

745

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache

Other names/site number: Twin Lakes Patrol Cabin; Building 53

Name of related multiple property listing:

Lassen Volcanic National Park

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

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2280
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National Park Service

2. Location

Street & number: Lassen Volcanic National Park

City or town: Mineral State: CA County: Shasta

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

[Signature] 9/13/16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
NPS - FPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
[Signature] 2/12/16
Jenan Saunders Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer California State Office of Historic Preservation
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

10/25/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/fire tool cache

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/patrol cabin

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache is located in Lassen Volcanic National Park in northeastern California. The cabin is rustic style, with log construction and a wood shingle roof. It contains a single 12' by 16' room with a tongue and groove wood floor. The building is accessed by a 4.5 mile hike from the Summit Lake trailhead, which is located along the Lassen National Park Highway 12.6 miles from the park's northwest entrance station. It is set on a relatively flat, sparsely forested site north of Lower Twin Lake. Constructed in 1935, the fire tool cache was first used for firefighting equipment storage, then as a backcountry ranger patrol cabin. The building is in good condition and is largely unaltered. It retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

The Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache, known as Twin Lakes Patrol Cabin since 1950, is located in Lassen Volcanic National Park. The park is located in northeastern California and contains volcanic peaks, thermal features, subalpine forests, pumice fields, and montane meadows. The cabin is set 0.3 mile north of Lower Twin Lake and is only accessible by trail. The cabin is set off of the Cluster Lakes Loop trail, one of the most popular hikes in the park; it can be reached

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via a 4.5 mile hike from the Summit Lake Ranger Station trailhead. A path leads from the trail to the west side of the cabin. The Cluster Lakes Loop trail overlaps with the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) for a short section north of Lower Twin Lake, and PCT hikers journeying from Mexico to Canada pass by the cabin. The building is set on a relatively flat, sparsely forested site, surrounded by lodgepole pine and white fir with lupine, bergamot, and grass as the forest understory.

Built in 1935, the cabin is a rustic style single story log building measuring 12' by 16'. It contains a single room and is topped with a wood shingle gabled roof. The cabin is set on a poured concrete foundation. A wood plank front door is set on the west side of the cabin, and three concrete steps lead to the door. A four-light wood window measuring 3'2" is located above the front door; an identical window is in the same spot on the rear (east side) of the building. Two fixed six-light wood windows are set side by side, centered, on the building's south side. There are no windows or doors on the north elevation.

The roof ridgeline runs from west to east. Two vertical log posts on each end provide extra roof support, as do diagonal braces that extend from below the windows to the roof ridgeline. These posts and braces provide extra support for the roof during winter, when heavy snow has historically been common.

On the interior, log rafters are supported by a continuous log ridge pole and the upper logs of the side walls. The cabin contains a tongue and groove wood floor. It is furnished with a wood- and coal-burning Monarch cast iron stove.

Two pit toilets are set near the cabin. The date of construction for each is unknown, and neither is in use. An older pit toilet lies to the northeast of the patrol cabin, while the other, a solar composting toilet, is set south of the cabin.

The Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache retains integrity to the historic period. It remains in the same location, and the setting, in sparse forest along the Cluster Lakes Trail near Lower Twin Lake in Lassen Volcanic National Park, has not changed significantly. The materials remain largely the same; the logs originally used remain in place and with one exception (on the south side), are sound. The design is intact, and the workmanship of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews that built the cabin is still evident. The cabin, which has remained largely unchanged in the backcountry of Lassen Volcanic National Park, retains integrity of feeling, and it maintains a clear association with rustic architecture in national parks and the CCC. The change in function from a fire tool cache to a patrol cabin has not resulted in any alterations.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1935-1941

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

National Park Service Branch of Planning and Design (San Francisco)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. The building is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Politics/Government for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps program during the New Deal. It is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its association with rustic architecture in national parks. The building meets the guidelines for eligibility laid out in the *Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form* (MPDF), in the context of NPS Administration and Development. The period of significance is 1935-1941. These dates correspond to the 1935 date of construction and the MPDF's Depression-era period of significance for the NPS Administration and Development that ends in 1941.¹

