

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00000498

Date Listed: 12/29/2000

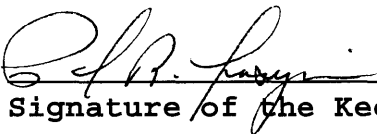
Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter
Property Name

Jackson
County

OR
State

U.S. Forest Service Historic Structures
on the Rogue River National Forest, MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12/29/00
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Architecture is added as an area of significance under Criterion C.

These revisions were confirmed with the Forest Service.

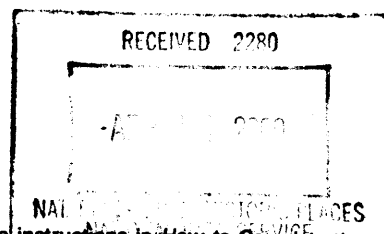
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

498



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 an 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 Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Near end of S. Fork Little Butte Creek Rd. approx 25 miles s.e. of Eagle Point, Oregon not for publication

city or town Rogue River National Forest vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97524

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Sam Hamish
Signature of certifying official/Title /Deputy SHPO

March 10, 2000
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Del R. Lujan

Date of Action

12/29/00

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 3 Page 1

U. S. Forest Service
Historic Structures on the
Rogue River National Forest
MPS

SECTION 3: FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that the nominations listed below meet the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meet the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the properties meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that these properties be considered significant locally.



Signature of certifying official/FPO



Date

Federal Agency and bureau: *U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region*

Administrative

Star Ranger Station Building/"Tack Room" (1911)
Willow Prairie Cabin (1924)
Big Elk Guard Station (1929)

Fire Lookouts

Hershberger Mountain Lookout (1924)
Dutchman Peak Lookout (1927)
Mt. Stella Lookout (1933)
Squaw Peak Lookout (1943)

Snow Survey Cabins

Whaleback Snow-Survey Cabin (1937)
Honeymoon Creek Snow Cabin (1943)

CCC/FERA Recreation Facilities

McKee Bridge Campground (1935-1936)
Wrangle Shelter (1935-36)
Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter (1936)
Fish Lake Shelter (1936)
Parker Meadows Shelter (1936)

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

U.S. Forest Service Historic Structures on the Rogue River National Forest

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

foundation CONCRETE

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Rustic

walls WOOD: Log

roof WOOD: Shingle

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Please See Continuation Sheets

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 7 Page 1**Description**Setting

The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter at Camp Latgawa is located in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 22 of Township 37 South, Range 3 East, W.M, in southeastern Jackson County, Oregon. Situated on the Ashland Ranger District of the Rogue River National Forest at an elevation of approximately 2,800 feet above sea level, the campground lies on a triangular-shaped alluvial bench formed by the confluence of the South Fork of Little Butte Creek and Dead Indian Creek, in the 1,500 feet deep South Fork Canyon. This steep canyon exposes Tertiary age volcanic flows, agglomerates, and tuffs of the Western Cascades geologic province. Winters tend to be cool and very moist (with most precipitation occurring as rain), and the summers are warm and dry. Vegetation of the immediate area is a second-growth conifer forest of Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, and scattered large ponderosa pine. Pacific madrone and California black oak are common broadleaf species in the understory, with Oregon white ash and Sitka alder in riparian areas. Oceanspray, manzanita, and poison oak are dominant shrubs. Common wildlife species include black-tailed deer, elk, black bear, coyote, skunk, raccoon, and various rodents are common in the uplands above the South Fork Canyon. Common birds include various passerines, as well as jays, crows, ravens, and raptors such as red-tailed hawks.

The South Fork Little Butte Creek drainage, in which the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter is located, has a long history of winter-storm related flood events. Recent major erosive floods have occurred along the South Fork of Little Butte Creek in 1955, 1964, 1974, and 1997. These events have resulted in re-channeling of long sections of the streambed and substantial streambank erosion. The 1997 flood moved the south bank of the stream near the shelter to within a distance of less than five feet from the structure's north side. Prior to this flood the amount of level ground/terrace surface between the shelter and the streambank was over 20 feet, and before 1964 that distance was apparently as much as 40 feet.

Structural Description

The Dead Indian Soda Spring "Community Kitchen" Shelter was built by Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) workers and the USDA Forest Service in 1936 on what was originally a public Forest Service campground, and is now within the special

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 7 Page 2

use permit area of the United Methodist Church's "Camp Latgawa." The church owns all of the other campground structures. The Forest Service has control only of the shelter.

