

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Olallie Meadows Guard Station

other names/site number Olallie Meadows Cabin

multiple property document N/A

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

2. Location

street & number Township 8S, Range 8 East, Section 24 Willamette Meridian

not for publication

city or town Estacada

vicinity

state Oregon

code OR

county Marion

code 047

zip code 97342

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

Jeffrey B. Walky
Signature of certifying official/Title: PNW Regional Heritage Program Manager

3/25/15
Date

U.S. Forest Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

[Signature]
Signature of commenting official

12-5-14
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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):

Joe Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5-26-15
Date of Action

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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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Ranger Station

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic single-pen cabin

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; WOOD: Log
 walls: WOOD: Log

 roof: WOOD: Shake
 other: _____

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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

The 1910 Olallie Meadows Guard Station is located within the Mt. Hood National Forest on the Clackamas River Ranger District in Township 8S, Range 8 East, Section 24 Willamette Meridian, 42 air miles southeast from Estacada, Oregon, and stands on the east side of a large meadow and north of Olallie Lake Scenic Area.¹ The rectangular one-room rustic single-pen cabin was quickly and inexpensively constructed by Forest Service personnel from site-sourced materials, including rough-hewn peeled log foundation and walls, lodge-pole pine roof structure, hand-split cedar shake cladding the gabled ends and front-gabled roof with a wide overhang, and field stone steps. The cabin served as a guard station from 1910-1932, allowing rangers to stay overnight and to conduct forest patrols. The centered main entry is flanked by two square windows and covered by a full-width shed-roof porch supported by peeled-log columns. A single square window is set into each gable end. The single interior room encompasses a total of 352 square feet, not including a half attic at the west end of the building. The original flooring is replaced with appropriate tongue-and-groove wood decking. Since construction of the Olallie Meadows Guard Station, ongoing maintenance and changing needs have led to the replacement of the roofing, flooring, some purlins, and the front door; among other minor changes. However, the cabin still retains its key character-defining features, including log construction and simple, practical design and construction.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station is located within Marion County in Section 24 of Township 8 south, Range 8 east of the Willamette Meridian and north of Olallie Lake. It is approximately 42 miles southeast of Estacada, 84 miles southeast of Portland, and 79 miles from Salem. The cabin is located within the Clackamas Ranger District of the Mt. Hood National Forest. There is vehicle access to the site by way of U.S. Highway 26, which is approximately 30 miles north, and then by taking Skyline Road (also known as Forest Road 4220). Skyline Road is 500 feet from the cabin, and was built in 1925 to provide access to the Olallie Lakes area. It was the first automobile road into the Clackamas area.

The rustic single-pen cabin is situated on the western edge of Olallie Meadows, with the primary facade facing east. From this location, there is a good view of Olallie Butte and the surrounding hills. The meadow is a former lake bed, and sits at an average elevation of 4,500 feet. The flat and moist area is vegetated with sedges and rushes, and is slowly becoming tree-covered. To the north, south, and west surrounding the cabin is forest, consisting of lodge pole pine, mountain hemlock, and a few noble fir trees. The soil is dark yellowish-brown sandy loam and fine sandy loam over glacial till and Cascade Andesite bedrock. These areas have an understory of oval leaf huckleberry, grouse huckleberry, and beargrass.

The surrounding area remains virtually unchanged, except for the construction of a modern campground, located southwest of the cabin. Due to its remote and relatively unaltered location, the cabin exhibits excellent integrity of setting and feeling, and remains closely associated with the surrounding environment as its rustic construction blends with the surrounding landscape. The non-historic camping

¹ 1910 construction date is an estimate and based on all documentation from heritage files of US Forest Service.

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area is an overflow for the campgrounds surrounding the Olallie Lake Scenic Area, and generally remains unoccupied, except for during busy summer weekends. The cabin is inaccessible during the winter months due to heavy snow and lack of road access.

Exterior Description

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station is a 16'x22' one-room rustic single-pen² cabin. The cabin was built of native materials: lodge pole pine logs, cedar shakes, and fieldstone. The steeply-pitched roof (45 percent) and wide overhang reflect concern about heavy snow during the winter months. The construction of the cabin also indicates that it was hastily and inexpensively constructed, two traits that were common to Forest Service cabins during the 1910s. During this period, little funding was available for buildings within the agency. (See floor plan Figure 5).

The walls of the guard station were constructed using peeled logs joined with a double-saddle notch with the corners vertically sawn and the joints being sealed with moss. The double-saddle notch is similar to the saddle notch, but instead of one-half round shaped notch on the top of the log, there is a notch on both the top and bottom sides on the log. In order for a double-saddle notch to work correctly, the butt ends of the logs need to protrude past the building corner.³ The saddle notch is one of the oldest and most common methods of corner notching. It is simple and easy to cut a half round notch in a log so that it can "cradle" the next log to fit on top. The space left between each log member is a chink, and traditionally chinking in the form of bark, stone, wood, or mortar was used to fill in this gap. The chinking used on the Olallie Meadows Guard Station are thin, horizontal strips of wood nailed to the logs.

The front-gabled roof is supported by exposed peeled-log purlins and rafters, and clad using 32" cedar shakes. The roof was constructed without sheeting, the shakes being nailed directly to the rafters. Underneath the rafters, small lodge-pole log purlins are arranged in sets of two every 4' up to the peak of the roof. The purlins run east to west, whereas the rafters run north and south. There is no central beam to support the roof structure, most likely due to the fact that the wall carries some of the roof load. The foundation was constructed using east-west running log sills set on fieldstones.

