

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 11 1981
DATE ENTERED APR 22 1981

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Clackamas Lake Ranger Station. *Historic District*

AND/OR COMMON

Clackamas Lake

2 LOCATION

S of Government Camp on Skyline Rd.

STREET & NUMBER

Forest Service Road S-42 (Skyline Road)

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Government Camp *vic.*

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Oregon

CODE

41

COUNTY

Clackamas

CODE

005

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
__BUILDING(S)
__STRUCTURE
__SITE
__OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
__PRIVATE
__BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
__IN PROCESS
__BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
__UNOCCUPIED
__WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
__YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
__NO

PRESENT USE

- __AGRICULTURE
__COMMERCIAL
__EDUCATIONAL
__ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
__INDUSTRIAL
__MILITARY
__MUSEUM
__PARK
__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__RELIGIOUS
__SCIENTIFIC
__TRANSPORTATION
__OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*

U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region 6

STREET & NUMBER

319 S.W. Pine Street, P.O. Box 3623

CITY, TOWN

Portland

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Oregon

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Supervisor's Office, Mt. Hood National Forest

STREET & NUMBER

19559 S.E. Division Street

CITY, TOWN

Gresham, Oregon 97030

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Cultural Resource Overview, Mt. Hood National Forest

DATE

1978

FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Forest Supervisor's Office

CITY, TOWN

Gresham

STATE

Oregon

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Clackamas Lake Ranger Station Historic District is located on a high plateau in the High Cascades physiographic province of Oregon near Mt. Hood, approximately 22 miles south of Government Camp. The site is entirely within Clackamas County, on the Bear Springs Ranger District of the Mt. Hood National Forest. The Historic District encompasses portions of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, Township 5 South, Range 8 1/2 East, Willamette Meridian, in the U.S.G.S. Mt. Wilson and Highrock quadrangles.

The summit of the Cascade Mountains in this area is not a pronounced crest but rather a broad plateau approximately 12 miles wide, at an average elevation of 3,500 feet. The Oak Grove Fork of the Clackamas River originates in a large meadow near the eastern edge of the plateau. This stream meanders slowly west intersecting Clackamas Meadow and Timothy Lake (a man-made hydro-electric impoundment) before starting its rapid descent down the westslope of the Cascades.

The inherent climatic conditions of the site contribute significantly to the vegetative use patterns and occupancy of the site. The site receives approximately 70" of precipitation annually. The majority of this moisture is in the form of snow during the winter months. Snow depths in excess of 6' have been recorded. The summer season is characterized as warm and dry. The site, situated on flat terrain, is well protected from the characteristic strong east and west winds normally experienced in the Cascades.

The boundaries of the Historic District have been selected to encompass the various plant communities and ecotones that make the site unique, which also coincides with the areas of historical use. A dense mixed conifer forest of western hemlock, Douglas-fir, and silver fir encircle Clackamas Lake and meadow. The meadow is characteristic of poorly drained soils in this vegetative zone. Interspersed in the meadow, accumulations of organic matter rise above the ground surface and form scattered, small pools of open water. The largest pool, 6 acres, is Clackamas Lake. This lake is fed by a group of large springs on the south edge of the meadow. The meadow is bisected by the Oak Grove Fork of the Clackamas River. The transitions from forest to meadow to lake and river are marked by several distinctive ecotones. This situation provides habitat for a large variety of plants in a relatively small area. Some of these plants are classified as unusual. An example of this would be Mares Eggs, a rare blue-green algae, that inhabits Clackamas Lake.

The general appearance of the site retains its historical visual integrity due to the short growing season and relative stability of the plant communities. Natural plant succession, however, is evident on a very small scale. The site is primarily primitive in character, however a definite relationship exists between the vegetation types and the continuous and common use of the

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

site for forest recreation and administration. The site includes identifiable traces of the first known structure, a cabin of Dr. Hubert Miller, as well as his roads, garden and orchard, and the first Forest Service cabin. The CCC era Clackamas Lake Ranger Station complex remains intact except for two buildings which have been removed. Traces of the campground constructed by the CCC remain; however, campers have moved to new campgrounds which retain much of the original visual and spatial effect.

The primary change in the physical appearance of the site involves the roads. The original single land unsurfaced access road was reconstructed and paved in 1962. New roads to serve Timothy Lake and the new campground were built at about the same time. The site is unique in that modern intrusions such as electricity, new buildings or structures have not been added. Vegetation has not been altered for commercial purposes.

The quality of design, construction and workmanship among the architectural features of the Historic District are apparent. Maintenance has been regular and all structures except the pump house are structurally sound, although some material deterioration is evident. The structures are in very good condition and essentially unaltered. All are used for their originally intended basic purposes.

Buildings and Sites Contributing to the Character of the District:
(Letters correspond to map and original site plan locations)

- A. Office: 1933, Rectangular, 2 room, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed squared rubble veneer, wood-shingled high gable roof, gabled hood, center east gable end (main facade), supported by straight 2X4 brackets.

Single interior random rubble chimney straddles ridgeline, slightly off-center. Horizontal slab wood or cants to four-foot level above water table on all elevations, remaining exterior wall surface covered with wall shakes. Four-over-four double-hung sash windows, singly and in combinations with mullions, plain molded trim, that surrounds. Main entry, center east gable end, single-leaf wood panel door, accessed by two straight side steps, open flagstone platform. Doorstep is hewn from section of peeled log, ends chamfered. Rear entry slightly off-set on south elevation. Interior walls are vertical fir boards, painted, varnished board floors. Interior window surrounds are formed by fitted overlapping cants, stained and varnished. Inner office modified by addition of wet sink, wall cupboards. No significant structural or material alteration to exterior or to main room of interior.

- B. Protective Assist's Residence: 1934, Rectangular, 3 room, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed squared rubble veneer, wood-

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

shingled high gable roof, gabled hood, center north (main) facade, supported by peeled pole brackets. Exterior end chimney, coursed squared rubble masonry, center east gable end; stretcher-bond brick interior chimney, center north slope or roof. Horizontal slab wood or cants to four-foot level above water table on all elevations, remaining exterior wall surfaces covered with wall shakes. Six and nine-light single sash windows, singly and in combinations with mullions, plain molded trim and flat surrounds. Main entry, center north facade, a single-leaf wood panel door, accessed by two straight stone side steps, open flagstone platform. Doorstep is hewn from peeled log section, ends chamfered. Rear entry, center west gable end. Interior walls, vertical fir boards, stained and varnished, varnished board floors, stone fireplace, center east wall of living room; kitchen and bath, painted walls, linoleum floor covering. No significant structural or material alteration to interior or exterior.

- E. District Ranger's Residence: 1933, Rectangular, 1-1/2 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed, squared rubble stone veneer, wood shingled high gable roof, center portion of north roof slope extends to form a shed roofed porch over main entry, supported by two peeled poles; portion of rear roof slope extends to cover an enclosed porch on south elevation; two large shed-roofed dormers on north roof-slope, one large shed-roofed dormer off-set on south slope of roof. Massive coursed squared-rubble stone exterior and chimney off-set on west gable end; squared-rubble interior chimney off-set on north slope of roof; each chimney has modern metal chimney cap with spark arrester. Horizontal slab wood extends from water table to four-foot level on all elevations, wall shakes cover remaining exterior wall surfaces. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows, single and in combinations with mullions; each dormer has a mullion window of two divisions; all window surrounds are of slab wood or cants, having the appearance of being corner-notched and joined logs. The main entry projects slightly under the extended shed roof in the center of the north facade; two straight stone steps access an open flagstone platform; doorstep is hewn from a four-foot section of peeled log, the ends square sawn and chamfered. A second entry is located in the west end of the end porch which is enclosed, partly by multi-light single sash windows and partly by screen. No decoration. No apparent structural or material alteration to exterior. Interior is finished throughout with walls, ceilings and floors of varnished fir boards. Closets, cupboards and built-in furniture of similarly treated materials. Living room has open beam ceiling, with quarter-round finish on lower surfaces; massive stone fireplace, center west wall, flanked by built-in varnished wood bookcases. The bookcase surrounds, as well as the interior window surrounds repeat the corner-notched joined log effect of the exterior, in scale and proportion to interior dimensions. Interior has sustained very little alteration. Extensive landscaping in native stone surrounds Ranger's

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED MAR 11 1981

DATE ENTERED APR 22 1981

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

Residence; includes flagged walk ways, retaining walls with steps accessing lower lawn area, and tree wells.