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The building is eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the areas of Politics/Government and Conservation for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program. Lassen Volcanic National Park had little infrastructure before New Deal programs provided the funds and manpower to construct needed facilities, and the building was part of a larger group of buildings and structures constructed by the federal government through the CCC. It was built as part of the larger effort to combat forest fires in national parks during the 1930s and is significant in the area of Conservation. With the establishment of the CCC, national parks finally had the resources to implement a cohesive fire strategy and to construct the infrastructure that would enable successful firefighting. The building remains as a symbol of the evolution of NPS fire policy during the 1930s, and it serves as a reminder of one of the largest and most popular of the New Deal relief programs.

It is eligible under Criterion C for its association with rustic architecture in national parks. The fire tool cache is an excellent and intact example of the rustic architecture that predominated in national parks between World Wars I and II. The log building's simple form, use of local materials, and rugged, handcrafted appearance are indicative of the rustic style. It retains the physical characteristics of the style that was developed by the National Park Service and built by the CCC in national parks, and it retains integrity to the historic period.

As stipulated by the *Lassen Volcanic National Park* MPDF for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, the building is associated with the twentieth century effort to develop national parks for public enjoyment and to conserve natural areas; it retains the physical characteristics that were developed for the area during the period of significance; it reflects the

¹ Theodore Catton and Ann Emmons, *Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 2004, Section F: Property Types and Registration Requirements, 82, Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle history files.

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principles and practices of design developed and used by the National Park Service in national parks between 1916 and 1941, including protection and preservation of natural scenery and features, use of native materials in construction, adaptation of frontier methods of construction, and use of naturalistic techniques in order to harmonize the building with its natural surroundings; and it possesses historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.²

Historical Context

President Theodore Roosevelt designated Lassen Peak National Monument in 1907, after a campaign by local boosters, for the purposes of “tracing the history of volcanic phenomena of that vicinity.” The volcano’s eruption in 1914 stirred new interest in the area, and in 1916 Congress established the national park. Until 1931, the park was administered from Yosemite and patrolled by the Forest Service. Lassen Volcanic was largely undeveloped, and there were few tourist amenities and little infrastructure.³ The only fire protection structures were fire lookouts at Prospect Peak and Brokeoff Mountain, and these were staffed by the Forest Service.

Congress appropriated little money for development in the park during the 1920s, and in 1928 members of the NPS Education Committee concluded that Lassen was “a virtual blank slate upon which to construct that infrastructure central to the Park Service’s mission to educate and to protect.” The NPS constructed the Lassen Peak Loop Highway and an administrative area before 1930, but due to a lack of funds, almost no other park development occurred prior to 1933. It was not until the New Deal relief programs of the 1930s that the NPS was able to build much needed facilities and infrastructure, including structures to prevent and fight fires.⁴

President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program in 1933 as one solution to the economic calamity of the Great Depression. The unemployment rate had reached 25 percent in 1933, and the number was even higher for young men. Legislation establishing the ECW passed at the end of March, only three weeks after Roosevelt’s inauguration. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established to carry out the work of the ECW and to employ large numbers of young men in conservation work on public lands. By July of 1933, only three months after Congress passed the ECW legislation, almost 250,000 men had enlisted in the Corps. At its peak in August of 1935, about 506,000 men served in 2,900 camps across the nation. Throughout the Depression, the CCC employed around 5 percent of the male population of the United States. Each man was paid thirty dollars per month, twenty-five dollars of which he was required to send back to his family. Government officials hoped not only to simply employ young men, but to teach job skills, instill a love of the outdoors, and impart a “wholesome outlook on life” through hard labor.⁵

² Catton and Emmons, Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form, 82.

