landmark, both located nearby. Depression-era recreational structures, built by the Forest Service with men employed under the various New Deals programs, including ski lodges, community kitchens, scenic overlooks, amphitheaters, and trail shelters, closely adhered to Albert H. Good's definition of "rustic design" used by the National Park Service:

> Successfully handled, it is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past (Good 1938:5).

Rustic style architecture was inspired by folk traditions such as the pioneer log cabins and European sources such as Swiss chalets, Scandinavian cottages and Rhineland castles. The importance of nature in architecture, as expressed by landscape architects such as Andrew Jackson Downing, also influenced the style's development. The Stick and Shingle styles of architecture which used natural materials such as native stone, timbers and shingles were also influences (Anderson 1988:E:34). When using log, pole, and masonry construction, the structural members were carefully proportioned in relation to the natural setting. Blemished logs with knots and whorls were preferred to clean poles. Foundations and masonry walls were laid out to mimic "rough rock footings" or natural outcrops. Irregularly-shaped rocks were preferable, placed on their horizontal axis and uncoursed, to resemble nature's bedding patterns and more closely tie the structure to the ground. Roof design presented a challenge. The pitch had to handle heavy snow loads without presenting too great a vertical emphasis that might dominate the scene. As Throop has noted,

> Key to this ethic were the concepts of subordination, retirement, and assimilation. Important factors in the achievement of "accessories to nature" were the predominantly horizontal lines, low silhouette, organic forms, and scale, proportion and texture of the building materials (Throop 1995:10).

In 1935, the design ethic was not yet clearly articulated or analyzed as it has been over the decades since the Great Depression. A writer in 1936, comparing the Forest Services' new architectural style to pre-1933 buildings, attempted to describe the new "woods architecture" design objective as:

> The architectural problem of the Forest Service was fitting the thing wanted to the forest. . . . Not just any forest, for there is as much difference between, say the Siuslaw National Forest of Oregon and the Coronado National Forest of Arizona and New Mexico, as there is between the dwellings of the

[12] Of the ten original shelters built, seven were built of stone because of their location above the timberline (and to prevent hikers from using their structural components as fuel), and three built of wood (including the nearby Ramona Falls Shelter, now gone) were located below the timberline. Five of these, four stone and one wood survive intact, as of 1988 (Throop 1988:Section 7:6).

> Chinook and the Pueblo. The almost adjoining Deschutes and Willamette Forests in Oregon [both adjacent to the south of the Mt. Hood National Forest] likewise have nothing in common except trees, and those trees [are] of vastly different character. In time, no doubt, there will develop a number of architectural types in the National Forests, distinctive types to which names will be given. It is too soon yet to know what they will be. . . (Holbrook 1936:559).

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin epitomizes the "rugged" Rustic style of recreational architecture with numerous attributes. The cabin successfully achieves sympathy and intimacy with its surroundings, through its horizontal emphasis, low-pitched roof, battered corners, lack of decorative details, simple interior layout, and use of native materials from its immediate environs. When choosing the design for the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, Forest Supervisor Alpheus O. Waha, probably with the aid of Francis E. Williamson, Forest Recreation Assistant, who designed the Timberline Trail shelters, accurately followed the agency's new design philosophy of non-intrusiveness. Upon selecting the site, up against a steep slope with an immense amount of rock material, along with a stand of Douglas fir trees available, the design selection perhaps was straightforward.

The design of the cabin, referred to as "Plate 16 of the Recreation Plans Handbook" by Waha and Hodgson, in their letters to each other, was the creation of one of the architects in the Regional Office Architectural Section in Portland. The initials of "C.T.H." on the drawing may be the architect or the draftsman, and although the same initials are found on other plans, the full name of the person has never been found. The head architect in the Regional Office, Tim Turner, had a staff of 8 to 10 architects and draftsmen (Grosvenor 1999:187). More specifically identified on the drawing as "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin," in the "Lands Handbook Plate-16" (as shown in Throop 1990:between pages 26 and 27), a reference on the drawing is also made, in parentheses, to the Snoqualmie National Forest, as if that Forest was to be the original recipient of a cabin built from that design. Inquiries with the current Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Heritage Program Manager, Jan Hollenbeck (personal communication, 14 November 2008) and neighboring Wenatchee National Forest, Natches Ranger District, Heritage and Recreation Specialist, Jacqueline Beidl (personal communication, 17 November 2008) could not confirm that a cabin of this design was ever built. As yet, no other Forest Service cabin built from this same design has been located in Region 6. In addition, a thorough search of available Forest Service architecture determinations of eligibility, and all Depression-era multiple property submissions to the National Register of Historic Places has yielded no discovery of a Forest Service cabin built from this same design.[13]

Over 700 Forest Service administrative buildings were built during the Great Depression years of 1933-1942 in Oregon and Washington. The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is believed to be the only administrative building built with a combination of logs and stones in the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6). Only two other extant Forest Service administrative buildings in Oregon could be confirmed to have been built primarily with logs. Anthony Lakes Guard Station, on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Baker County, is a 1 ½-story, three-bedroom, front-gabled log building with an exterior stone fireplace, a poured concrete foundation and steps. The upper story extends over the front porch and all visible windows are either single or paired one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash. Intended for year-round occupation this guard station has indoor plumbing, electricity, and a separate garage.