The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter is a rectangular, open structure that rests on a concrete slab foundation and is topped by a shingled, hipped roof. Oriented with its long axis east/west, the building measures 29' 8" in length by 20' in width. The log supports at the northeast corner measure 8' 6" from the concrete floor/foundation to the eaves. The distance from the top of the stone work to the ground measures 14 feet. The roof has 1" x 8" flush, sub-sheathing between the shingles and the peeled-pole rafters. The shelter's open "walls" are formed by a series of vertical, peeled-log support posts that rest in clusters of three on the concrete floor at each of four corners and at intermediate locations. These posts, or columns, rise 10' in height to support the peeled-log roof-plate beams. These columns also frame the six entryways of the shelter. Diagonal knee-braces at the top of the columns add a further rustic touch, as does the system of peeled-pole railings with short, peeled-pole "balusters" that encloses much of the shelter. Countersunk bolts masked with plugs give rustic effect to the joinery. Originally covered by shakes, the roof covering was replaced with shingles in recent years. A massive, native rock chimney, with a cruciform of four "stoves" that project out toward each side of the structure, occupies the center of the building. Four half-log CCC-built picnic tables are located within the shelter of the type placed in the shelter in 1936. The shelter's original sink remains in place.

Although many components, (rafters, roof beams, railings/balusters) of the shelter remain in good condition, most of the support columns have badly deteriorated bases, a condition that puts the entire structure at risk. This decay was accelerated by work done in the 1960s when a "repair" cement pour was superimposed on the 1936 slab. The second level of concrete created depressions around each column base that allowed standing water to pool, causing rapid rotting of the peeled-log bases up to one foot high or more. Several of the bottom railings are also rotted, particularly those on the east elevation. The Forest Service intends to replace rotted vertical members, and take additional steps to prevent the structure from future destruction by severe floods (LaLande, August 2, 1999).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1936-1942

Significant Dates

1936

1936-1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Rogue River National Forest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 8 Page 1

Significance

The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter was built in 1936 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) on the Ashland Ranger District of the Rogue River National Forest. The structure is significant for its association with the CCC activities in recreational development in southwestern Oregon, as part of the federal government's response to the Great Depression. Submitted as part of a multiple property submission, "U.S. Forest Service Historic Structures on the Rogue River National Forest, Oregon," the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter represents its historic context, "CCC/FERA Recreation Development on the Rogue River National Forest 1933 to 1942." The building meets the registration requirements outlined for rustic recreational shelters in the registration document. Constructed in 1936, it was established during the historic period. The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter retains its integrity of setting, design, and materials, and it evokes direct historic associations with its historic context. The building has been declared eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a tangible, integral example of the federal response to the crisis of the Great Depression and of CCC/FERA recreational development projects in southwest Oregon. The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter comprises the only Forest Service-owned structure associated with the present "Camp Latgawa," a privately-owned establishment operating on leased federal land. The shelter remains the only extant resource in original condition of several features constructed by Federal Economic Relief Administration crews as part of this Forest Service campground construction project built during the historic period.

Additionally eligible to the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent representative of CCC/FERA-built rustic recreational structures on the Rogue National Forest structures, the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter embodies the characteristics of its type through its setting, design, and materials. Although portions of it have suffered damage and decay, it is in overall good-to-fair condition. It exemplifies the rustic style employed by the CCC and FERA for Depression-era Forest Service recreational structures.

History

The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter is one of five Depression-era rustic style community kitchens built on the Rogue River National Forest, all of which remain standing and in use. (The others are at Union Creek, Fish Lake, McKee Bridge, and Wrangle Gap.) As with others of its type, the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter reflected

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 8 Page 2

the growing interest in outdoor recreation during the early years of the Depression decade. In the spring of 1936 Rogue River National Forest Supervisor Karl Janouch reported:

Recreational development has received special consideration in the work program to meet the fast-growing demands of the public who are turning to the forested areas of the pacific coast for summer outings and vacations. A total of 136 acres of public campgrounds have been cleared and improvements consisting of community shelters, individual camp stoves and tables and sanitation facilities have been installed.

Those interested in picnicking and camping in the woods are invited to investigate the facilities offered by the forest service at Union Creek and Dead Indian Soda Springs. Both these areas provide community kitchens, tables, shelters, and other facilities for large picnic groups. ... Rustic design is emphasized in all the construction at these recreational areas (Ashland Daily Tidings, April 16, 1936: 1:1; 4:3-4.)