³ Theodore Catton and Diane L. Krahe, *Little Gem of the Cascades: An Administrative History of Lassen Volcanic National Park*, 23, Pacific Northwest Regional Office-Seattle history files.

⁴ Catton and Emmons, Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2004, 49.

⁵ John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History* (Washington DC: National Park Service, 1985), 78-80; Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 332-333.

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The impact of the Civilian Conservation Corps on the nation's public lands was profound. Nearly 2 million men worked on national forests and parks, in state forest and park areas, in wildlife refuges and on agricultural lands. The CCC planted over 2 billion trees, built 126,000 miles of roads and trails, and spent almost 6.5 million man-days fighting fires. James J. McEntee, the second director of the CCC, noted that the organization advanced natural resources conservation in such fields as reforestation and erosion control, completing in less than 10 years what would have otherwise taken twenty-five to thirty-five years, and providing labor worth an estimated value of \$1,750,000,000.⁶ In national parks, CCC workers engaged in projects including maintenance and construction of visitor facilities and infrastructure, forest improvement, erosion control, firefighting and landscape work. Nearly 150,000 CCC enlistees, under about 6,000 supervisors, worked in 198 camps in 94 national parks and monuments.⁷ The program was one of the most popular of the New Deal.

The CCC program provided the manpower and resources to construct much-needed facilities and infrastructure in Lassen Volcanic National Park. Two CCC camps were established in Lassen Volcanic National Park in the first two years of the program—one at Boundary Springs (Camp NP-1, established May 1933) and one at Sulphur Works (Camp NP-2, established May 1934). The Boundary Springs camp held nearly 200 men, and operated each summer until 1941. The Sulphur Works camp operated during the summers of 1934 and 1935. In autumn 1937, a year-round CCC camp was established at Mineral, near the headquarters complex, and it operated until 1942. Temporary “spike camps”—small camps near work sites—were set up throughout the park at various times at Twin Lakes, Warner Valley, Horseshoe Lake, Butte Lake, and the park headquarters. Crews at the park constructed roads, trails, administrative and service buildings, campgrounds, picnic areas, fire lookouts and fire caches between 1933 and 1941. They fought fires and engaged in fire pre-suppression activities. They also performed maintenance work, including insect and pest control and road, trail, building and utility maintenance.⁸

The NPS also formulated a cohesive fire policy for the first time in the agency's history. Prior to this time, the NPS did not have either the funds or the expertise to build firefighting infrastructure or create fire management plans. Each park tended to treat fires differently, and there was no consistent agency policy, plan, or appropriations. Many parks allowed fires to burn simply because they did not have the resources to do otherwise. Others experimented with “light burning” in which staff regularly burned surface underbrush and forest litter in an effort to reduce fuels. Some parks relied on Forest Service staff and local community members to fight fires that threatened the most important park resources. Park staff was hampered by poor communications, inadequate transportation, and infrastructure. As historian Hal Rothman states, “The most common agency response to a major fire in those years was to look to the skies and hope for rain.”⁹ In 1928, the NPS hired John D. Coffman, supervisor of the California National

⁶ Rolf Anderson, *National Historical Landmark nomination, Rabideau CCC Camp, Beltrami County, MN*, 2006, 25.

⁷ Paige, 128, 132.

⁸ Catton and Krahe, *Little Gem of the Cascades: An Administrative History of Lassen Volcanic National Park*, 64, 96.

⁹ Hal Rothman, *A Test of Adversity and Strength: Wildland Fire in the National Park System*, (National Park Service, 2005), 35-37.