- F. District Ranger's Residence Garage: 1933, Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed rubble veneer, wood shingled high gable roof. Horizontal slab-wood extends from water table to four-foot level on all elevations, wall shakes cover all remaining exterior wall surfaces. Four-light single sash windows with slab-wood surrounds, joined to appear as corner-notched logs. Large two-leaf, four-panel vertical board doors, off-set, on north (main) elevation; hinged opening, each panel having a four-light window; single-leaf door with four-light window also off-set on north facade; door surrounds repeat the corner-notched joined log motif. Single vehicle capacity, may be internally divided for storage. No decoration. No visible exterior alteration.
- G. Fire Warehouse: 1934-35, Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed squared rubble veneer, wood shingled high gable roof. Horizontal slab wood or cants over exterior walls from water table to four-foot level, remaining wall surfaces covered with wall shakes. Six-light single sash windows, singly and in combinations with mullions, plain molded trim and flat surrounds. Main entry, a single-leaf, four panel wood door, center north facade, accessed by two straight stone steps, open, uncovered flagstone platform. Large vertical-board slide-opening door off-set on west gable end. No apparent structural or material alterations.
- H. Gas and Oil Storage: 1934-35, Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed squared rubble veneer, wood shingled high gable roof extends beyond anterior wall of north (main) facade to cover service area and pump island; roof extension supported by two 4X4 posts. Exterior walls covered with horizontal slab wood or cants from water table to four-foot level, wall shakes cover remaining exterior wall surfaces. No windows. Vertical-board slide-opening door off-set on east elevation; single leaf two panel wood door off-set on west elevation. Plank loading dock, supported by three 4X4 posts on concrete piers, extends from east elevation. Single archaic gas pump, center pump island. No obvious structural or material alterations.
- I. Roads and Trails Warehouse: 1934, Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed squared rubble veneer, wood shingled high gable roof. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal slab wood or cants from water table to four-foot level; wall shakes cover remaining exterior wall surface. Four-over-four double-hung sash windows, singly and in combinations with mullions, plain molded trim and flat surrounds. Double-leaf wood panel doors, off-set on north (main) facade, are accessed by single straight stone step, uncovered, open flagstone platform; two large

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 5

vertical-board slide-opening doors, also off-set on north facade access main storage area. Roof materials missing on southeast corner, exposing four 2X4 roof joists; one window on west gable end boarded. No structural alterations to exterior.

- K. Mess Hall: 1934, Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation, coursed squared rubble veneer, wood shingled high gable roof with inset gable on west gable end. Single stretcher-bond brick interior chimney straddles ridgeline of main gable, off-set. Horizontal slab wood extends from water table to four-foot level on all elevations, wall shakes cover remaining exterior wall surfaces. Nine-light single sash windows, singly and in combinations with mullions, plain molded trim and flat surrounds. Main entry, a single-leaf four-panel wood door with window, off-set on north facade, accessed by three straight stone steps, open flag-stone platform: two upright squared stones (ca. 12X18X12), on cut stone bases, flank the uppermost step. A second identical door, accessed by three straight stone steps, uncovered, is off-set on the north elevation of the inset gable.

As built, an off-set porch gable, supported by two peeled poles footed on the upright stone blocks, covered with the main entry. Collapsed by snow, the gable was removed and the roof covered with wood shingles. Dry rot apparent in exterior wall materials in southwest corner above foundation.

- M. Blacksmith Shop: 1934, Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, poured concrete foundation coursed, squared-rubble stone veneer, wood shingled high gable roof. Single round metal chimney pipe, ridgeline, off-set. Horizontal slab wood extends from water table to four-foot level on gable ends and on north elevation; horizontal flush boards from water table to four-foot level on south elevation; wall shakes cover remaining exterior wall surfaces on all elevations. Nine-light single sash windows, two large vertical board slide opening doors, center north (main) facade; single leaf vertical board door off-set on south (rear) elevation. No decoration. Roof material is slightly damaged in places, with several areas obviously patched.
- N. Pump House: ca. 1935; Rectangular, 1 story, wood frame, wood shingled high gable roof, cornice, fascia alone. Horizontal slab wood from sills to four-foot level, all elevations, wood shingles cover remaining exterior wall surfaces. Four-light single sash windows. Single-leaf vertical board door off-center on west gable end (main) facade. No decoration. No obvious exterior alterations. Roof materials missing or deteriorated. Single section of slab wood removed from north elevation. building, building sheathing exposed.
- O. Barn: ca. 1935; 1-1/2 story wood-frame, rectangular on log sills. Wood shingled high gable roof, low gabled wood-frame cupola, louvered, off-center

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 6

on ridgeline. Wood shingle exterior wall materials. Four-light single sash and four-over-four double-hung sash windows. Large single-leaf reinforced vertical-board door, hinge opening, center, east gable end; single leaf vertical board door, reinforced and hinge opening, off-center on south elevation. Double leaf, wood panel doors, six vertical light windows in upper panel, center, upper level on north gable end. No decoration. No obvious exterior alterations.

- P. Water Cistern: ca. 1935; Rectangular A-frame, high poured concrete foundation, wood shingled high gable roof. North gable end open, framed with six upright 2X4 studs; south gable end enclosed, wood shingle exterior wall material. No decoration. No obvious exterior alterations.

Landscaping of the Ranger Station:

An extensive landscaping plan was included in the original design of the Ranger Station. Paths and roads within the building complex were graded and graveled. Tightly fitted, without mortar, native rocks edge all paths, roads and parking areas. All of this rock work is in place and in good condition. Great care was taken to save trees wherever possible during construction. Native shrubs were collected and replanted after grading was completed. Some domesticated spirea was purchased and incorporated in the landscape design. The majority of shrubs have either died or become vastly overgrown. Several large trees have died and others have been removed for safety reasons. The original planting designs are readily apparent and could easily be replicated today.

Dr. Hubert Miller's, Summer Home Site: 1900. Corner foundations and steps of native stone in place. A few native rhododendron and mountain ash, shrubs transplanted for ornamental purposes, are evident.

Dr. Miller's Orchard and Garden: The orchard was planted in a natural clearing on the east side of the meadow. This natural clearing was revegetated with low forms of vegetation. No remnants of domesticated garden plants remain. Traces of draining and tillage work, however, are readily apparent in the meadow immediately in front of his cabin site.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST): The trail currently designated as the PCNST is a remnant of the trail system shown on Forest maps as early as 1905. The trail connecting the PCNST, campground and Ranger Station is likewise a remnant of a historic trail system in the area from the same era.

Nonconforming Intrusions Detracting From the Integrity of the District:

Road S-402, 1962. Double lane, paved road, with safety stripping and modern traffic management signing. Follow exact location of original access road.

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APR 22 1981

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

Road S-57, 1962, Double lane, payed road, same standard as S-42, New road to access Timothy Lake.

Road S-549, 1962. Single lane payed, modern management signing. Follows portions of original access road to Dr. Miller's cabin.

Campground, 1962. 47 unit campground, paved road. Designed to blend modern needs into natural environment. On site boulders and wooden posts used for barriers.

The estate of Dr. Hubert Miller and the Forest Service agreed, in 1962, to close the Special Use Permit that had allowed the Miller family to occupy their summer home since the buildings were removed and a new campground was constructed on the site. A bronze plaque on the site briefly explains the historical significance of the site.

This campground was designed to replace the historical camping area located immediately west of the Ranger Station. The site had suffered extensive degradation from over use. This historic camping spot was on the very edge of the meadow and too small to accommodate the level of use it was receiving at the time.