The east elevation is the primary entrance to the cabin. The wall is eleven logs high, and continues upwards into the log-framed gable end, which is clad in exposed cedar shakes. The eave beams for the roof project out to create bracing along the north and south elevations. This elevation also has a full-width shed-roof porch, supported a single horizontal log beam and three roughly equally-spaced peeled-log posts. The porch roof is covered with cedar shakes, and flat fieldstone creates the patio area underneath. Half-log steps lead to the 32"x72" non-original plywood front door set in a hand-hewn jamb.

There are three fixed-sash windows on this façade, each measuring 28"x24". Two openings are located on either side of the front door, and a single non-original window is centered in the gable end. Square-notched logs from the top jambs and sills, and the side jambs are pine boards. All of the windows are broken, and the window to the left of the front door is covered with non-historic plywood. Originally, all of the windows had six lights each, but all were replaced with single-light sashes, except one window on the west side.

The north and south elevations have no window openings. On these elevations, the steep pitch of the roof creates very low eaves on each side, forming a covered walkway. The bracing are supported by four

² Single pen: The basic unit of each of these types is the one room enclosure formed by four log walls joined at their corners, called a single "pen" or "crib."

³ Rock, Jim. *Log Cabins: Horizontal Log Construction*.

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equally-spaced peeled-log posts. A centered metal stovepipe extends from the ridge of the north roof elevation.

Like the east side, the west elevation also includes three windows measuring 28"x24": two centered paired windows on the cabin wall, and another window centered in the gable end. The paired lower windows are covered with plywood for protection from vandalism. The lower window to the right is the only original window. The gable end is covered with cedar shakes. Two long crossing peeled lodge-pole pine logs are set into the ground and extend to the upper third of the gable end to provide support for the roof.

Interior Description

The single interior room encompasses 352 square feet, and includes a half attic that measure 8' deep. The attic is supported by peeled-pole beams and decked with 1'x6' planks. There is a wood ladder leading to the attic area. All interior logs are lodge pole pine, double saddle-notched, nailed, and varnished. The floor has been replaced with newer, yet appropriate, tongue-and-groove decking. From the interior, the roof structure is exposed, and there is an opening for a stovepipe centered in the roof, which is closed by a metal cover. On the south wall there is a flush pipe 2' above the floor boards, which once a drained a sink, no longer extant. Three regularly-placed window openings each, previously described, are located on the east and west ends of the cabin.

Alterations and Additions

Since its construction, ongoing maintenance and changing needs have necessitated a handful of minor alterations to the building. During the 1950s, the rafters were varnished by Forest Service personnel, and the original shakes on the front door were replaced with a plywood panel. In 1956, the front steps were built using two half-logs set on stepped wood supports. In the 1960s, the snowmobile club replaced the floor with new tongue-and-groove decking and removed the ridge pole and installed a wood-burning stove and stove pipe, both since removed; although, the stovepipe opening in the roof remains. The group also replaced some of the log purlins with dimensional 1"x6" lumber. In 1979, the chinking and oakum⁴ was replaced in-kind. One year later, the windows on the east elevation were replaced with single-light sashes. At the same time, the roof was replaced with cedar shakes as well. In 1983, the rotting log sills, eave and porch posts, and rear cross poles were replaced in-kind. It is not known when the east gable-end window was added to the cabin.

⁴ Oakum is a loose fiber obtained by untwisting and picking apart old ropes, used as a material for caulking.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910-1932

Significant Dates

1910, Date of construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

USDA Forest Service

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1910 with the construction of the Olallie Meadows Guard Station by Forest Service personnel and extends through 1932, encompassing the period during which the subject property was actively used by Forest Service personnel. In 1932 forest operations were relocated to the newly-constructed Olallie Lake Guard Station, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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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 Olallie Meadows Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion A, Conservation, for its association with the early administration of the Mt. Hood National Forest, and Criterion C, Architecture, as an exceptionally intact example of the rustic buildings constructed by Forest Service personnel during the agency's early history. Constructed quickly and inexpensively by Forest Service personnel in 1910, the rustic single-pen cabin served as guard station to house forest rangers that patrolled the Olallie Lakes Scenic Area and Mount Jefferson. Field rangers carried out a number of duties from their posts, including managing small timber sales, monitoring range, fighting fires, and building roads and trails. The Cabin's simple design, peeled-log construction, and use of site-sourced materials is typical of buildings constructed during this period by Forest Service rangers, and reflect the limited budgets provided for constructing buildings. The period of significance ends in 1932 when operations were relocated to the newly-constructed Olallie Lake Guard Station, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

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

The early years of the Forest Service (1905-1920) were a time of small budgets, which dictated that forest rangers rely on their own ingenuity for design inspiration and use whatever materials were available to them. In the forested West trees were plentiful, and simple, rustic, single-pen cabins were common because they were easily constructed by a single person with limited time and materials. Seasonal guard stations locations were identified based on the proximity to roads or other access, a water source, an existing homestead location, and an adequate meadow where pack animals could graze. Wherever possible, existing abandoned homesteads were used. The result of these early building efforts was an eclectic range of structures that reflected the abilities and tastes of the builder and the time and materials available for construction. In comparison, by the 1930s the Forest Service in partnership with the Civilian Conservation Corps created standardized building plans that gave all ranger stations, lookouts, and other administrative and recreation structures a uniform institutional appearance. The 1910 singularly-unique, rustic, single-pen Olallie Meadows Guard Station is architecturally representative of the buildings constructed early in the Forest Service's history and is a physical connection to the fledgling agency's first efforts to manage the nation's forest lands.