[13] Documents researched include Throop's Region 6 Depression-era multiple property nomination (Throop 1984); a contextual and architectural history of Region 6 (Atwood, et. al. 2005); a Region-wide evaluation of all Forest Service-owned buildings in Region 1 (Caywood, et. al. 1991); a historic context statement for administrative facilities on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (primarily in Nevada) (Wilson 2000); several multiple property submissions to the NRHP for Depression-era structures for other national forests or states (McKee and Heid 1993; Sullivan, et. al. 1989; Anderson 1988; Kammer 1995; and McCahon 1986); along with extensive searches online for Depression-era, Forest Service, or Rustic buildings.

This log building is, like the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, a unique, unadorned expression of a Depression-era Forest Service administrative building. Yet, the larger size of the building, smaller-diameter logs, vertical corners and use of concrete give it a more refined appearance. The lack of many Rustic style characteristics, such as multi-paned windows, varied exterior treatment, and shutters may suggest the Anthony Lakes Guard Station was constructed early in the period (the actual date of construction could not be found). Currently, the Anthony Lakes Guard Station is used as a recreation cabin rental. The Forest Service web site for the cabin rental indicates the building is eligible for the NRHP.[14] However, the Oregon SHPO Database does not have a record on the property.

The Musick Guard Station, on the Umpqua National Forest in Lane County, was built in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This log building is also a 1 ½-story with a steeply-pitched, front-gable roof. The narrow exterior logs are covered at the corners with a vertical trim, and may possibly be half-logs. A smaller front-gabled, steeply-pitched roof, supported by plain log posts, covers the front porch and entrance. A pair of four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows with shutters on the front of the cabin are the only windows visible in the photo.[15] The foundation appears to be constructed of stone, but there is no fireplace chimney. A woodstove furnishes the heat. The Musick Guard Station is more similar to the Anthony Lakes Guard Station than the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin in its vertical emphasis and size, and more refined, smaller log wall treatment. It was listed in the NRHP in 1991 as part of a multiple property submission.[16] It is also used as a recreation cabin rental.

One other Forest Service log building found to be built during the 1933-1942 period is a barn at the Lake of the Woods Ranger Station (now work center) on the Fremont-Winema (formerly the Rogue River) National Forest in Klamath County. Built in 1933 by the CCC, it, again, is an early expression of the Forest Service Rustic style. The barn has a steeply-pitched gambrel roof covered with shakes, and the even log ends are sawn in a straight vertical line. The Historic Resource Survey Form indicates the windows are 4-light fixed sash. All other buildings on the compound are of wood frame construction and were built between 1936 and 1939 (Tonsfeldt 1999).

Recreational structures built during the Great Depression by the Forest Service in Region 6 numbered over 300. Of those, very few in Oregon have been listed in the NRHP. The Rogue River National Forest (RRNF) included recreational structures in a multiple property submission of all historic structures on the RRNF (Atwood 1999). Among the properties in the nomination is the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter, a "community kitchen" shelter built by ERA workers in 1936. A rectangular structure, it was built with peeled logs as vertical posts, smaller peeled logs forming single or double-decker balustrades between the posts. In the center of the structure is a native stone masonry fireplace with "camp stoves" on four sides for multiple users. The floor is concrete and a hipped roof is covered with wooden replacement shingles.

At the Eagle Creek Campground, in what is now the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, is a community kitchen built in 1936 by the CCC. Measuring approximately 20' x 40' it has short basalt stone walls supporting log posts. On the back wall is a stone fireplace and chimney. Each end of the gable roof is enclosed with board-and-batten siding. The Community Kitchen is included as part of the Columbia River Highway Historic District (National Historic Landmark) and is recorded in the Historic American Engineering Record.[17] Because of the use of both native stone and logs of a similar size, this structure may be the most comparable in appearance to the Upper

[14] http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/recreation/rentals/ww-anthony-lakes-gs.shtml.
[15] http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/recreation/rentals/ump-musick-gs.shtml
[16] USDA Forest Service Administration Buildings In Oregon & Washington Built By The CCC (Throop 1991).
[17] http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HAER_HCRH_OR-36-Q-2.jpg

Sandy Guard Station Cabin though its function is recreational. A few other community kitchens or picnic shelters are present on other National Forests in Region 6. Those that have been evaluated have been determined eligible for the NRHP.