Horse Camp, 1979. 14 unit campground. Concrete pedestal picnic tables.

This campground was constructed to provide a base camp for horse riders using the District trail system. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is located a short distance east of the campground. This trail provides access to an extensive trail network in the area. This site was chosen to capitalize on the existing horse barn as a stable, and the historic significance of the site as a historic pack station.

Modern Restroom, 1978 (L.) Three units in the campground and one in horse camp. Double occupancy units, rectangular, concrete foundation, T-1-11 siding, single roof, fiber glass molded liners. Paint scheme is current Forest Service standard incorporating 3-color tones found in the adjacent environment.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Forest Recreation Depression-era America	
<hr/> SPECIFIC DATES		<hr/> BUILDER/ARCHITECT			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Clackamas Lake Ranger Station is a well preserved Forest Service administrative site, representing the architecture typical of the 1930's Depression era CCC's. The site maintains a strong link to the past not only through its existing structures but also through its long history of continuous occupancy. The unique environment associated with the site provided early forest users and administrators all the necessary elements of a good camp or administrative site.

Considered as a historic site, the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station possesses integrity of form, material, and environment, retaining the primary elements of fabric, setting, location, design and workmanship. The rustic character and appearance of the present buildings is undiminished by forty-three years of constant use: its feeling and association remain that of its period of construction. Similarly, the individual buildings and features of the compound retain their integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship.

The buildings have been well-maintained and kindly used. They are structurally sound, retain their initial exterior wall materials, and exhibit the original interior wall fabrics intact. The landscape features remain as built, including extensive rock walls and borders. Most of the shrubs have died or are overgrown but the original design is clearly evident.

Historically, the economy of the communities adjacent to the Mt. Hood National Forest has been heavily dependent upon the forest resources of the area. In managing the natural resources in its jurisdiction for the public good, the U.S. Forest Service has had an important and definable role in the historic development of the area. As a Forest Service administrative site, the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station is associated with that historic development. The buildings of the compound do not illustrate or recall that association, but represent the physical facilities required to execute the responsibilities of the Forest Service at the time of their construction.

It is the entire period of occupancy that is historically significant. The establishment of the Forest Service in 1905 marked the beginning proactive management of the National Forest that made a significant impact on the economic, political and social make-up of the local communities and the nation.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Forest Service Records, Mt. Hood National Forest, Supervisor's Office, Gresham, Oregon

Woolley, Ivan M., M.D., 1959, Off to Mt. Hood, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 240

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	59,809,7	4,919,490,5	B	1,0	59,920,0	4,919,519,1,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,0	59,924,0	4,919,500,0	D	1,0	59,811,0	4,919,319,7,5
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Commencing at the established 1/4 corner (rectangular land survey G.L.O. 1921) between Sections 26 and 35 of T.5S., R.8-1/2E., Willamette Meridian, surveyed, Clackamas County, Oregon, and proceeding North 1320' (20 chains) to the Northwest corner (A), then East 3960' (60 chains) to the Northeast corner (B), then South 2970' (45 chains) to the Southeast corner (C), then West 3960' to the Southwest corner (D), and North 1650' (25 chains) to the point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Lloyd Musser, Cultural Resource Technician

Reviewed and revised by E. Gail Throop, Historian, Regional Office, Portland, Oregon

ORGANIZATION

U.S. Forest Service, Bear Springs Ranger District

DATE

2-1980

STREET & NUMBER

Rt. 1 Box 65

TELEPHONE

503-328-6211

CITY OR TOWN

Maupin

STATE

Oregon

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Barry R. Flamm

DATE

3/1/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Barry R. Flamm
Director
Office of Environmental Quality

DATE

9/22/81

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

4-21-81

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Anna Rose Saxe
Regional Reviewer

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The Forest Service established an administrative site at Clackamas Lake during the summer of 1906 and has occupied the site continuously since that time. The Forest Service employed substantial numbers of local settlers to protect and open the forest for resource management. These early employees built and manned ten forest fire lookouts. They built many miles of road, trails and telephone lines essential for forest management and use. Forest resources were made available to the public. Range, recreation, irrigation water and later timber were the significant forest resources provided by the Forest Service from the lands administrators from the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station. The immediate benefits were employment of individual local residents and strengthening the economic situation of local ranches, farms and communities. The impacts of this situation are readily evident to this day in the local social, economic, and political environment.

The Clackamas Lake Ranger Station was the local focal point of a second historically significant era. The impacts of the 1930's Depression and the resulting public works programs have been well documented nationally. The establishment of "civilian conservation corps" camps and commencement of work projects on National Forest System lands in the Pacific Northwest contributed substantially to economic recovery of the region.

Forest use and management had increased such that a larger administrative complex was needed by 1930. An extensive compound design was completed in 1932. The establishment of the CCC's in 1933 and the corresponding increased availability of Federal funds allowed rapid completion of the entire ranger station complex. The original rather austere plans were quickly modified to include labor intensive items previously not included due to economics.

The entire complex was rapidly completed during the next two years. Skilled carpenters working directly for the Forest Service did most of the actual building construction while the CCC men did the labor intensive work and all the landscaping including the unique rock work. The buildings and landscape features have a clear and direct association with the unprecedented Federal work relief and conservation program of the Depression Era.

The Clackamas Lake Ranger Station is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, to the extent that it is not associated with any figure of national prominence. It is associated, however, with (a) Dr. Hubert Miller as a significant figure in state history, (b) an early ranger whose character and tenure contribute significantly to local history, and (c) with an important period in the lives of the young Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee and numerous local men who built and worked at this ranger station. Nearly all of the older men of the southern Wasco County ranch families worked for the Forest Service for a period of time at some point in their life.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Dr. Hubert Miller, a well known Portland dentist, established a summer cabin at Clackamas Lake in 1900 before the creation of the Forest Service. Dr. Miller founded the North Pacific Dental College which later became affiliated with the University of Oregon. While other Portland people were establishing summer homes in early resort communities on Mt. Hood and Pacific Ocean beaches. Dr. Miller sought the solitude and isolation of a less developed area.

Dr. Miller is remembered by those who knew him at Clackamas Lake as a horticulturist more so than as a dentist. While spending his summer at the lake, he planted an orchard and tried to raise exotic plants such as strawberries and domestic hay, as well as normal garden crops of this era. Large portions of the meadow was drained by ditches and plowed. He also harvested natural meadow hay each year for his horses.

Dr. Miller and his family retained the rights to use the site as a summer home under terms of an unusual Special Use Permit until his death. The Forest Service terminated the permit in 1962 with the stipulation that the site would be converted to a public campground.

The buildings of the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station exemplify the rustic style of architecture, distinctive, in Forest Service ownership, to the Depression Era and particular to the Pacific Northwest Region. As an architectural style rustic was a design philosophy which embodied an ethic of non-intrusiveness. Building materials native to the site or to the locality were utilized to ensure compatibility with the environment. Without superfluous ornamentation, the rustic style was expressed in richness of texture and juxtaposition of shapes and materials. Peeled logs of appropriate size were used as functional supporting members, which visually ties well with the forested environment. All masonry within the complex appears very natural, as squared rubble stone was used for foundation veneer, rock wall, pathway borders and fireplace construction. Interior fabric of the residences and office is fine grained, knot-free native Douglas fir, varnished to retain its rich appearance.

Comprehensive planning of the Forest Service administrative sites was first practiced during the Depression Era. This complex is a textbook example of the guidelines for administrative site development applicable at that time. Major site selection and development guidelines were:

- A. Moderately sloping ground with a cover of trees and shrubs was considered ideal
- B. Site should be adjacent to or directly connected to main roads.
- C. If commercial power is not available select a site with water power possibilities.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

D. A sunny location that could be developed economically, in harmony with the surroundings, while conforming to existing physiographic conditions, is preferred.