Creation of the U.S. Forest Service and the Cascade Range Forest Reserves

In March of 1891, Congress passed Forest Reserves Act, which gave the President the authority to set aside "forest reserves" from any public domain land that was forested or covered with undergrowth (See Table Below and Figure 6). The present-day area of Mt. Hood National Forest was first established as the Bull Run Forest Reserve in 1892 by President Benjamin Harrison in order to protect a major water supply for Oregon. The forest reserves established in Region Six (all forests in Washington and Oregon) includes the following:

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Early Forest Reserves in Region 6

State	Reserve	Date
Oregon	Bull Run	1892
Oregon	Cascade Range	1893-1907
Oregon	Ashland	1893
Washington	Mt. Rainier	1897-1907
Washington	Olympic	1897
Washington	Washington	1897
Oregon	Baker City	1904
Washington	Pacific	1893-1907

Table from: *Utility and Service Combined With Beauty- A Contextual and Architectural History of the USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960. 9*

In 1893, President Grover Cleveland created the Cascade Range Forest Reserves, which included the Bull Run area and the whole Cascade Mountain Range. The Forest Reserve was administered by the General Land Office (GLO) until 1905 when the land was transferred to the newly formed USDA Forest Service. Along with this transfer of administrative duties came new management and development, as well as some funding for construction of administrative facilities. There were three pieces of important legislation that created the present-day National Forest system. These were the Forest Reserve Act in 1891, the Organic Act in 1897, and the Forest Transfer Act in 1905. These three acts established the forest reserves, provided a legislative aegis for managing the forests, and placed the reserves under the administration of the Department of Agriculture's newly-established Forest Service.

In 1908, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve was renamed the Oregon National Forest. By 1910, the Forest Service had decentralized and was divided into eight Districts (Regions) across the country. In each region there were supervisory employees in key locations and communities to manage the local activities by the field employees. In Region Six, Portland served as a headquarters office, supervising small Forest Service units where district rangers served in the field. District rangers were provided very little guidance, and their main purpose was to serve as custodians of the forest.

Field rangers did a variety of tasks including managing small timber sales, fighting fires, and building roads and trails. Maintaining a local presence was central to managing the land, so field rangers set up guard stations, which could range from a tent for fire season, or occupying an abandoned homestead cabin.⁵ During the 1910s and 1920s, the Forest Service pursued a largely custodial role on the forest with ranger's duties varying between monitoring range, managing small-scale timber sales, firefighting, and building roads and trails. The construction of Olallie Meadows Guard Station fits well into this history. Rangers used the cabin not only to sleep in, but as a headquarters for communication with the other guard stations located in the area, such as the Bagby Guard Station.

⁵ Atwood, Kay, Sally Donovan, Dennis Gray and Ward Tonsfeldt. *Utility and Service Combined With Beauty- A Contextual and Architectural History of the USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960.* USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 2005 40-41

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The Olallie Lake Recreation Area

The Olallie Lake area was relatively remote part of the Oregon National Forest, and trails provided the only access in the early years of the Forest Service. Olallie Meadows Guard Station was built soon after the establishment of the Oregon National Forest in 1910 as a guard station to house the rangers who patrolled the Olallie and Mt. Jefferson areas of the National Forest. In the higher elevations, employees were directed to construct cabins to house employees for fire patrol in the summer months. In contrast, in the lower elevations where access was easier and materials could be delivered, The Forest Service built more permanent structures.

The Forest Service established itself as an agency between 1910-1930, and there were areas the agency focused on during this time period, including timber production, fire suppression, forest research, and recreation. One of the most important forms of legislation from this time is the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911, which allowed for the cooperative management of federal and state forests. This act also provided funding for the examination, survey, and acquisition of lands on the headwaters of navigable streams.⁶ Timber production was also central to the Forest Service's mission and especially during World War I; national forests were looked to as the primary source for Sitka Spruce. Sitka Spruce was the best wood to use in the frames of aircraft because it is lightweight and strong. In addition to wood for the war, timber sales such as the Bear Valley Sale on the Malheur National Forest sold over 890 million board feet.⁷

Forest Fire management was also an important activity due to the devastating fires of 1910 that destroyed many homes and railroad infrastructure, and killed 80 people. These fires drew greater attention to the need of forest fighting techniques and resources, including the use of ground-return telephone communications, the Osbourne Fire Finder, and the use of fire lookouts (such as nearby Bull of the Wood Lookout c.1923). The Forest Service began to enforce regulations aimed to limit fire danger on users, such as loggers, Southern Pacific Railroad, campers, and stockmen. Between 1910-1930, the Forest Service built and expanded a very comprehensive fire management program.

In the early-twentieth century, there were several enthusiastic recreationalists and groups (such as the Oregon Alpine Club, which became the Mazamas) that were strong defenders of public land in the Pacific Northwest. These groups in turn became great supporters of the creation of the Cascade Forest Reserve. Several pieces of legislation at this time helped the public gain further access to national forest lands. The first being the Agricultural Appropriations Act of 1912, which reserved 10 percent of all the funds generated by the forest to be spend on road and trail construction. In 1915, an amendment to this act allowed for recreational leases on national forests lands, such as the recreation rentals and summer homes, cabins, lodges, churches, summer camps, and businesses. The same year, Region Six identified and reserved lands in the Columbia Gorge, Mt. Baker, and Mt. Hood as "forest parks" that were protected from homesteading, logging, or grazing.

By 1920, national forests in Region Six were filled with scenic rivers and mountains that could now be reached from nearby metropolitan areas by automobile, and everyone wanted to visit these sites. The attraction of hot springs, fishing and hunting, and hiking became popular activities during this time, and there was widespread development of alpine lodges and ski resorts. The construction of the Skyline Trail provided access from Clackamas Lake via Olallie Meadow to Olallie Lake and the Mt. Jefferson area to the south. A trail from the Mill Creek drainage, on the Warm Springs Reservation, connected with the Skyline Trail at Olallie Lake (See Figures 1 & 8). Public recreational use of the Olallie Lakes area was gaining popularity, and a primitive campsite was established at the lake.