The first Euro-American to locate the Dead Indian Soda Spring was reportedly John H. Tyrrell. A life-long resident of the area, Tyrrell visited the site many times, but apparently undertook no efforts to develop the springs. With improved roads after 1900, Dead Indian Soda Springs quickly became a popular vacation spot of individuals wishing to escape the summer's heat on the valley floor. After 1902, the Forest Service used the springs for the site of a guard station, and in 1906 stationed an employee there whose primary duty was to serve as fire guard. During the 1910s and 1920s increasing numbers of seasonal visitors set up tents near the springs (Kramer and Clay: 4). By 1930 the public's increasing interest in outdoor recreation resulted in federal plans for the site. In 1931 Crater National Forest's Dead Indian Soda Springs recreation plans noted:

The Dead Indian Soda Springs area attracts people who seek recreation principally through picnicking. The area became popular because of the mineral springs within a short walk from the road entering the area... On account of the scenic values, refreshing forest conditions, and nearness to centers of population, the area is being regularly visited by many recreationists. The increasing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 8 Page 3

number of visitors demands further development (Rogue River National Forest Unit Recreation Plan, 1932, quoted in Demmer:5).

The construction of the shelter at Dead Indian Soda Springs was accomplished by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Similar in purpose to the Civilian Conservation Corps, the FERA crews worked on the new structure and other area improvements, including a new road to the site completed in 1936. Rock work typical of the CCC/FERA designs was extensively utilized at the spring site itself, where an arched bridge and square platform were constructed to provide access to the spring. This structure was lost in a devastating 1964 flood of Dead Indian Creek. The Dead Indian Soda Springs Community Kitchen Shelter was erected on what was originally the Forest Service Public Campground (Kramer and Clay: 7).

The men enrolled on Federal Emergency Relief Administration crews, builders of the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter, were older men, unlike the largely untrained young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The FERA crews were housed in several 4-man bunkhouses at what was then called Dead Indian Soda Springs camp during 1935 and 1936. In addition to the shelter, they built a small campground with rustic tables and privies around the shelter, the mortared-rock "plaza" at the soda springs, a vehicular log-stringer bridge over the South Fork, and other facilities. Dead Indian Soda Springs campground declined in popularity after World War II, and after the disastrous 1964 flood, remnant portions of the campground were abandoned. Camp Latgawa visitors and staff regularly used the shelter for picnics until the 1997 flood.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Demmer, Edward

1960 A History of Dead Indian Soda Springs, (Mss. Southern Oregon Historical Society Collection).

Kramer, George; Clay, Scott

1991 Latgawa/Dead Indian Soda Springs Development: An Assessment of Historic and Cultural Significance.

LaLande, Jeff

1998 Heritage Resource Evaluation and Project Compliance Report (C.R. Job RR-494), Ashland Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest

LaLande, Jeff

1999 Field Visit to Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter, August 2, 1999.

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 110 5452810 46872510
Zone Easting Northing

3 4
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

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 Katherine C. Atwood
organization (for) Rogue River National Forest date November 6, 1999
street & number 365 Holly Street telephone 541-482-8714
city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name U.S.D.A. Forest Service Rogue River National Forest
street & number P.O. Box 520 telephone 541-858-2200
city or town Medford state Oregon zip code 97501

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. 470 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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 10 Page 1

A USGS map of the Robinson Butte Quadrangle is included with this nomination. A photocopied section of this map with the site location indicated by an arrow, is also contained within the nomination document.

Boundary Description

The Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter is situated on National Forest land in the NW1/4 of the SE ¼ of Section 22 of Township 37 South, Range 3 East, W.M., in eastern Jackson County, Oregon. The property is further identified on USGS Map Robinson Butte Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, included with this nomination.

Boundary Justification

For purposes of this nomination, the area includes only the Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter. Although situated in an appropriate setting, the structure alone constitutes the discrete, identifiable location associated with the historic Federal Emergency Relief Administration construction activities that took place there. Additionally, the shelter is the only FERA-constructed resource remaining on the site.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1

Photographs

Photograph No. 1

- 1) Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter
- 2) SE ¼ Section 22, T 37 South, Range 3 East, W.M. Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: August 1999
- 5) Negative holder: Rogue River National Forest
P.O. Box 580
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) View of west elevation
- 7) Photograph number 1 of 4

Photograph No. 2

- 1) Dead Indian Soda Springs
- 2) SE ¼ Section 22, T 37 South, Range 3 East, W.M. Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: August 1999
- 5) Negative holder: Rogue River National Forest
P.O. Box 580
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) View of CCC-built picnic table near west elevation
- 7) Photograph number 2 of 4