E. Various uses such as office, residences, and service buildings should be segregated in arrangement whereby each group may carry on its function with the least disturbance to the other.

F. The office is the center of prominence in the building group and is so located to be readily accessible to the public.

G. The service court should be located in that part of the area where there will be a minimum amount of grading and clearing with ample opportunity for expansion.

H. Large horse barns should be located in an area separate from the service court as in most cases the size of the structure and its design may not form a harmonious building group.

All of these guidelines were incorporated into the design of the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station without exception.

The quality of workmanship in construction, carpentry, interior finish and stone masonry is exemplary. Also notable is the craftsmanship involved in fabrication of distinctive hardware, signs, and cabinets including such unique items as a built-in, hideway ironing board and pie cooling racks in the District Ranger's Residence. Original handcrafted furniture of Douglas fir, rustic in character, is present and in excellent condition in the residences.

The Clackamas Lake Ranger Station has yielded and will continue to yield important information pertinent to the historical past. Written records exist that can provide information concerning history, architecture and ecology. Its primary value as a cultural resource may lie in its exceptional interpretive qualities concerning: life styles and forest use dating from 1808 when a trapper, who perhaps worked for the Hudson Bay Company, established a camp at Clackamas Lake, Forest Service administration and activities since its establishment in 1905, Depression Era comprehensive planning principles and the rustic design philosophy as well as craftsmanship examples unique to that period. The opportunity to make ecological interpretations of man's influences on the natural environment are excellent at this site.

Additional information important to public and scientific understanding of the period or property will be derived by research. Scientific ecological research will need to be conducted to interpret evolutionary principles taking place. Literature searches will yield historical information unknown or forgotten by persons living today. The greatest wealth of information will be derived from people who occupied or worked in the area; CCC enrollees, early Forest Service employees of the Clackamas Lake Ranger District or their family and forest users who worked or recreated in the area.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

The site of the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station can be tied directly to the four general phases that comprise the historic period of the Pacific Northwest. The site was used as a camp by fur trappers during the Overland Exploration Phase (1772-1840). No recorded activity took place at the site during the Emigrant Phase (1840-1880). Oregon settlers evidently had begun to explore the surrounding forest as a trail network was in place connecting Clackamas Lake with the Willamette Valley when the area was proclaimed part of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in 1883. Dr. Miller began to occupy the site and the Forest Service arrived on the scene during the Transition Phase (1880-1910). It was during this phase that conservation of the nations resources really began. The Clackamas Lake site is significant in that it is one of few administrative sites selected during this period to be maintained as an administrative site into the Modern Development Phase and through until the present. The majority of those first administrative sites were later abandoned in favor of better locations. The ranger station as it stands today is exemplary of development, conservation, architecture, and forest recreation characteristic of the Modern Development Phase including Depression Era America.

Another person who is historically significant at the local level was Ranger Joe Graham. Ranger Graham constructed the first Forest Service office/cabin at Clackamas Lake in 1906. He served as District Ranger at this station until 1930. This ranger was a colorful character, extremely dedicated, and perhaps most influential of all the District Rangers to follow him, in shaping the eventual destiny of this portion of the Forest. His District extended from Mt. Jefferson to Government Camp, at the base of Mt. Hood. He formally named many of the land features in this area. A great number of roads, trails, look-outs, phone lines and campsites were located by this man. His administration has left a lasting favorable imprint locally.

Recognized as a major theme in the 20th-century American history, the Depression of the 1930's made an extraordinary impact on the economic, political and social make-up of the nation. The Emergency Conservation Work Act which authorized the establishment of a "civilian conservation corps" was passed in April 1933, and represented an important Federal response to the Depression. As a direct aid work-relief program, the Emergency Conservation Work was unprecedented. Partially built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station is directly associated with those events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state and regional history, and is illustrative of them.

Although it is one of many Depression Era Ranger Stations in the Pacific Northwest Region, the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station is outstanding in its integrity, both interior and exterior. With only minor alterations, the compound retains much of its original appearance. The quality of workmanship in construction, carpentry and stonemasonry is exemplary and the craftsmanship revealed in the

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

interior detailing, the decorative features, the innovative hardware, fittings and fixtures is exceptional.

The Clackamas Lake Ranger Station is encompassed in a geographically definable area, and possesses a significant concentration of buildings and sites united by past events and aesthetically by plan and physical development. The fact that that area was the site of historical use before the present Ranger Station was constructed qualifies the area as a Historic District.

The qualities of significance in local history and in architecture are present in the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station. Possessing integrity of form, material, and environment, the Ranger Station is directly associated with events important in both the 19th and 20th century American history and embodies the distinctive characteristics of rustic architecture. Of exceptional local importance, the Clackamas Lake Ranger Station meets the criteria of significance and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Intended Use:

It is the intent of the Forest Service to manage the site in such a manner that the historical integrity is maintained and enhanced. The buildings will continue to be used for administrative functions including the housing of five recreation guards, a youth work program camp and a Visitor Information Service. These functions will be carried on without making non-conforming alterations of the buildings or site.

The campgrounds will be maintained at their present development level. Camping, hiking, horseback riding and cultural resource interpretation will be the emphasis recreation activities.

A vegetative management program will be conducted. Certain vegetative manipulation activities will be undertaken that will maintain the vegetative character of 1930. Replanting of the original landscape design for the Ranger Station is planned. Extensive ecological interpretation of the unique plant communities within the site is planned for public enjoyment.

The exterior of all the existing historical buildings will be maintained to preserve the authenticity. The interior of all buildings except the Mess-hall will also be maintained and restored to historical conditions. Reconstruction of the restrooms and the bunkhouse is also planned. The office will serve as a VIS center from which interpretation activities will be conducted as well as other Forest Service business.

"SITE PLAN"

"CLACKAMAS LAKE"
"DANGER STATION"

"CLACKAMAS LAKE OREGON"

"MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST"

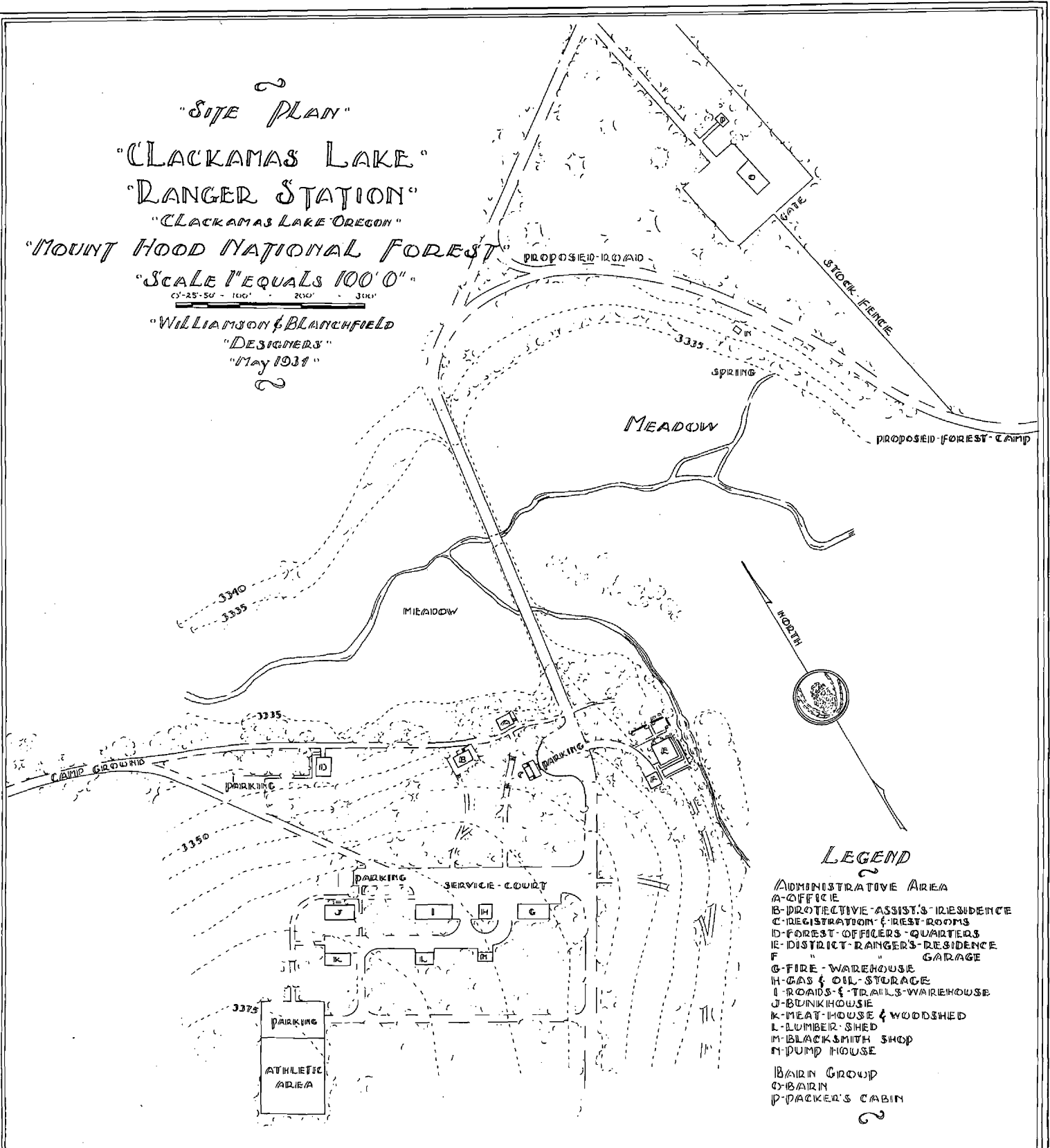
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0'-25'-50' - 100' 200' 300'