In 1938, W. Ellis Groben, the Forest Service's Washington Office architect, included the original design for the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin in the publication *Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings.* Groben felt that many Forest Service building designs, at that time, did not "possess Forest Service identity or adequately express its purposes." The "acceptable plans" were compiled from different Regions as a way "to make the best ones available for the Forest Service generally" (USDA Forest Service 1938:Cover letter). Of interest, though, is the location of the cabin's design in the publication. It is not included in "Section D - Administration Buildings," or in "Section C - Living Quarters," which does include a more elaborate log "Guard Cabin" design on page C-4 (Plan No. 343, a later addition). Instead it is located in "Section P – Summer Homes" of "Design of Recreation Area Structures and Facilities" (possibly a 1940, or later, addendum), and more specifically as one of only two suggested designs for a summer home (Plan D-20; USDA Forest Service 1938:P-5).[18] In the foreword to this section, Grobin wrote:

> The drawings included in this section represent some of the exceptionally good designs prepared in the field. . . The most satisfactory subjects included herein are so, not as a result of chance, but because training, imagination and effort, and skill have been combined to create a pleasing structure or facility appropriate to function and surroundings . . . The accomplishments in construction, based upon drawings included herein, reflect the skill and devotion of many men who have striven to translate into gratifying results the creative ability of the designer and others. . . (USDA Forest Service 1938, Foreword to Sections K to Q,[19] Design of Recreation Area Structures and Facilities:2-3, dated 1 March 1940).

At the highest level of the Forest Service, the design used for the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin was chosen as one of the best to represent the Forest Service identity, not just in Region 6, but suitable for other National Forests as well. By the time the design may have become available to other Regions, either as a guard cabin or to share with prospective private summer home builders, the economic feasibility of its construction may have diminished. Like other Rustic architecture, its eventual decline in favor was a result of the very reasons for its success. It required a large amount of intensive labor, including skilled and unskilled workmen. With the CCC, ERA, and WPA labor forces phasing out with the advent of World War II, high labor costs may have been prohibitive, especially in the private sector, for a summer home, without access to the affordable work relief laborers. The romanticized aura

[18] The *Acceptable Plans* was a constantly updated publication. Located on page P-5, the plan is positioned in the plan book following Section O - Lodges. The Table of Contents shows that there were other summer home designs on pages P-2-4 but a line was drawn through those entries in the Table of Contents and those pages are missing, leaving only the design used for the Upper Sandy Guard Cabin and another more elaborate T-plan design, also from Region 6, on page P-6 (Plan D-19). The two "D" plans suggest that these two summer home designs may have originally been included in Section D – Administration Buildings. The retention of the design, despite numerous updates and deletions of other designs, demonstrates the enduring architectural appeal and suitability the Washington Office believed the Upper Sandy Guard Cabin design possessed. Holbrook also mentioned in his article that the Forest Service had suitable plans available for private summer homes (Holbrook 1936:560).

[19] This title page with only "Sections K to Q" does not match the Table of Contents which has the heading "Sections K to P Design of Recreation Area Structures and Facilities" suggesting the summer home section may have been a later addition and the 1940 title page was just not replaced. Section P is followed by "Section Q – Lookout Towers."

of rustic design was gradually rejected, replaced by an emphasis on modern simplicity, structural honesty, and more economical construction methods (Anderson 1988:E:41-42).

CONCLUSION

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, built in 1935, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for its association with the historic development of recreation management within the USDA Forest Service. The Forest Service's recreation management program fits within its larger mandate of natural resource conservation, stewardship, and public land management. In a cause and effect relationship, the cabin was directly tied to the newly constructed Timberline Trail that encouraged recreationists, but built to protect the Bull Run Division watershed from trespassers. The purpose of the Guard Station – to protect the Bull Run Division watershed – also fit perfectly in the Roosevelt Administration's natural resource conservation agenda.

The cabin is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its direct association with the social welfare, economic, political, and legislative events of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs. Like other Depression-era buildings using New Deal work relief labor, the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin was a labor-intensive construction project typical of the Federal Government's unprecedented intervention in providing employment to its citizens on county relief rolls.