Photograph No. 3

- 1) Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter
- 2) SW ¼ Section 22, T 37 South, Range 3 East, W.M. Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: August 1999
- 5) Negative holder: Rogue River National Forest
P.O. Box 580
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) View of stove door
- 7) Photograph number 3 of 4

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter
Photographs 2

Section number _____ Page _____

Photograph No. 4

- 1) Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter
- 2) SW ¼ Section 22, T 37 South, Range 3 East, W.M. Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: c. 1936
- 5) Negative holder: Rogue River National Forest
P.O. Box 580
Medford, Oregon 97501
- 6) Historic View
- 7) Photograph number 4 of 4

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

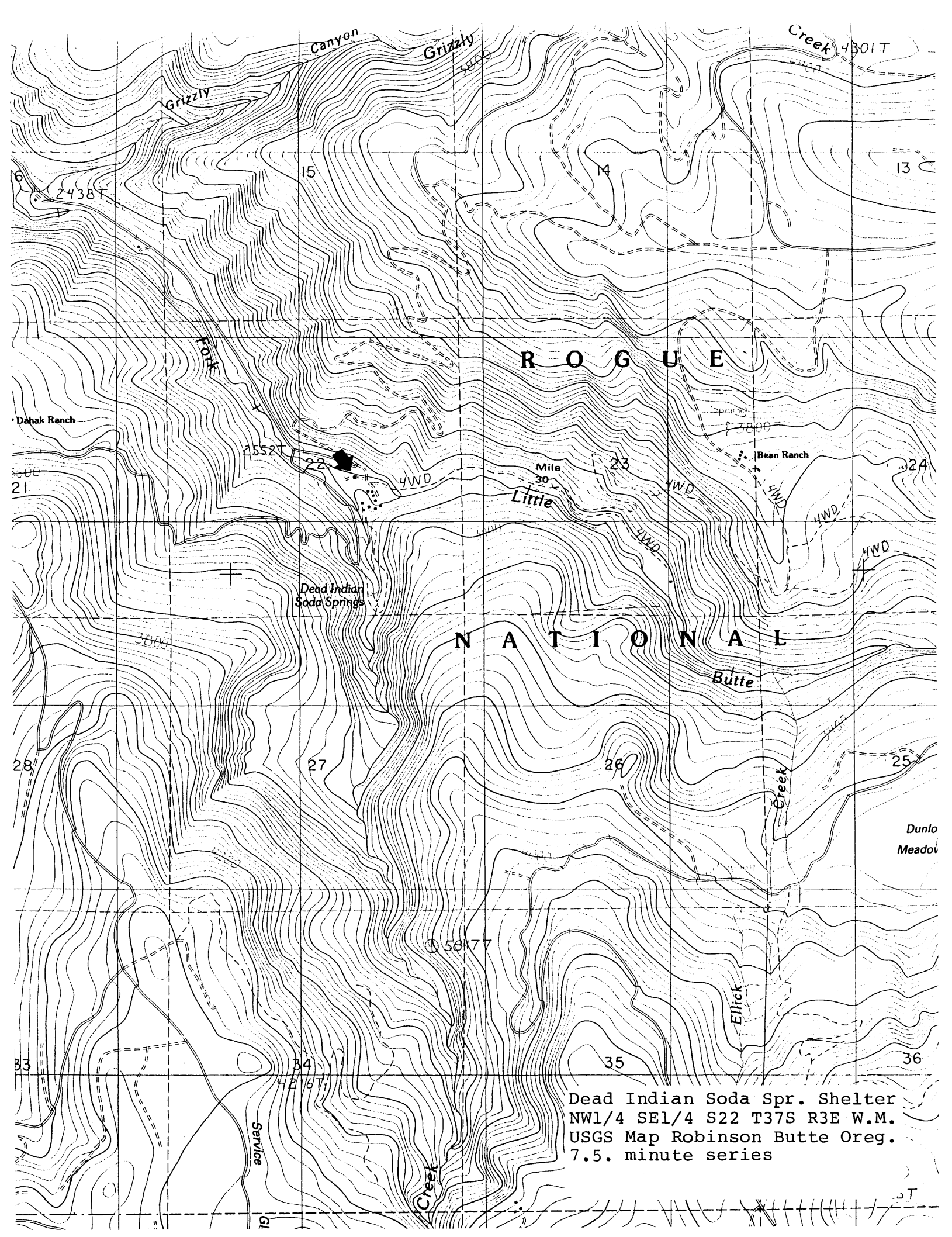
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Dead Indian Soda Springs Shelter