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Forest, as its first Fire Control Expert. Coffman spent his first two years traveling to parks and formulating fire preventing and fire policies for each park. Coffman embraced the Forest Service philosophy of aggressive fire suppression. While this represented recognition that the NPS needed cohesive fire prevention and firefighting strategies, the onset of the Great Depression meant that lower NPS budgets would not allow for the immediate implementation of these plans.¹⁰

In 1933, with the creation of the Emergency Conservation Work program, the agency finally had the resources to work toward fire prevention and control, and Coffman's plans for each park could now be implemented.¹¹ Fire prevention became one of primary responsibilities of CCC crews, and they constructed firebreaks, removed deadwood, built fire caches to store equipment, and erected telephone lines for better emergency communication. The men built roads and trails to remote locations that allowed them to monitor for fire. They constructed fire lookouts and staffed the lookouts with fire spotters. The number of fire lookouts in national parks increased from 17 in 1930 to 74 in 1942. In 1930, twelve fire spotters and sixteen fire guards worked in parks. By 1939, the numbers had increased to fifty-nine lookout observers, fifty-five fire guards, and six fire dispatchers. As Rothman describes, CCC crews also built "754 miles of telephone lines, twenty guard cabins, forty-seven fire equipment storage buildings, 522 miles of roads, 1,767 miles of fire trails, and 109 miles of firebreaks" throughout the national park system.¹²

At Lassen Volcanic National Park, firefighting had been a key component of the park's first master plan, and in the 1930s the park finally had the funds to implement the plan. Staff considered the eastern half of the park a "fire belt" since the forest of ponderosa, Jeffrey, and lodgepole pine regularly burned.¹³ The winter of 1932-1933 had been especially warm, and park staff feared that the low snowpack would lead to increased fire danger the following summer. The NPS made fire prevention infrastructure a priority for the CCC crews that settled at Lassen Volcanic. Primarily for fire protection, enrollees built several service roads, including one from Summit Lake to Twin Lakes, where the Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache was built, another from Hat Creek and Badger Flat, from the north, to Twin Lakes. These roads allowed crews to reach a fire in a remote area more quickly. In 1933, the CCC built a fire cache at Manzanita Lake.¹⁴ That same year, a new fire truck, ladders, fire sirens and extinguishers were purchased as well. The CCC successfully fought fifteen fires in the park that first summer.¹⁵ The Horseshoe Lake Fire Guard Station was also built during this time, in 1934; this building served as living quarters for firefighting staff. In 1942, at the end of the CCC program, crews finished a protection building

¹⁰ Rothman, 29-31 58.

¹¹ Rothman, 54. NPS Branch of Planning and Design, "2 Fire Tool Caches; Twin and Jakey Lakes" Drawing 111/3036, Denver Service Center Online Technical Information Center.

¹² Rothman, 59.

¹³ Catton and Krahe, 165.

¹⁴ Catton and Krahe, 96.

¹⁵ Catton and Krahe, 165: Superintendent's Annual Report, Lassen Volcanic National Park, 1935, Redwood National Park Archives, 9.

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that housed the park's fire trucks and firefighting equipment, and contained living quarters for the fire dispatcher.¹⁶

Staffing levels at Lassen Volcanic reflected the new emphasis on firefighting. In 1936, the park had funds to staff a fire lookout and to hire a fire dispatcher and a fire guard. Park officials rated fire conditions "very bad" in 1936, and CCC crews were constantly at work with fire hazard reduction. Firefighting was one of a ranger's main duties, and by 1939, the seasonal ranger force had increased to nine. The park also hired a fire spotter, two fire guards, and a fire dispatcher. These numbers grew during World War II, when Americans feared that the Japanese might start forest fires in California and other western states as an act of sabotage.¹⁷

In August of 1935, a CCC spike camp was established at Twin Lakes in order to cut logs and construct a new fire tool cache. Fire tool caches were a distinct building type constructed for the primary purpose of keeping fire suppression tools in remote areas, thereby allowing fire fighters to travel to backcountry areas without being burdened by tools. Caches helped firefighters keep a small fire in a remote location from becoming widespread. The buildings also provided shelter to firefighters. The Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache is an example of the dozens of caches that once stood along the wilderness travel routes. Construction of the Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache, situated just north of Lower Twin Lake, began in mid-August and was largely completed about a month later. Crews assembled the cabin but returned the following summer to caulk the building, in order to allow time for the logs to shrink. They may have added the vertical roof support logs that are set at each corner of the building at this time as well, since they were not in place in 1935. The previous winter had brought exceptionally heavy snowfall, and NPS architects may have added the support logs in consideration of heavier-than-usual snow loads.¹⁸ The NPS was pleased with the building, which staff considered "ample to house all of the tools necessary to fight a fire." In addition, they expected that that the building would serve as an "emergency snowshoe cabin" for winter travel.¹⁹