The log and mortared stone cabin is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a rare and exemplary expression of "rugged" Rustic style architecture developed by the Forest Service during the Depression-era of 1933-42. Using a design for a "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin" and locally available materials, the cabin features irreplaceable labor-intensive methods and finely crafted details characterized by its environmentally sensitive and nonintrusive design. Securely anchored and assimilated to its site, it rests as an accessory to its wilderness surroundings and a reminder of the past.

The period of significance begins in 1935 with the construction of the cabin and ends in 1942 with the advent of World War II, when funding for the work relief programs ended, and construction of labor-intensive, Rustic style buildings was no longer economically feasible. The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is believed to be the only extant cabin with its unique battered corners and mortared stone extension in the Pacific Northwest. Although the design was made available to all National Forests, a cabin built with a similar design has not been found elsewhere.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin boundary consists of a rectangular parcel encompassing the entire footprint of the cabin and measuring 31 feet by 24 feet. The cabin sits at the foot of a steep slope on its north (rear) side, and roughly 21 feet from the edge of another slope in front of the cabin in Township 2 South, Range 8 East, Section 23, SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ in the Mt. Hood National Forest.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the building that has historically been the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin and that maintains historic integrity.

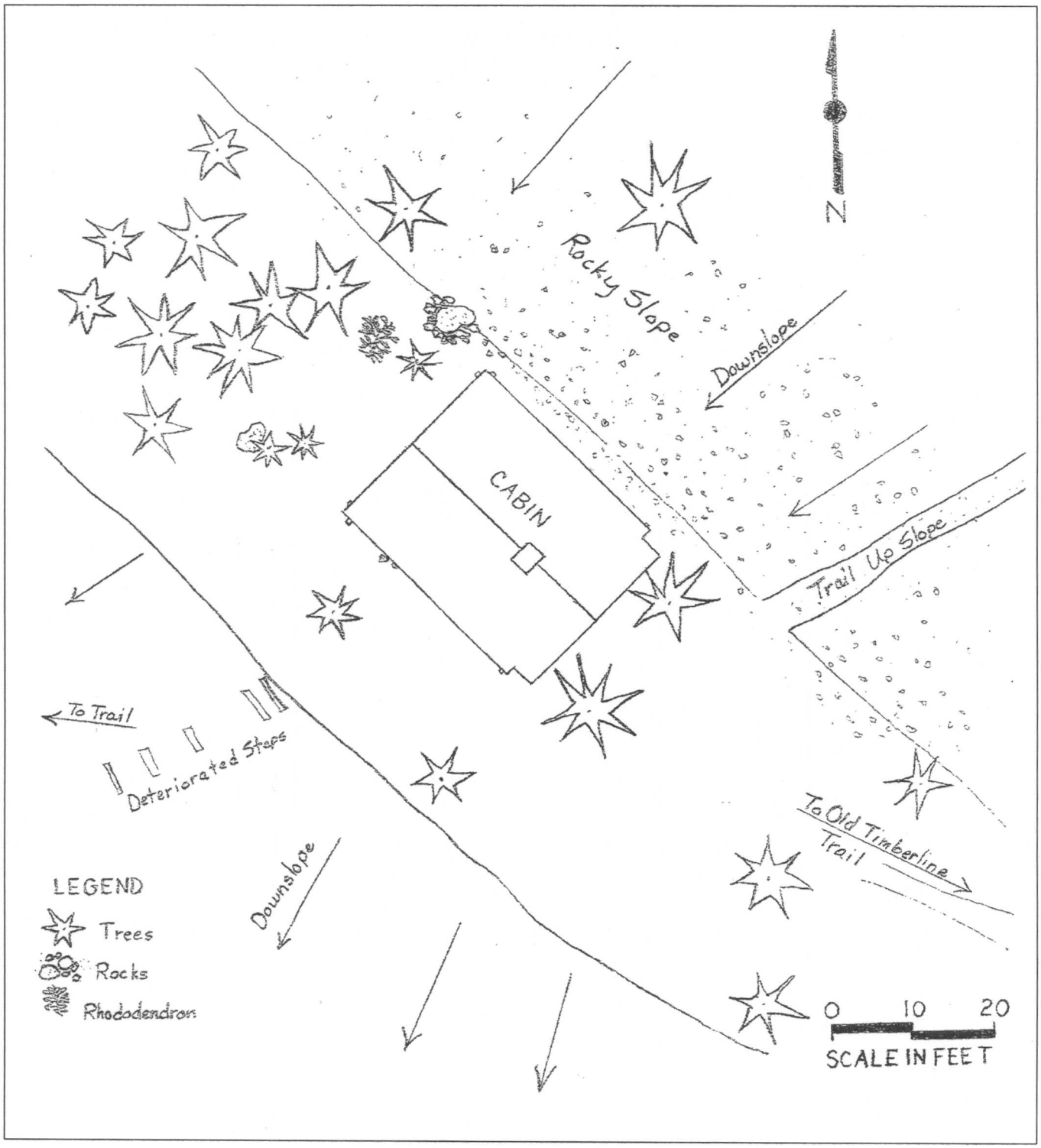

Figure 1. Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin Site Plan. Prepared by Jan. M. Tomlinson, Fall 2008.