Section number 11 Page 1

Property Owner Notification

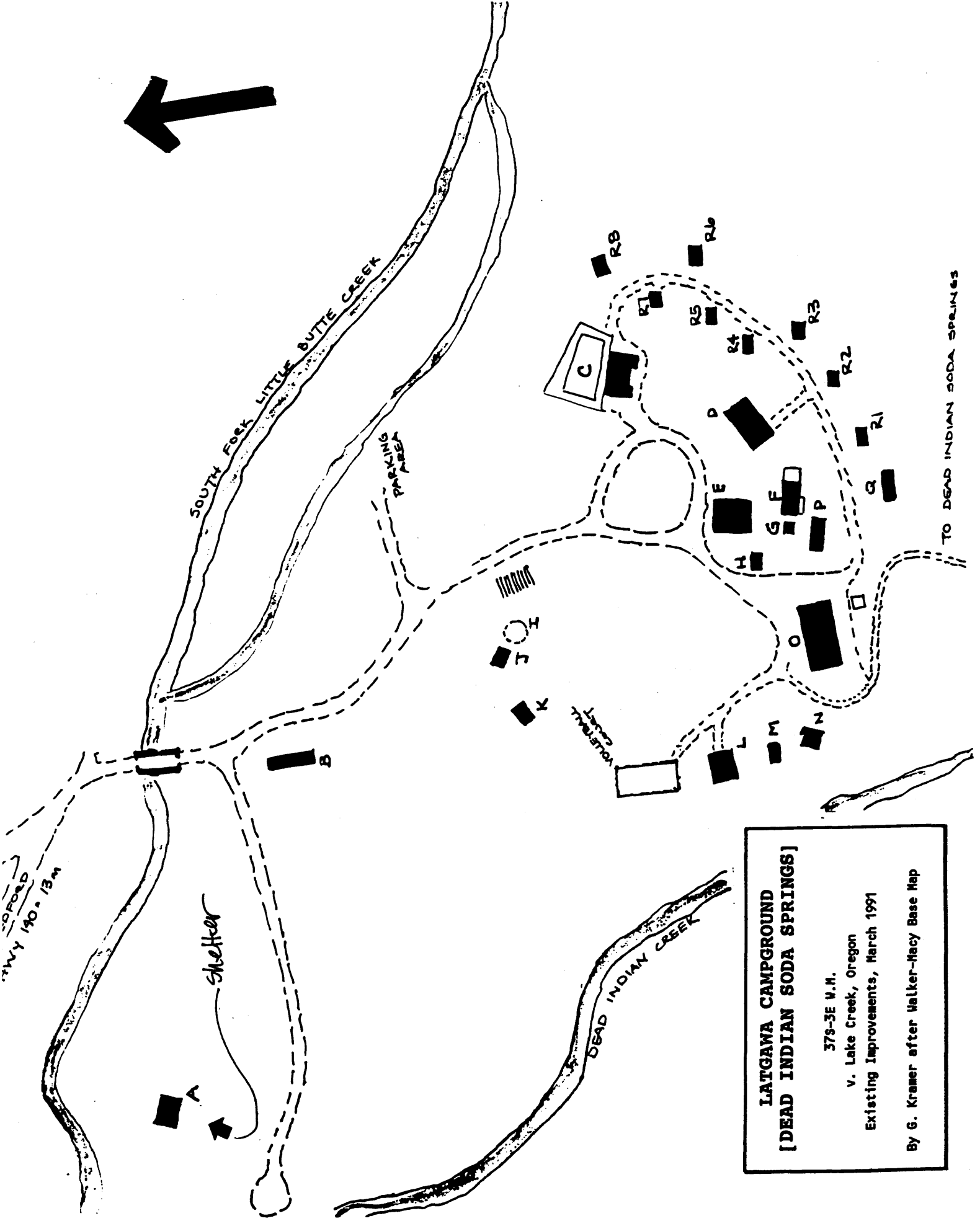
U.S. Forest Service
Rogue River National forest
J. Michael Lunn, Forest Supervisor
Jeff LaLande, Forest Archaeologist
P.O. Box 520
Medford, Oregon 97501



R O G U E

N A T I O N A L

Dead Indian Soda Spr. Shelter
NW1/4 SE1/4 S22 T37S R3E W.M.
USGS Map Robinson Butte Oreg.
7.5. minute series



LATGAWA CAMPGROUND
[DEAD INDIAN SODA SPRINGS]

37S-3E W.M.
 V. Lake Creek, Oregon
 Existing Improvements, March 1991

By G. Kramer after Walker-Macy Base Map