Formal Forest Service planning for recreational development at Olallie Lake began in conjunction with the construction of the Skyline Road into the area in 1926 and 1927. The report of an August 1926 inspection of

⁶ Ibid. 16

⁷ Ibid. 19

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the area by Fred W. Cleator, Recreation Examiner for the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service, included the recommendation to develop a prospectus to solicit public interest in development of a resort at Olallie Lake.

Cleator developed minimum requirements for the resort facilities, with a schedule for completion by 1928. Facilities were to include, "Main building, lobby, dining room and kitchen, store with campers supplies, gas and oil... 2 adequate fly proof public toilets... 25 good safe rowboats... Bath house... 20 tent houses" (Cleator 1926). One bid was received, and in 1928 the Forest Service issued a Term Permit to George W. Moyer, C.G. Schneider, and C.S. Rice, of Portland, Oregon, for construction and operation of Olallie Lake Resort. From 1930 to present day a series of permittees operate nearby Olallie Resort to provide rustic accommodations for the tourists of the area.

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station, constructed by the Forest Service in 1910, is the oldest standing building, as well as the oldest pre-Depression era building, on the Clackamas River Ranger District, and is the second oldest structure on Mt. Hood National Forest (the c. 1889 Cloud Cap Inn is older). The cabin is in its original location, and it retains integrity of setting, materials, and workmanship. The cabin's association with the development of the Forest Service and the unique workmanship of the cabin make it eligible under Criterion A and C.

Built as a ranger station to provide quarters for Forest Service personnel who patrolled the Mount Jefferson and Olallie Lakes Scenic Area, the cabin is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The cabin is representative of the early stages of development of the Forest Service as a federal land management agency, in particular the early administration of the Mount Hood National Forest. It was used for over twenty years for Forest Service rangers. The administrative resources from this period have strong associations with the historical development of natural-resource conservation, and are located in national forests where the Forest Service Rangers established administrative sites to oversee activities of the local jurisdiction in response to the National Forest regulations. The cabin directly relates to the history of administrative development and resource management that occurred in the Mt. Jefferson and Olallie Lakes Scenic Area. The ability to patrol and take action allowed an active federal presence of Forest Service rangers at a local level. The cabin served as a guard station through 1932, and continued to be used in the protection of resources and land that would later become a popular recreation area with the addition of Skyline Road to the area in 1925. This association with the early development of the agency makes the structure eligible under Criterion A.

The cabin has also been determined eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinct characteristics of a period and method of construction. The cabin is a rare example of early Forest Service administrative buildings from 1905-1911. It exemplifies the vernacular style constructed by Forest Service personnel using native materials and time-saving construction techniques before the Civilian Conservation Corps era, which led to the creation of more uniform standard plans for Forest Service administrative buildings.

This early cabin reflects the values of the Forest Service during this period of history. Local presence was central to managing the land, so field rangers set up guard stations, which could range from a tent for fire season, or occupying an abandoned homestead cabin. The homestead cabins were useful and usually provided an area for ranger's to keep their livestock. In addition to the guard stations, the Forest Service would also lease out office space in local communities.

If there was no homestead site available in a certain location, then employees were directed to construct ranger stations as needed and time permitting. The placement of the guard stations was random, and was frequently dictated by their proximity to water, roads, and pastures. Guard stations were often times

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constructed inexpensively, and was usually one-or two-room cabins, residences, storehouses, and offices. Sometimes barns were constructed nearby to store livestock and supplies. Administrative resources built between c. 1905 and 1911 were constructed by Forest Service officers and rangers who designed the structures under direction of Forest Officers. Common architectural features of Forest Service administrative structures during the early time period (1905-1911) include: gable roofs; one to one-and-a-half stories; eave overhangs with exposed rafter tails; shiplap, log, clapboard, wood shingle, shake, or drop siding; one-over-one or multi-pane double-hung windows; and full or partial porches. The walls of the Olallie Meadows Guard Station were constructed using double-saddle notched peeled logs, with the corners vertically sawed and the joints being sealed with moss.

The Forest Service created a guidebook, named the *1908 Standard Plan Book* of 29 standardized plans for ranger cabins, bunkhouses, storehouses, stables and barns. This book sometimes borrowed designs from the east coast saltbox style type, and showed various layouts for cabins. The only suggested guidelines for constructing guard stations were:

"Cabins and fenced pastures should be established wherever they are needed. Reasonable construction expenses will be allowed; but supervisors will be held strictly responsible for the selection of locations with the single object of improving the service. Abandoned settlers' improvements may often be used."

If there was no established homestead cabin in a desired area, then a structure would need to be constructed, using whatever building materials were available on site. In the case of the Olallie Meadows Guard Station the material of choice was log. The most typical of cabins types were rectangular or square in plan, divided into one-to-five rooms, had hip or gable roofs covered with wood shingles or shakes, brick chimneys, and frame or log construction. Cabins were commonly built on log-pile or boulder footing foundations, with size ranging 14'x16' to 15'x29', with heights up to 10'.⁸

Log cabin construction can range from the simple "saddle" notching, which requires minimal time and hewing skills, to the very common "V" notching or "steeple" notching. Other cabins utilized "full dovetail" notching, one of the tightest but most time-consuming to accomplish; however, "half-dovetail" notching is probably one of the most common, and "square" notching is secured with pegs or spikes.⁹ The double-saddle notch is similar to the saddle notch, but instead of one-half round shaped notch on the top of the log, there is a notch on both the top and bottom sides on the log. In order for a double-saddle notch to work correctly, the butt ends of the logs need to protrude past the corner. The saddle notch is one of the oldest and most common methods of corner notching; it is simple and easy to cut a half-round notch in a log, so that it can "cradle" the log to fit on top of it (See Figure 14).