"WILLIAMSON & BLANCHFIELD"

"DESIGNERS"

"May 1931"



LEGEND

- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
- A-OFFICE
- B-PROTECTIVE ASSIST.'S RESIDENCE
- C-REGISTRATION & REST ROOMS
- D-FOREST OFFICERS' QUARTERS
- E-DISTRICT RANGERS' RESIDENCE
- F " GARAGE
- G-FIRE WAREHOUSE
- H-GAS & OIL STORAGE
- I-ROADS & TRAILS WAREHOUSE
- J-BUNKHOUSE
- K-MEAT HOUSE & WOODSHED
- L-LUMBER SHED
- M-BLACKSMITH SHOP
- N-PUMP HOUSE
- O-BARN GROUP
- P-PACKER'S CABIN

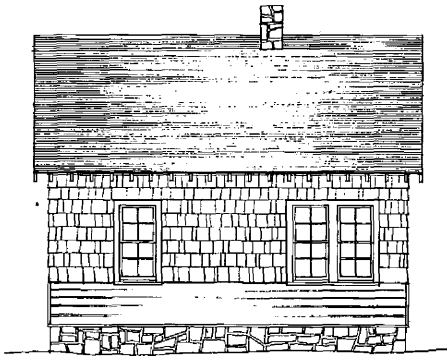
Approved: *[Signature]*
FOREST SUPERVISOR

Approved: *[Signature]*
FOR REGIONAL FORESTER

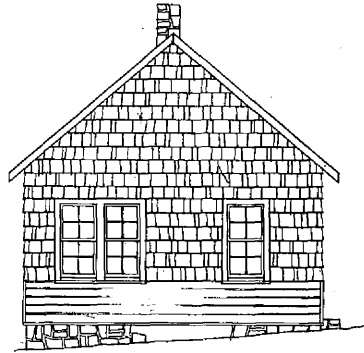
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MAR 11 1981
APR 22 1981

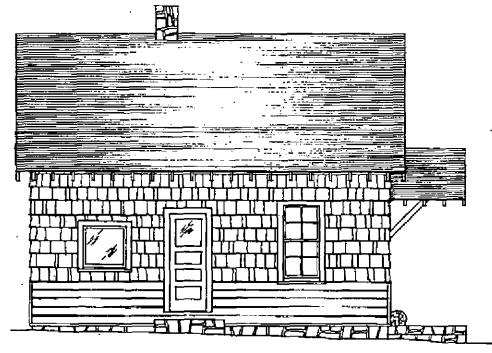
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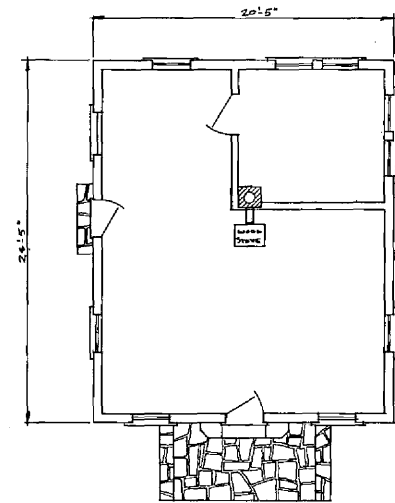
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

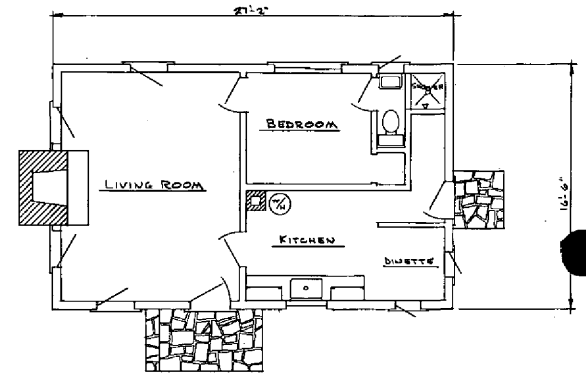
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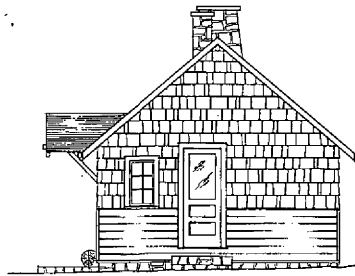
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R. O. STAFF		RECREATION STAFF		DATE:	SHT 1		
RECOMMENDATION		DISTRICT RANGER		DATE:	of 1		
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		CHECKED		DATE:			
		SUBMITTED		DATE:			

200-123-C

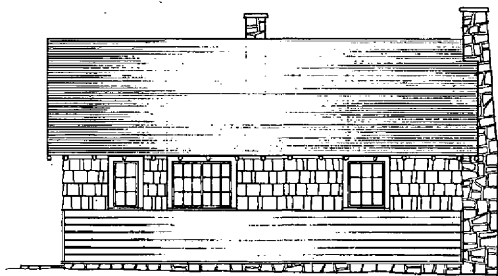
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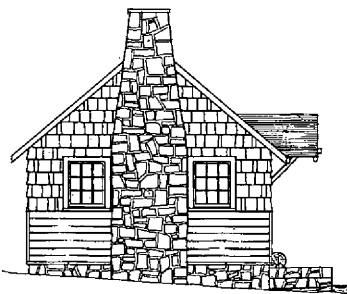
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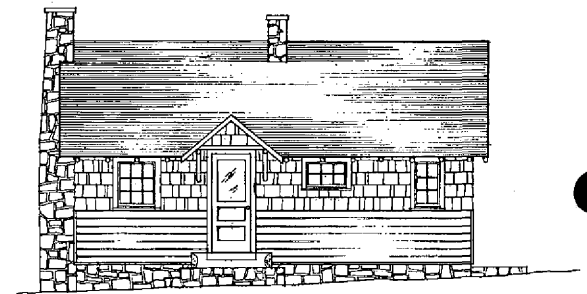
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SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