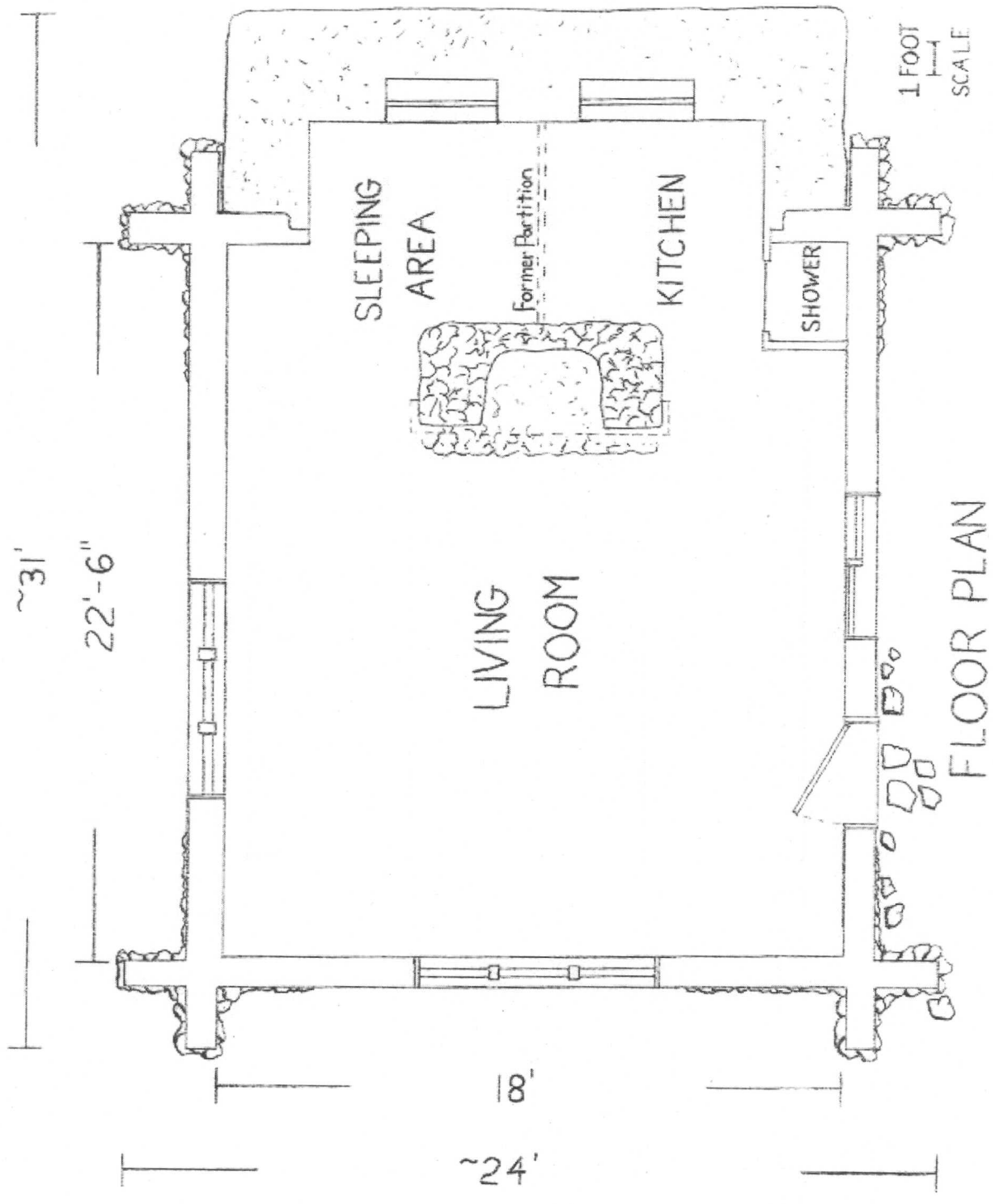

Figure 2. Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin Floor Plan. Prepared by Jan M. Tomlinson, Fall 2008.