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station is an excellent representative example of the early forest service period (1905-1911, in which there were minimal plans available for design. The use of local materials and amateur site planning make each one of the structures built at this time unique. Factors such as topography, proximity to resources (water, roads), rough carpentry skills, and small budgets played a large role in the design of these early ranger stations (See Figure 5).

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station Since 1932

After 1932, the Olallie Meadows Guard Station was no longer used by Forest Service personnel for administrative activities; a new guard station was constructed at Olallie Lake in 1932. The Olallie Meadows Guard Station was used as a secondary storage facility for the Forest Service between 1932 and 1960. In the 1960s, Olallie Meadows Guard Station was used by a local snowmobile club as a sort of clubhouse for

⁸ Ibid, 42.

⁹ Bruce D. Bomberger. *Preservation Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings*. US Department of Interior National Park Service, Preservation Services. US Government Printing Office, 1991. 5

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members. This use continued on into the 1970s. There was a period of time the cabin sat unoccupied. The Forest Service heritage staff accomplished some preservation work in the early 1990s, addressing drainage issues with the foundation. The cabin was then used as an overnight rental under permit to the Olallie Resort permittees from 1999-2007. From 2007 to the present the cabin has been open to the public. Some visitors stay overnight in the cabin every summer, and have been respectful of the cabin as a cultural resource. The future long-term management of the cabin includes plans to restore the building and enroll it the recreation rental program so visitors to the forest can rent the cabin for overnight stays.

Comparative Analysis

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station is one of an estimated ten structures left in Region Six (Oregon and Washington) from this early time period (ca. 1905-1911). Many of these early-period structures were built inexpensively and quickly, which may have contributed to the rapid deterioration of materials, resulting in a loss of the representative ranger stations from this era. These early guard stations are each singularly resulting in a wide variation in style and materials used during this time period. By the 1930s, the Forest Service employed standardized building plans in order for the Civilian Conservation Corps to construct the large infrastructure boom in the agency that occurred from 1932-1941.

There was a period of time in the Forest Service, where burning remote structures was considered an "easy solution" to deferred maintenance backlog, and many structures from this time period suffered from this poor strategy, resulting in a very small number of guard stations remaining in Region Six. Regional examples from this time period include the following properties.

Interrorem Ranger Station, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1907

The Interrorem Guard Station was construction in 1907 and served as the first administrative site of the Olympic National Forest. The cabin was also used as a fire guard station. The log cabin has a hip roof with wood shingles, front porch with timber posts, and multi-light windows (See Figure 9).¹⁰

Gotchen Creek Ranger Station, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1909

Built in 1909, the station was used as the administrative headquarters for Mt. Adams District through 1916. The site was selected to administer grazing activities, which was a primary use of the national forest until the 1940s. The building is good example of vernacular-style ranger station remaining from the early period. The building has a side-facing gable roof, exposed rafter tails, wood-shingling roofing, interior ridge chimney, drop siding and four-over-four and one-over-one double-hung wood-sash windows, with a partial shed roof (See Figure 10).

Independence Prairie Ranger Station, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1910

Independence Prairie Ranger Station built ca; 1910, is significant because it is the oldest standing administrative site associated with what is now the Willamette National Forest in Oregon. The structures were the initial improvements constructed to facilitate administration of remote national forest lands. The north building is a rectangular hand-hewn log structure. The roof extends 7' feet beyond the front (south) wall forming an open porch. Roofing is hand-split cedar shakes in generally good condition with only minor leaks. The roof was constructed without sheeting, the shakes being nailed directly to the rafters (See Figure 11).¹¹

¹⁰ Atwood, Kay, Sally Donovan, Dennis Gray and Ward Tonsfeldt. *Utility and Service Combined With Beauty- A Contextual and Architectural History of the USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 2005. 44

¹¹ Crist, Raymond L. *National Register Nomination Form: Independence Prairie Ranger Station*. USDA Forest Service, Willamette National Forest, 1979. 2

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Name of Property

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Star Ranger Station, Rogue River National Forest, Oregon, 1911

The Star Ranger Station Building, built in 1911 as the administrative headquarters on the Applegate Ranger District of the Rogue River National Forest, is significant for its association with the development of the Forest Service in southwest Oregon. The 1911 Ranger Station Building (or "Tack Room" as it is commonly known), is a simple vernacular wood-frame building measuring approximately 12'x20'. Resting on wooden piers and native boulders, the building has a gable roof with wood-shingle roofing and exterior walls clad with horizontal shiplap siding. Each wall contains a four-over-four, double-hung sash window with plain trim. The building has triangular knee braces at the gable peaks and eaves and exposed rafter ends. The two entrances contain four-panel doors with white ceramic knobs (See Figure 12).¹²

Allison Ranger Station, Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1911

The Allison Ranger Station, a log cabin, was built in 1911 by Ranger Ci Donnelly. It is located in the Snow Mountain Ranger District of the Ochoco National Forest in Oregon at an elevation of 5,500 feet. The Allison Ranger Station is historically significant in that it was among the earliest permanent structures built on the Ochoco National Forest for the purpose of administering the lands in that jurisdiction. As such, it was a focal point for the Forest Service's responsibilities of protecting and conserving those natural resources held in public trust. Because the timber and summer forage of the Ochoco National Forest were, and remain, important to the lumbering and stock raising industries that form the basis of the area economy. The cabin was used until 1935 when new facilities were built nearby. The cabin is chinked with rough-sawn boards and overlapping corner joints. The hand-split shingle roof extends out over the planked front porch, which is a 5' feet wide extension of the interior floor (See Figure 13).