MAR 1 1 1981

APR 22 1981

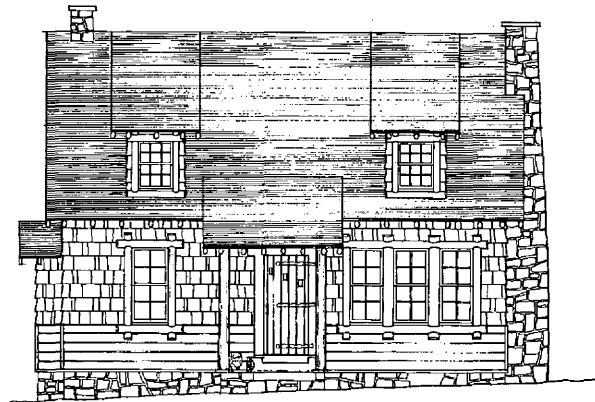
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200-123-B

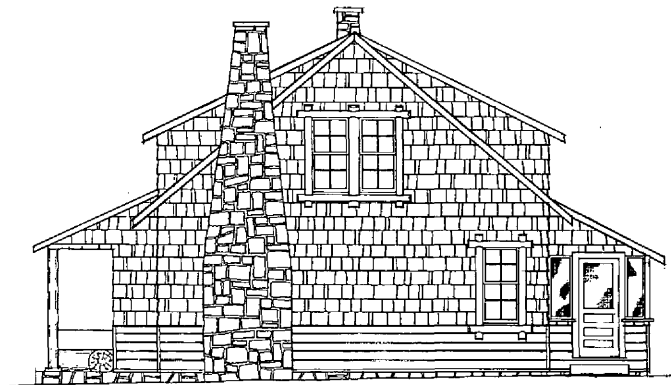
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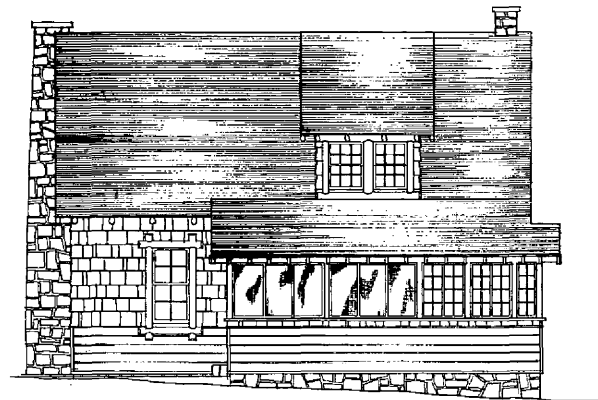
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NORTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"

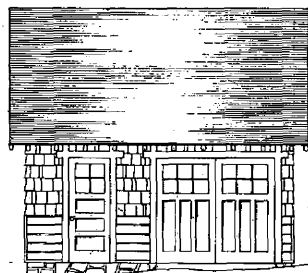
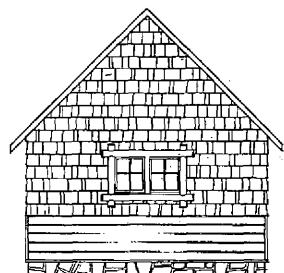
MAR 11 1981

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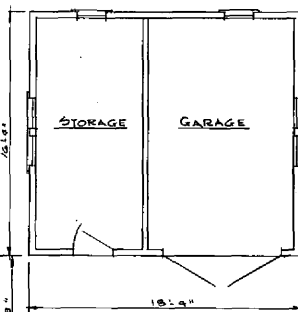
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TITLE		THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION				BUILDING NO 1015	
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200-123-A

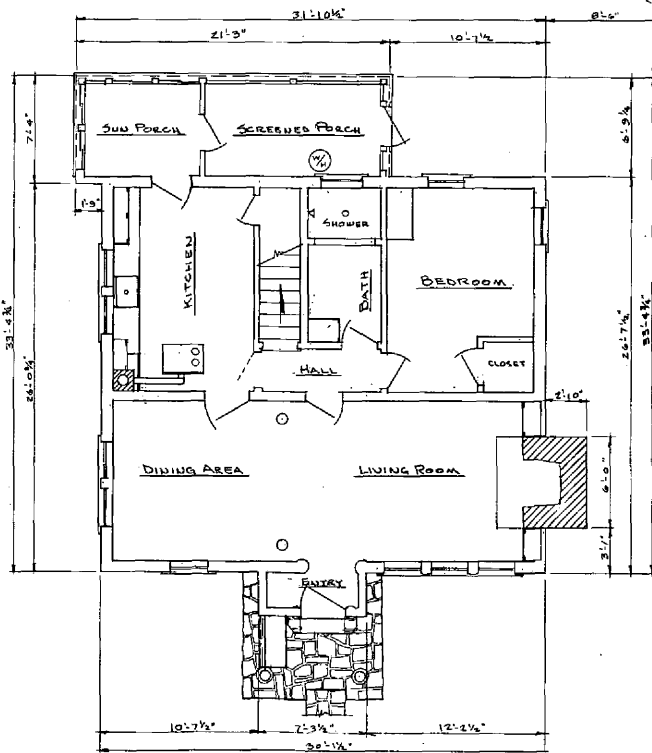
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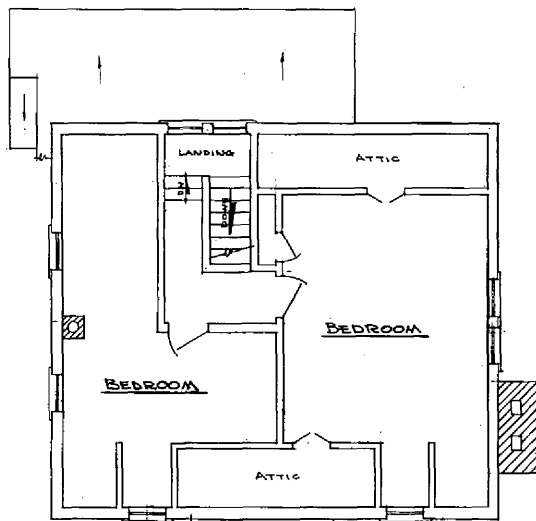
GARAGE ELEVATIONS



GARAGE FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



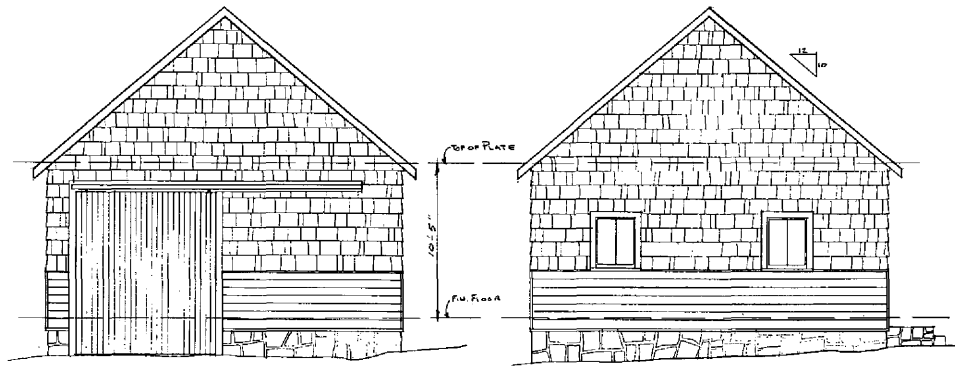
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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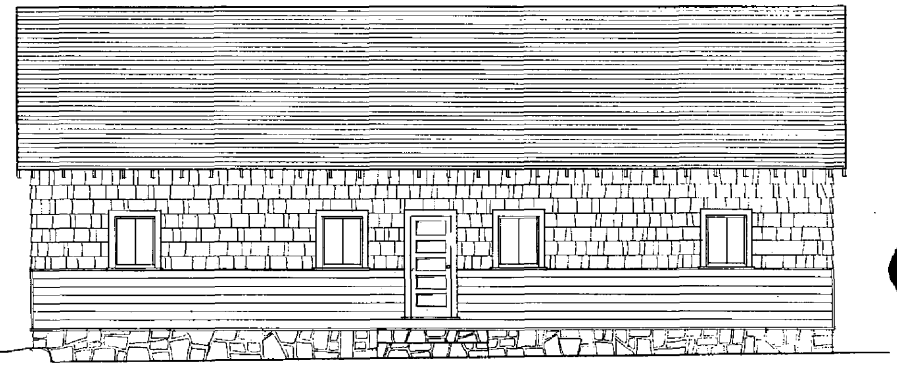
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MAR 11 1981