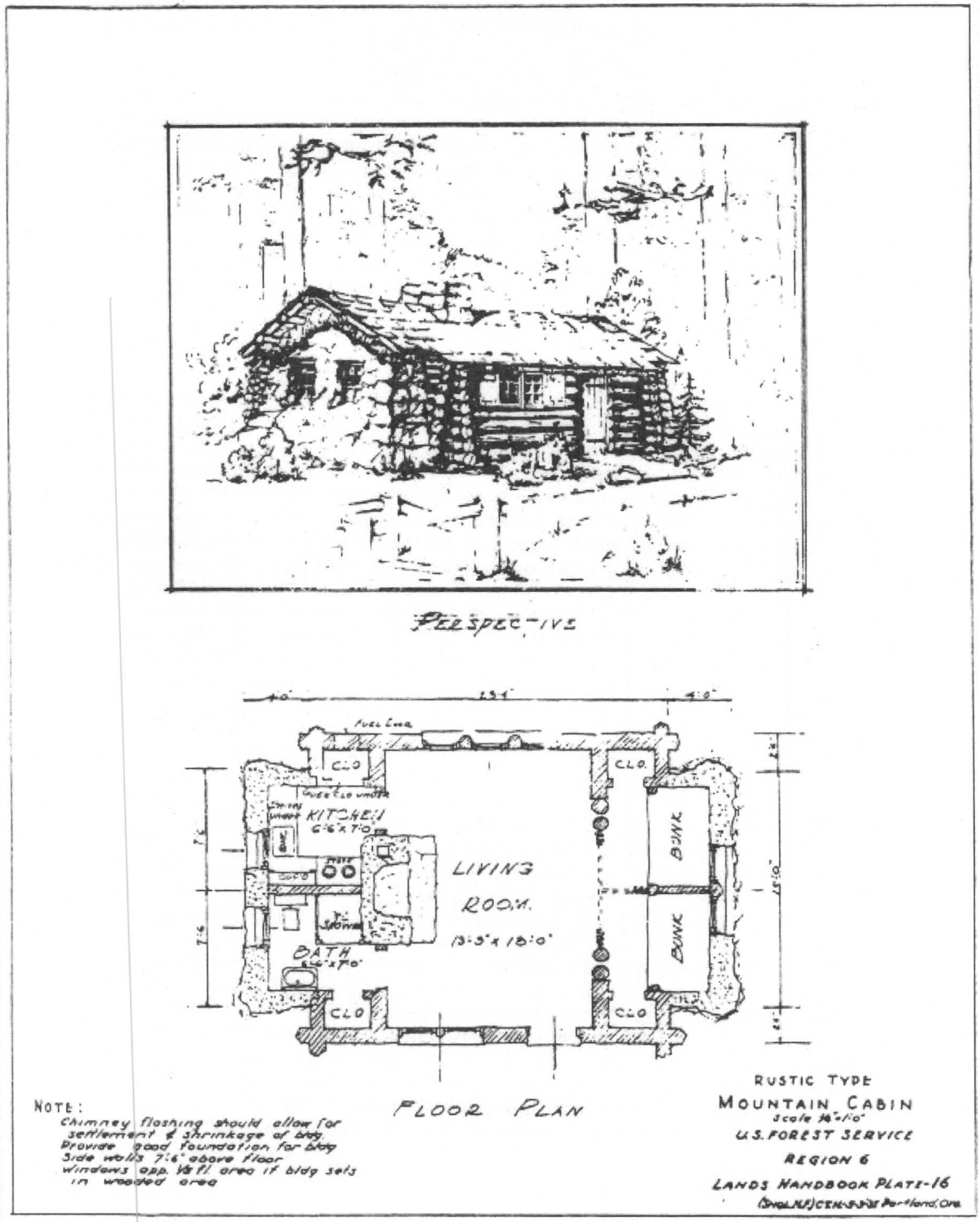

Figure 3. "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin." From the "Lands Handbook Plate-16, (SNQL.N.F.) C.T.H.- 5-3-35 Portland, Ore." U. S. Forest Service, Region 6 (as shown in Throop 1990:between pages 26 and 27).