The age of and unique style of architecture of these structures make them a rare resource in the agency's administrative history. The Olallie Meadows Guard Station is similar in construction methods and techniques to the Independence Prairie Guard Station, located in the neighboring (to the south) Willamette National Forest. Both structures have are single-pen, one-room log cabins with shake roofs. The Independence Ranger Station (ca. 1910), also shares the overhang of the roof to create a porch area, which is identical to the Olallie Meadows Guard Station. The Independence Guard Station could possibly have been built by the same forest ranger, due to the proximity of the cabins (estimated 40 miles SE of Olallie Meadows Guard Station).¹³

Unlike the Independence Prairie Guard Station, which has had two restoration projects completed, including log replacements, log repairs and reroofs, the Olallie Meadows Guard Station retains much of its historic fabric. In the past 50 years, the Olallie Meadows Guard Station has been reroofed and sill logs have been replaced, but the remaining historic fabric is intact. The Independence Prairie Guard Station is also not accessible to the public, whereas the Olallie Meadows Guard Station is located within the Olallie Meadows Campground. Currently, the cabin is being utilized by recreationalists, who spend the night in the cabin. It is very common to find through hikers of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT), who use the cabin overnight on their way through. This accessibility to the cabin makes it possible for the forest to pursue funding to restore the cabin for future use, such as a recreation rental program.

¹² Atwood, Katherine C. *National Register Nomination Form: Star Ranger Station*. US Forest Service, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. 6-7

¹³ Dennis, Marilyn D. *National Register Nomination Form: Allison Ranger Station*. US Forest Service, Ochoco National Forest, 1976. 2

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Andrus, Patrick W. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin. National Park Service: Washington DC, 1990.
- Atwood, Kay, Sally Donovan, Dennis Gray and Ward Tonsfeldt. *Utility and Service Combined With Beauty- A Contextual and Architectural History of the USDA Forest Service Region 6: 1905-1960*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 2005.
- Bomberger, Bruce D. *Preservation Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings*. US Department of Interior National Park Service, Preservation Services. US Government Printing Office, 1991
- Crist, Raymond L. National Register Nomination Form: Independence Prairie Ranger Station. USDA Forest Service, Willamette National Forest, 1979.
- Dennis, Marilyn D. National Register Nomination Form: Allison Ranger Station. US Forest Service, Ochoco National Forest, 1976. 2
- Mt. Hood National Forest, Heritage Resources Department Files. Cultural Resources: File Name: *Olallie Meadows Cabin Evaluation*, Olallie Meadows Cabin Site File.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *Field Guide to American Houses*. Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group: New York, 1984.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository(ies): _____

Olallie Meadows Guard Station
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>44.859068</u>	<u>-121.773104</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The Olallie Meadows Guard Station is situated on National Forest Land on the Clackamas River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest. The location of the site is on USGS Quad Olallie Butte Quadrangle (7.5 minute series) on the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 24 Township 8 South Ranger 8 East, Willamette Meridian. For purposes of this nomination, the boundary includes the Olallie Meadows Guard Station and a perimeter of 25' measured from each wall to form a rectangular boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entirety of the Olallie Meadows Guard Station and the resource's immediate historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alexandra (Allie) K. Wenzl, Historian date July 2014
organization Forest Service, Mt. Hood National Forest telephone (503) 668-1726
street & number 16400 Champion Way email awenzl@fs.fed.us
city or town Sandy state OR zip code 97055

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Olallie Meadows Guard Station
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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Olallie Meadows Guard Station
City or Vicinity: 42 air miles southeast of Estacada (closest town)
County: Marion **State:** OR
Photographer: Alexandra K. Wenzl
Date Photographed: November 2013, June 2014.

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

- Photo 1 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0001)
East Elevation, camera facing west.
- Photo 2 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0002)
North Elevation, camera facing south.
- Photo 3 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0003)
West Elevation, camera facing east.
- Photo 4 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0004)
South Elevation, camera facing north.
- Photo 5 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0005)
West Elevation, detail of log construction, camera facing east.
- Photo 6 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0006)
Interior photo of Olallie Meadows Cabin, facing east.
- Photo 7 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0007)
Interior photo of Olallie Meadows Cabin, facing west
- Photo 8 of 8:** (OR_MarionCounty_OlallieMeadowsGuardStation_0008)
General setting of the Olallie Meadows Cabin, camera facing east.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1:** General Area Map
- Figure 2:** General Location Map
- Figure 3:** Local Location Map, Boundary Map.
- Figure 4:** Site plan, Olallie Meadows Guard Station.
- Figure 5:** Floorplan, Olallie Meadows Guard Station
- Figure 6:** Map of Forest Reserves & National Parks of Western United States
- Figure 7:** Photo of Olallie Meadows Guard Station, ca.1919
- Figure 8:** Map of Skyline Trial. From: USFS Heritage Archives, 1936.
- Figure 9:** Photo of Interrorem Guard Station, Olympic National Forest.
- Figure 10:** Photo of Gotchen Creek Guard Station, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.
- Figure 11:** Photo of Independence Ranger Station, Detroit RD, Willamette
- Figure 12:** Star Ranger Station, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest.
- Figure 13:** Photo of Allison Ranger Station.
- Figure 14:** Diagram of different types of log notching techniques.