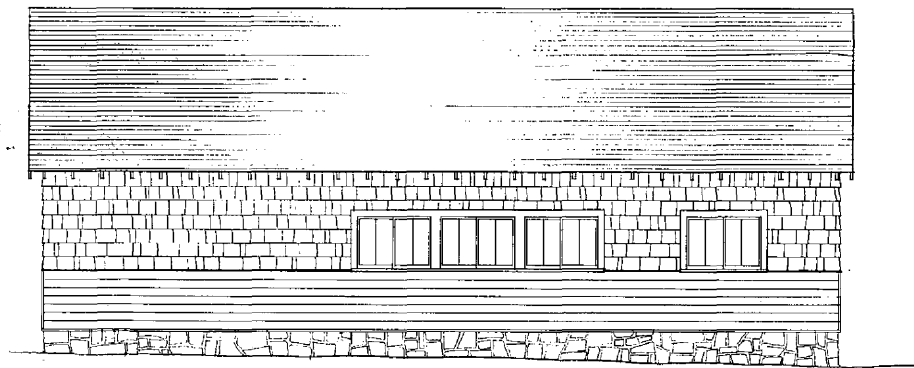


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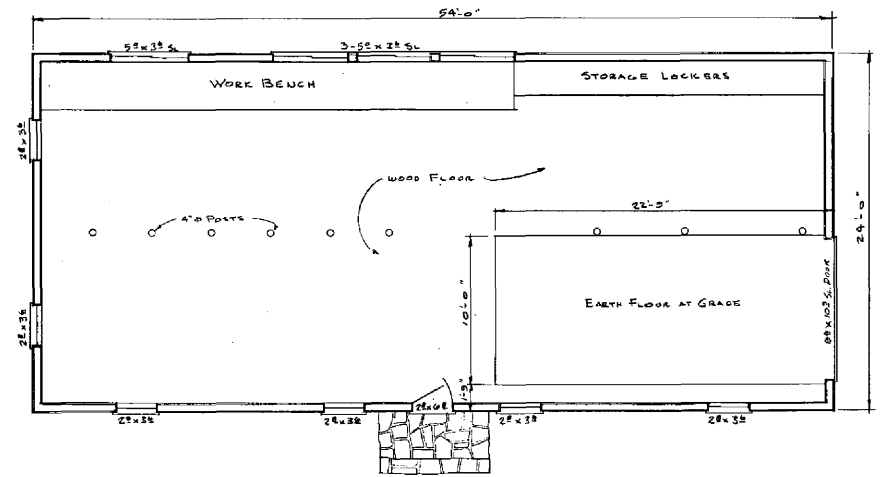
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NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



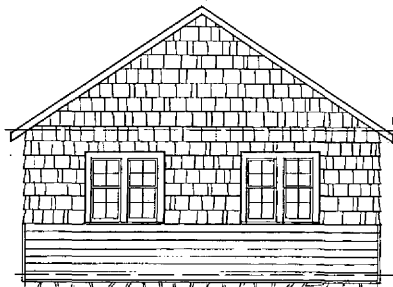
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MAR 1 1 1981

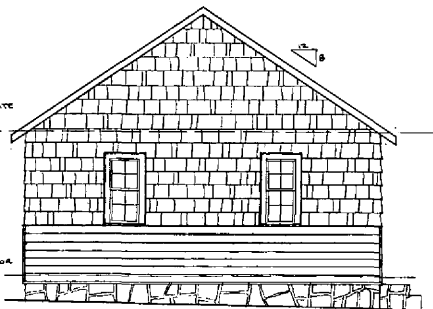
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200-123-F

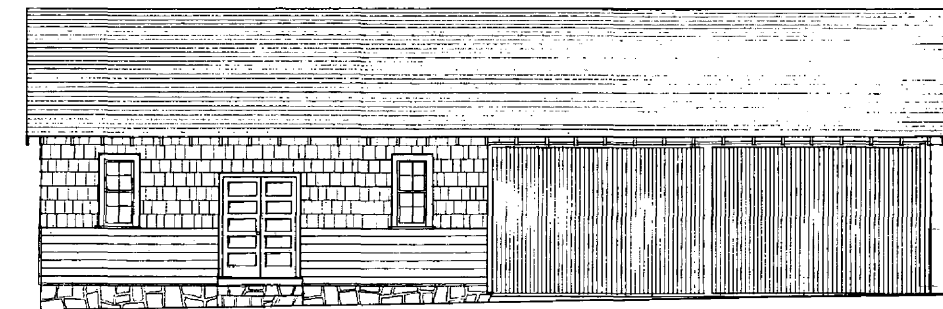
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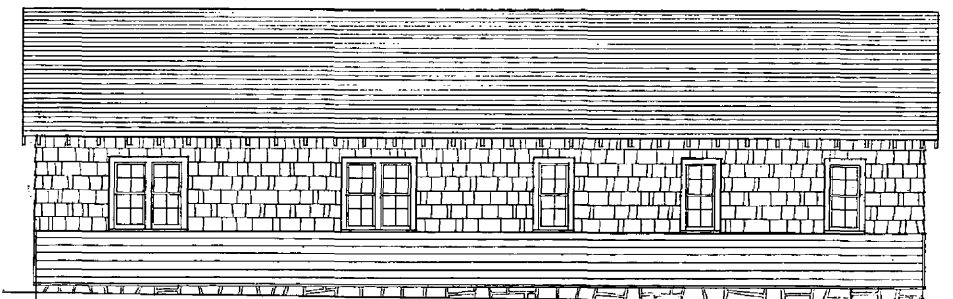
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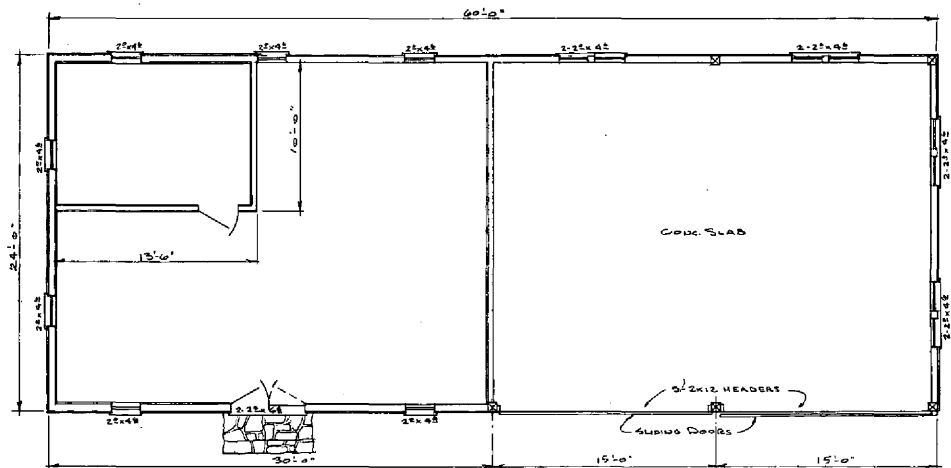
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NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

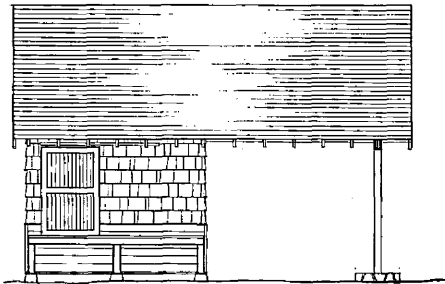
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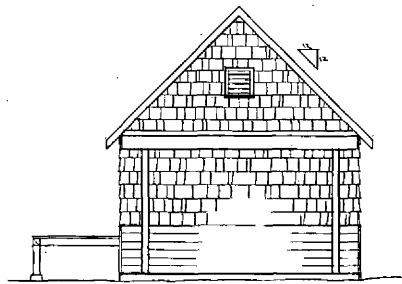
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 BLDG No 2202
 AS-BUILT DRAWING