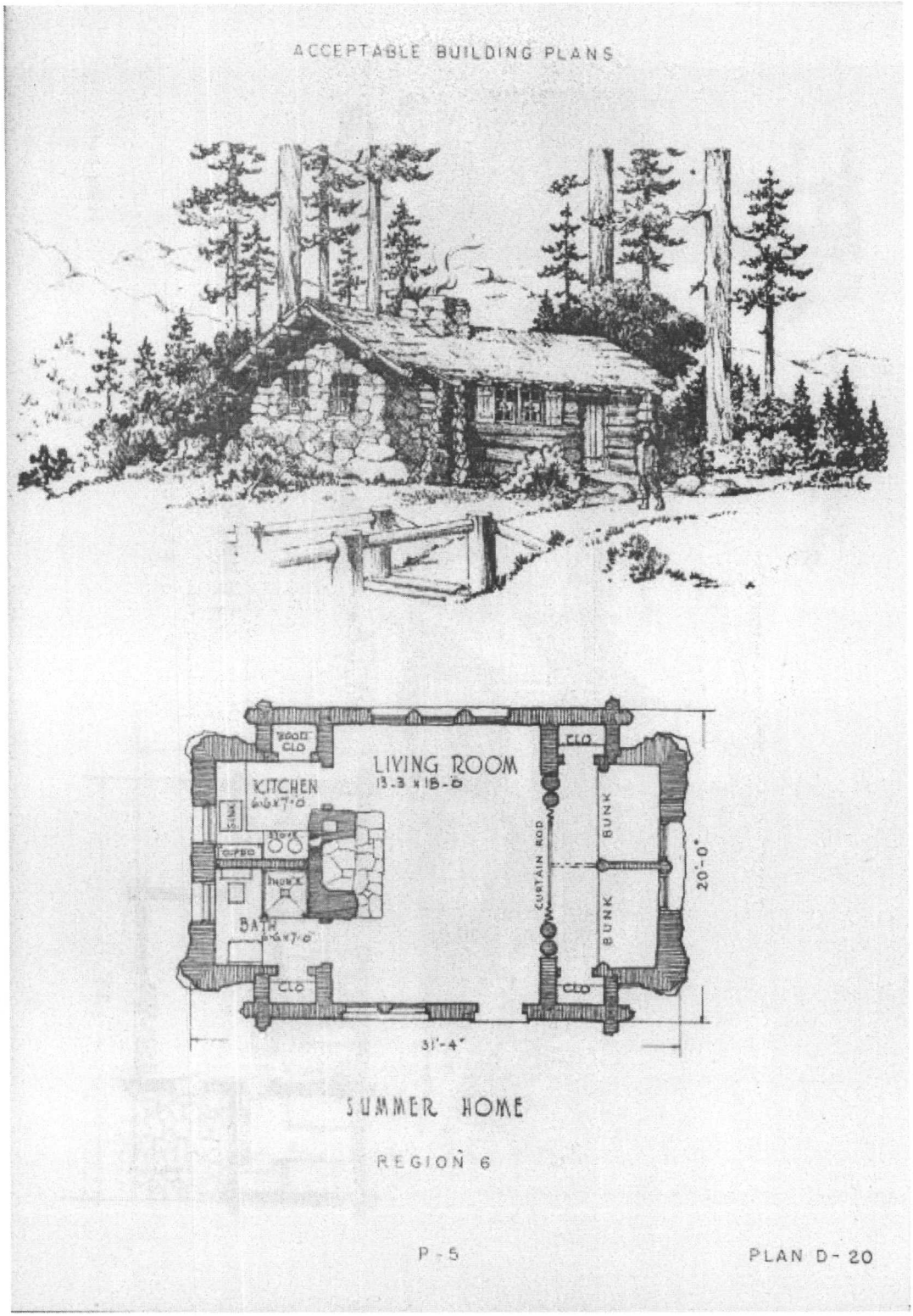

Figure 4. "Summer Home, Region 6, Plan D-20." From *Acceptable Plans, Forest Service Administrative Buildings,* 1938. USDA Forest Service, Division of Engineering.