The fire tool cache, like other buildings and structures built at Lassen in the 1920s and 1930s, embodied the design aesthetics and principles of rustic architecture. Rustic architecture relied on native building materials, such as logs, wood and stone, and simple building techniques, while taking into account the topographic, cultural, and climatic characteristics unique to each park. It was not enough to simply use local products, however—the materials had to look rustic and unfinished. Carpenters left knots and whorls on the logs in order to retain a natural look. They used hand hewn boards and avoided straight lines. Log buildings, which typified rustic design, were meant to appear rugged and handcrafted, as if they were built "by pioneer woodsman with limited hand tools." Architects favored low, rectangular forms that would not dominate their

¹⁶ Catton and Krahe, 103. The Horseshoe Lake Guard Station is individually listed on the National Register under Criteria A and C.

¹⁷ Catton and Krahe, 166.

¹⁸ Noble Hoggson, Report to the Deputy Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Lassen National Park, June through October 1935; NARA-San Bruno, RG 79, Resident Landscape Architects Report to the Chief Architect, 1927-1940, Box 8, Lassen 1935 file.

¹⁹ Noble Hoggson, Report to the Chief Architect, August 28-September 28, 1935; NARA-San Bruno, RG 79, Resident Landscape Architects Report to the Chief Architect, 1927-1940, Box 8, Lassen 1935 file.

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surroundings.²⁰ Construction methods proved labor intensive, but manual labor was abundant thanks to New Deal relief programs. Rustic design principles represented American ideas about the romanticism of nature and western settlement, and architects sought to “achieve sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past” through rustic architecture.²¹

Within Lassen Volcanic National Park, rustic buildings and structures were constructed of shakes, logs, rough-cut milled lumber, and stone. The buildings were also designed with the particular environment at Lassen in mind. They were also built to withstand the heavy snow loads that Lassen typically received, and the roof of the Twin Lakes Fire Cache was built with extra log pole supports and log braces.²² The fire tool cache embodies the tenets of rustic architecture through its use of local wood, its handcrafted appearance, and through the way it appears subordinate to its surroundings.

By 1950 the building began housing backcountry rangers, and became known as the Twin Lakes Patrol Cabin. Fire hazard reduction work had paid off, and by that year park staff classified the fire hazard in the park as low; this may have led to the transition from a fire cache to a patrol cabin.²³ The cabin was not altered after it was designated a patrol cabin.

The Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache is an excellent example of rustic architecture constructed for the National Park Service by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and it retains integrity to the historic period. It serves as a reminder of the emergence of NPS fire planning policy during the 1930s, and is tangible evidence of one of the largest and most popular New Deal programs—the Civilian Conservation Corps.

²⁰ Albert Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, (Boulder, CO: Graybooks, 1990), 5-7.

²¹ Good, 394-395.

²² Catton and Emmons, 60.

²³ National Park Service, Master Plan Development Outline, 1950.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Archives

National Archives and Records Administration-San Bruno, CA. RG 79, Records of the National Park Service, Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Books, Article and Government Documents

Catton, Theodore, and Ann Emmons. *Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Documentation Form*. 2004. Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle.

Catton, Theodore and Diane L. Krahe. *Little Gem of the Cascades: An Administrative History of Lassen Volcanic National Park*. 2010. Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle.

Good, Albert. *Park and Recreation Structures*. Boulder, CO: Graybooks, 1990.

McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Paige, John C. *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History*. Washington DC: National Park Service, 1985.

Rothman, Hal. *A Test of Adversity and Strength: Wildland Fire in the National Park System*, Washington D.C: National Park Service, 2005.

Tweed, William. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture, 1916-1942*. Seattle: National Park Service, 1977.

Online Resources

Denver Service Center Electronic Technical Information Center. Etic.nps.gov.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Redwood National Park

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 10 Easting: 638982 Northing: 4486095

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries extend five feet from all sides of the building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building is the sole contributing resource in this nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christy Avery
organization: National Park Service, Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
street & number: 909 First Avenue, Fifth Floor
city or town: Seattle
state: WA zip 98104
e-mail Christine.Avery@nps.gov
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date: September 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache
City or Vicinity: Mineral
County: Shasta
State: California
Photographer: National Park Service staff
Date Photographed: July and August 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 9	West elevation, camera facing east
2 of 9	South elevation, camera facing north
3 of 9	East elevation, camera facing west
4 of 9	North elevation, camera facing south
5 of 9	Northwest corner, camera facing southeast
6 of 9	East elevation, camera facing west-southwest
7 of 9	Interior, Monarch stove, camera facing east
8 of 9	Interior, camera facing west
9 of 9	South and east elevations, camera facing northwest

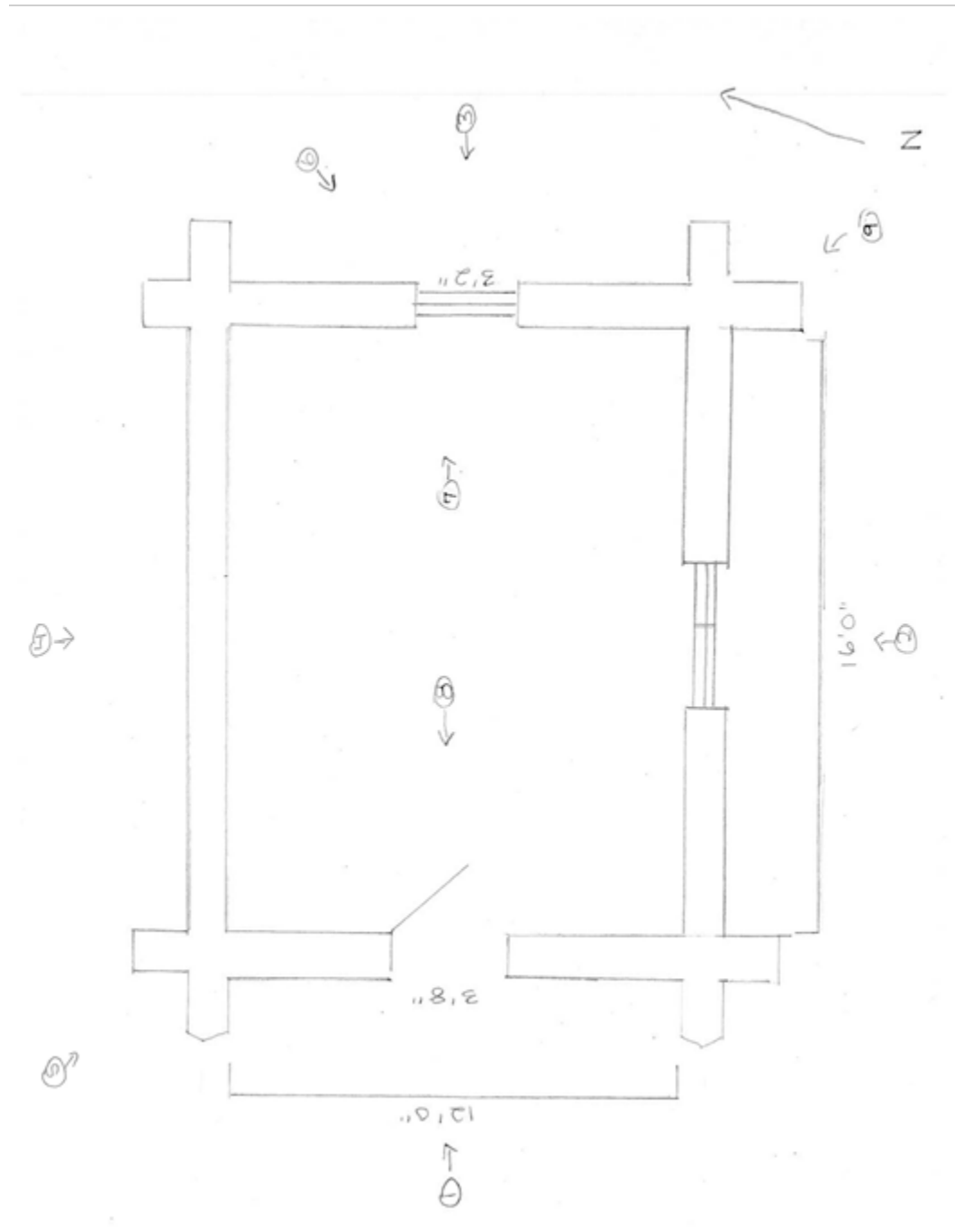
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Sketch Map/Photo Key