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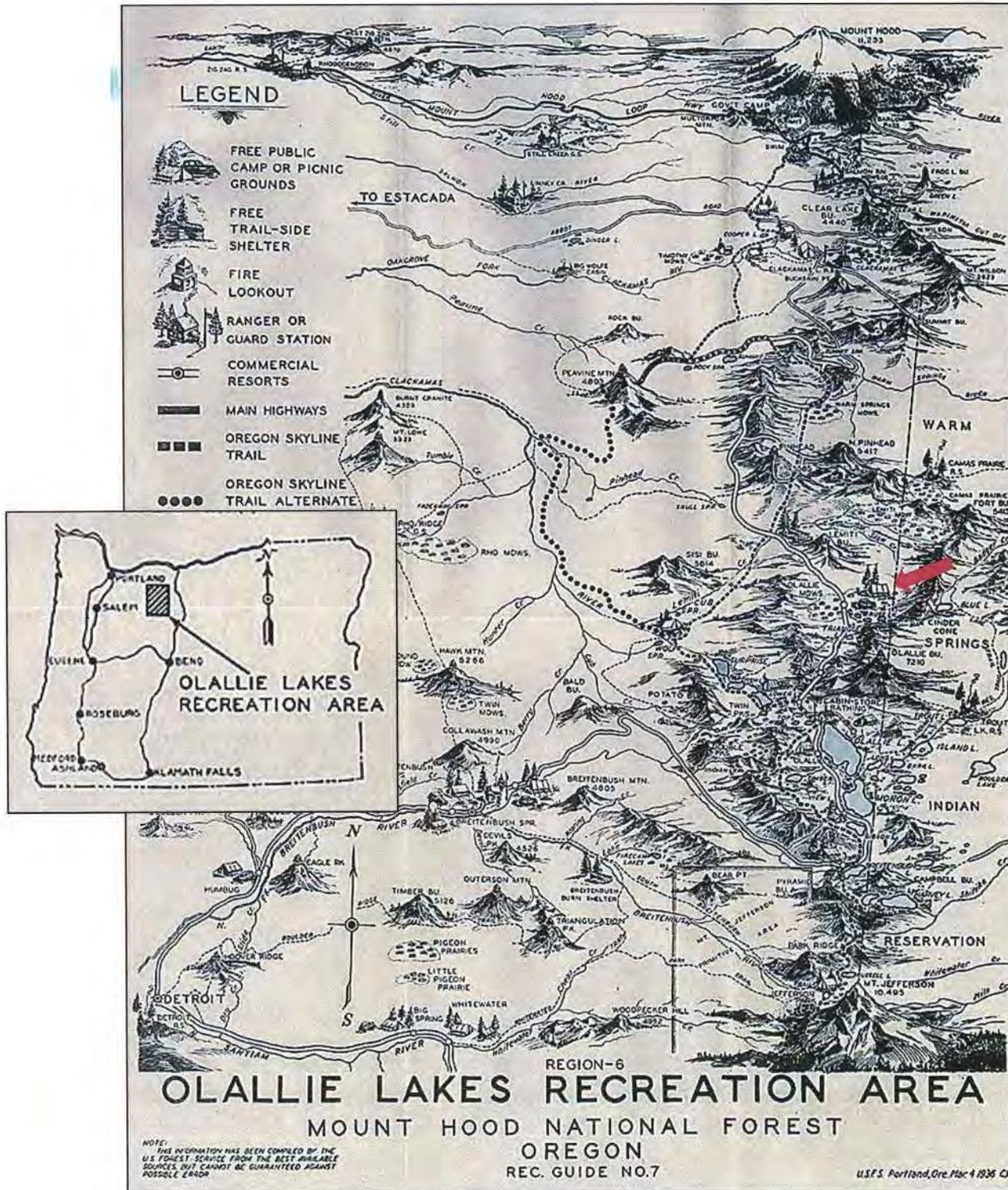
County and State
N/A

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Figure 1: General Area Map. 1938 Map of Olallie Lakes Area, red arrow shows location of Olallie Meadows Guard Station.



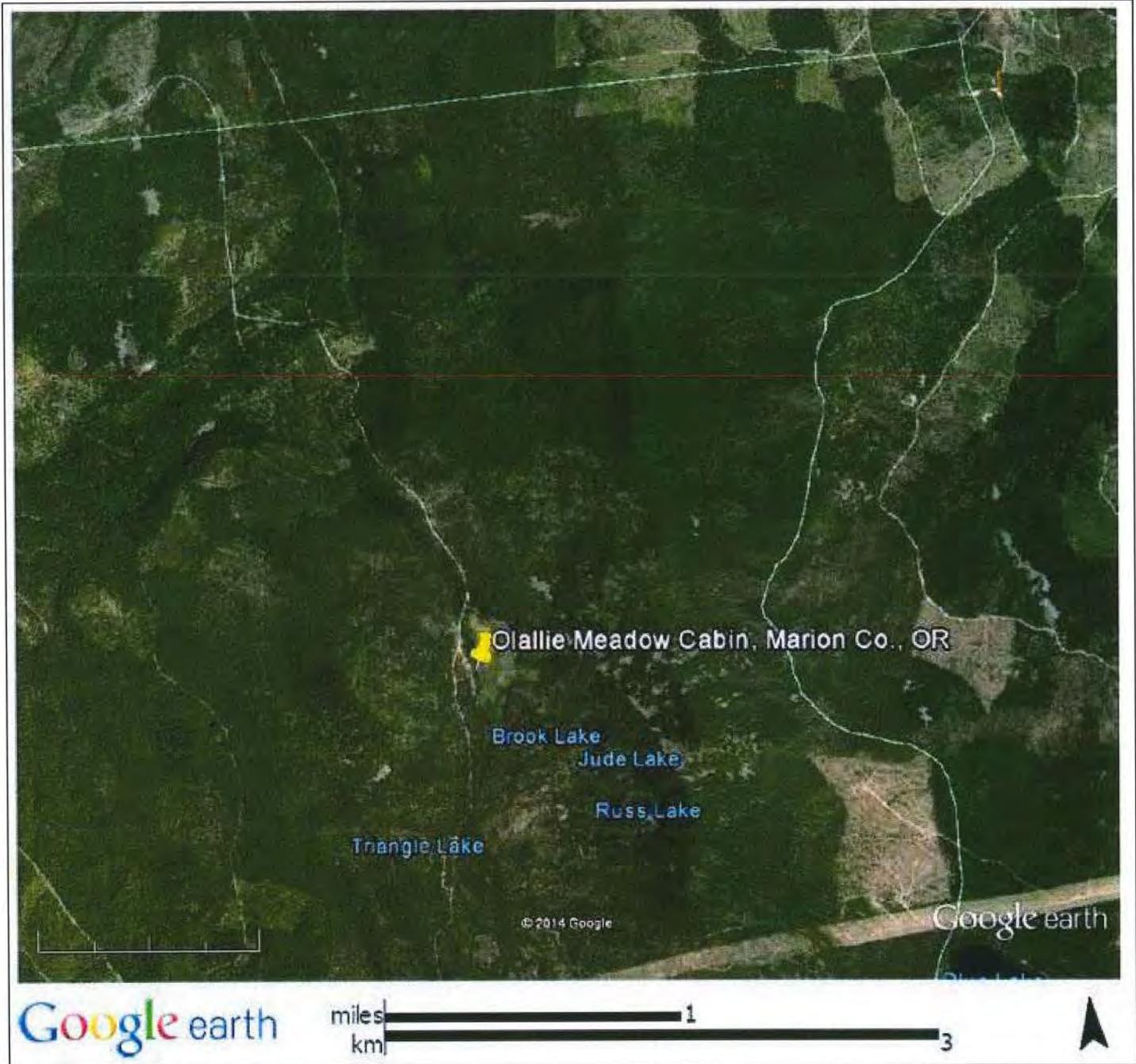
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Figure 2: Local Location Map; Latitude 44.859068, Longitude -121.773104 Northeast corner of Marion County outlined.