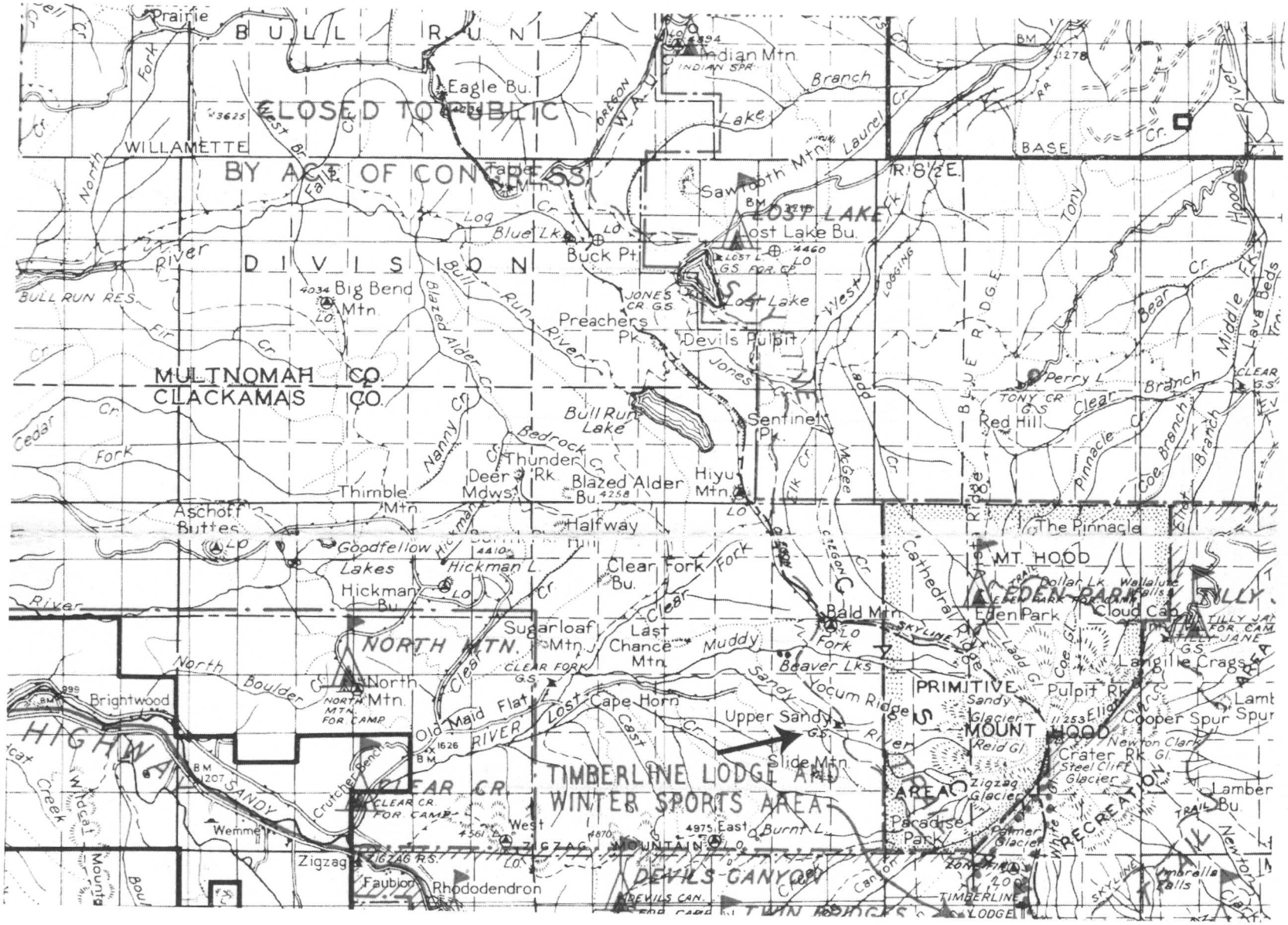

Figure 5. Portion of 1939 Mt. Hood National Forest map (scale reduced). The black arrow points to the Upper Sandy Guard Station location.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Address: **Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin**
Government Camp (vicinity), Clackamas County, Oregon
Zigzag Ranger District
Mt. Hood National Forest

Photographer: Jan M. Tomlinson, nomination preparer, Pasco, Washington, unless otherwise noted
Date: September 28, 2008, unless otherwise noted
Ink and Paper: Epson Claria Hi-Definition Ink and Epson Ultra Premium Glossy Photo Paper
Location of Negatives: Digital, negatives held by preparer

1 of 16 Exterior View: Looking west and downhill at cabin.

2 of 16 Exterior View: Looking east at cabin in its immediate setting.

3 of 16 Exterior View: Looking north at cabin with tarp laid over the roof. Photo by Mike Rysavy, September 28, 2008.

4 of 16 Exterior View: Looking west-northwest at east facade of cabin.

5 of 16 Exterior View: Close-up of northeast corner of masonry extension and log portion of cabin.

6 of 16 Exterior View: Looking north-northwest at north (rear) facade of cabin.

7 of 16 Exterior View: Close-up of windows on north (rear) facade of cabin.

8 of 16 Exterior View: Looking east-southeast at west facade of cabin.

9 of 16 Exterior View: Close-up of west gable end of cabin.

10 of 16 Exterior View: Close-up of foundation on west facade of cabin.

11 of 16 Exterior View: Close-up of west and south sides of chimney.

12 of 16 Interior View: Looking southwest at south wall.

13 of 16 Interior View: Looking west at west wall.

14 of 16 Interior View: Looking east at west side of stone fireplace. Metal shower stall is in the rear on the right.

15 of 16 Interior View: Looking west from behind fireplace at shower stall.

16 of 16 Interior View: Close-up of brass window hardware on east window.