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Location Map. Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache and Lower Twin Lake.

UTM Zone: 10 Easting: 638982 Northing: 4486095



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Site Map. View showing building footprints. Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache (marked, center); solar pit toilet, visible with the green roof below the cache. The older outhouse is not visible in this photo due to tree cover.





RANGER STATION









RANGER'S STATION







#3

DISHES

SOAP

FOON (new)

Coleman



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache
NAME:

MULTIPLE Lassen Volcanic National Park MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Shasta

DATE RECEIVED: 9/19/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10-7-16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10-24-16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/04/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000745

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the areas of Conservation, Politics/Government and Architecture. Completed in 1935, the modest log cabin represents the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in constructing the essential infrastructure necessary for NPS administration of the sprawling land areas of Lassen National Park, particularly as it related to firefighting and resource conservation efforts. The 12' x 16', one-room cabin reflects the rustic style aesthetic common to national park resources built during the New Deal era. The building meets the guidelines for eligibility laid out in the Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Submission form under the context for NPS Administration and Development.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusigan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 10/25/2016

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y/N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



February 12, 2016

Joy Beasley, Federal Preservation Officer
Deputy Associate Director
Park Programs and National Heritage Areas
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW, Room 804
Washington, DC 20005

Subject: **Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache
Shasta County, California
National Register of Historic Places Nomination**

Dear Ms. Beasley:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache** to the National Register of Historic Places.

I concur that the property is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation, Politics/Government, and Architecture with a period of significance of 1935-1941. I have signed the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form signature page as commenting official.

The nomination has been prepared for digital submission to the Keeper of the National Register, in accordance with the guidance published in May 2013. Disk 1 of 2 contains the nomination in pdf format and Disk 2 of 2 contains the photographs as tif files.

Following your review and certification, please include the first sentence of this letter in your transmittal letter to the Keeper. The enclosed signature pages and our transmittal letters are the only printed pages that need to accompany the two disks to the Keeper,

If you have any questions regarding this nomination, please contact Amy Crain of my staff at (916) 445-7009.

Sincerely,

Jenan Saunders
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240



September 13, 2016

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service *[Signature]*

Subject: National Register Nomination for Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Shasta County, CA

I am forwarding the National Register Nomination for the Twin Lakes Fire Tool Cache, located within the Lassen Volcanic National Park in California, as part of the Lassen Volcanic National Park Multiple Property Submission. The Park History Program has reviewed the document and found the property eligible at the local level under Criteria A and C, with Areas of Significance of Architecture, Conservation, and Politics/Government. If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Spradley-Kurowski at 202-354-2266, or kelly_spradley-kurowski@nps.gov.