Sheet	1
of	1

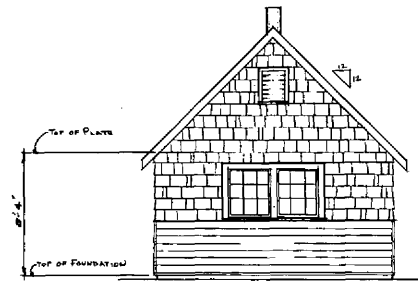
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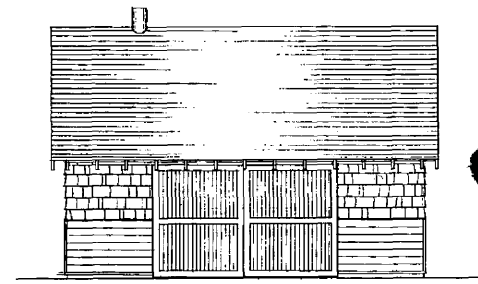
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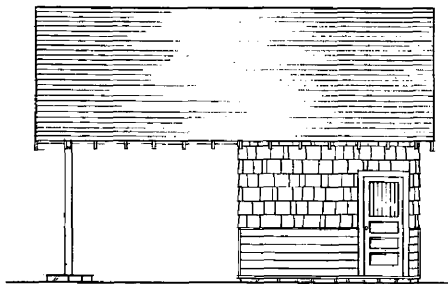
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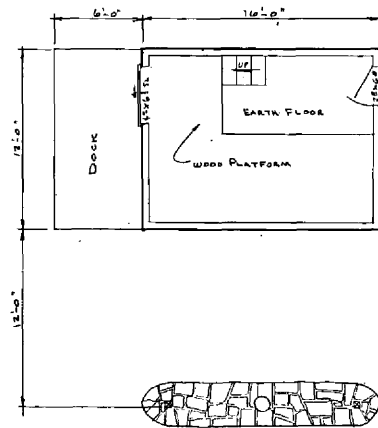
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NORTH ELEVATION

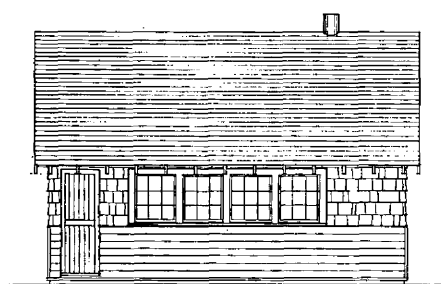


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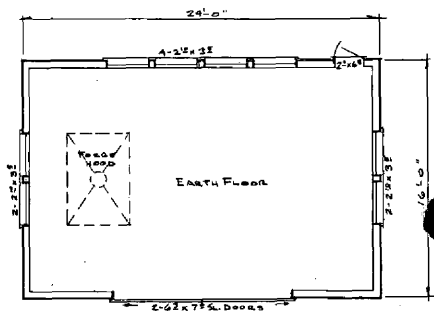


FLOOR PLAN

GAS & OIL BUILDING, N^o 2501



SOUTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

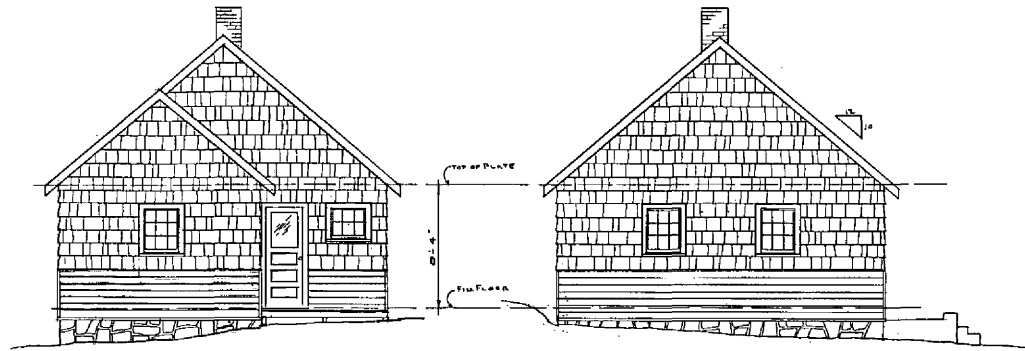
BLACKSMITH SHOP, N^o 2101

GAS & OIL STORAGE & BLACKSMITH SHOP	
CLACKAMAS LAKE RANGER STATION.	
BLOG N ^o s 2501 & 2101	
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200-123-G

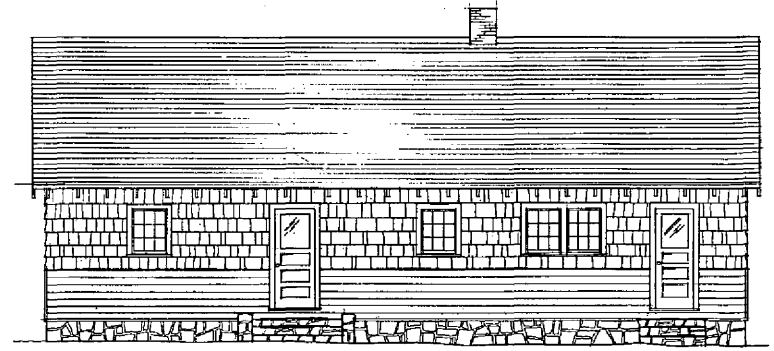
MAR 11 1981

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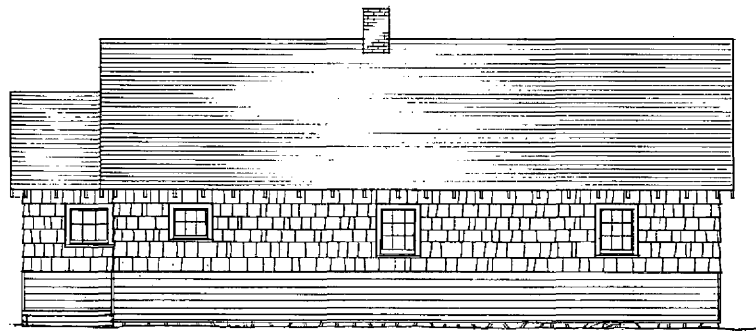


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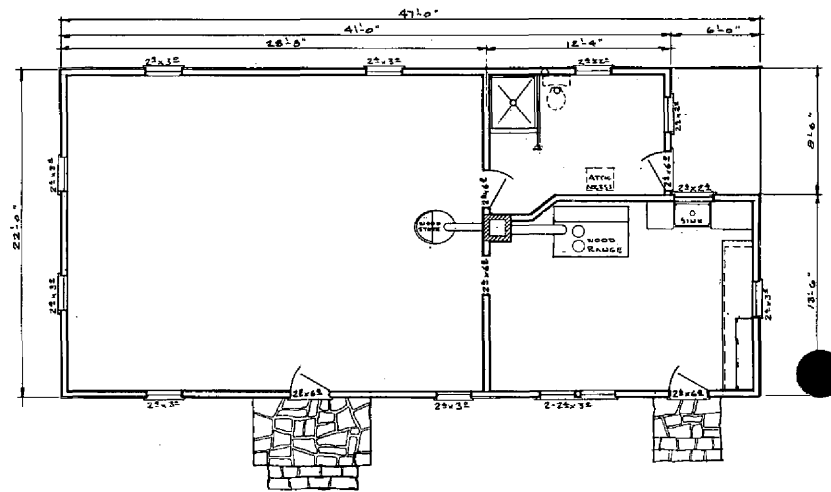
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

MAR 1 1 1981

MESS HALL	
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AS-BUILT DRAWING	sheet 1
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