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Figure 3: Boundary Map and Boundary Map, Latitude 44.859068, Longitude -121.773104; approximate boundary marked with black line.



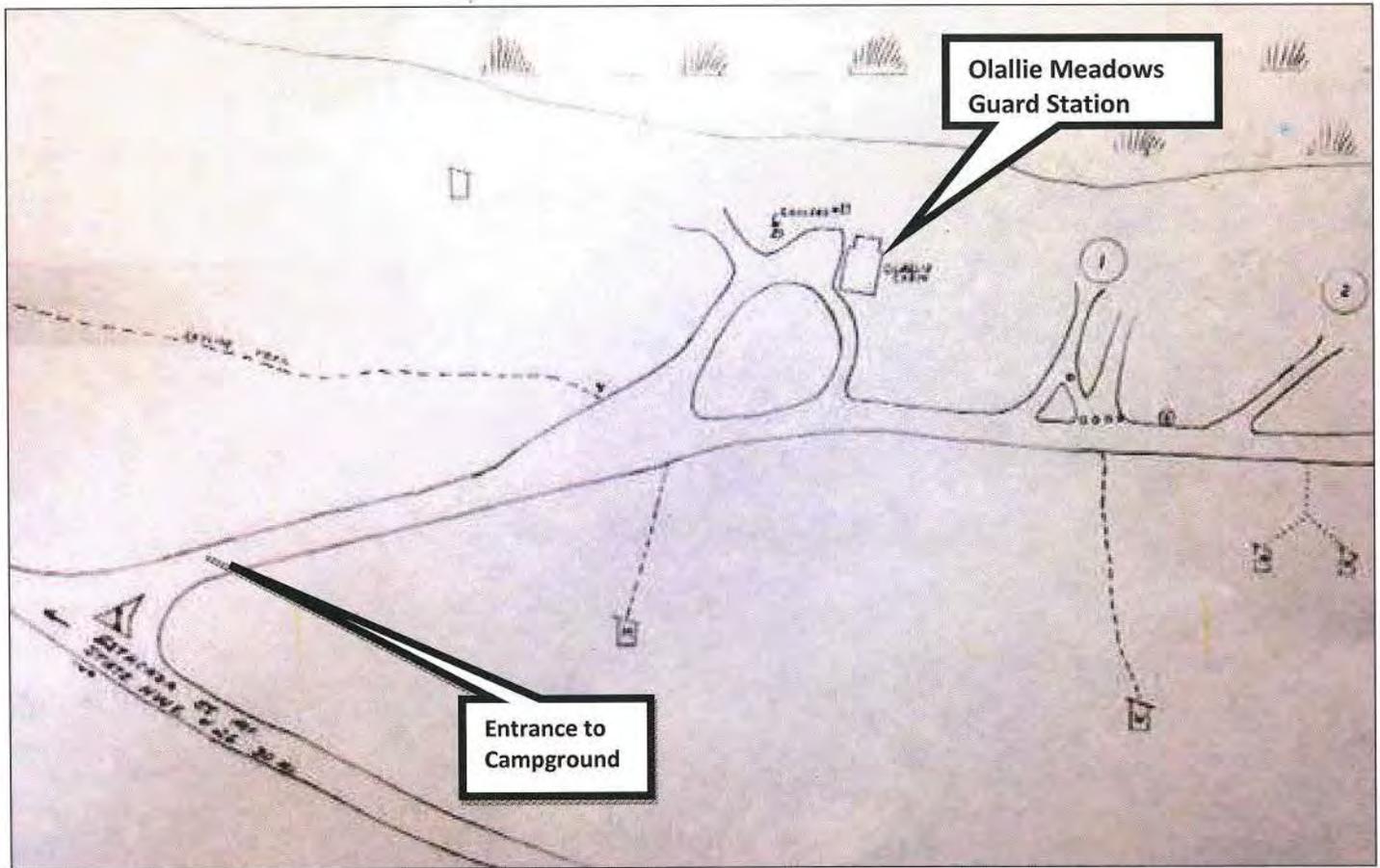
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Figure 4: Site plan, Olallie Meadows Guard Station, no scale.



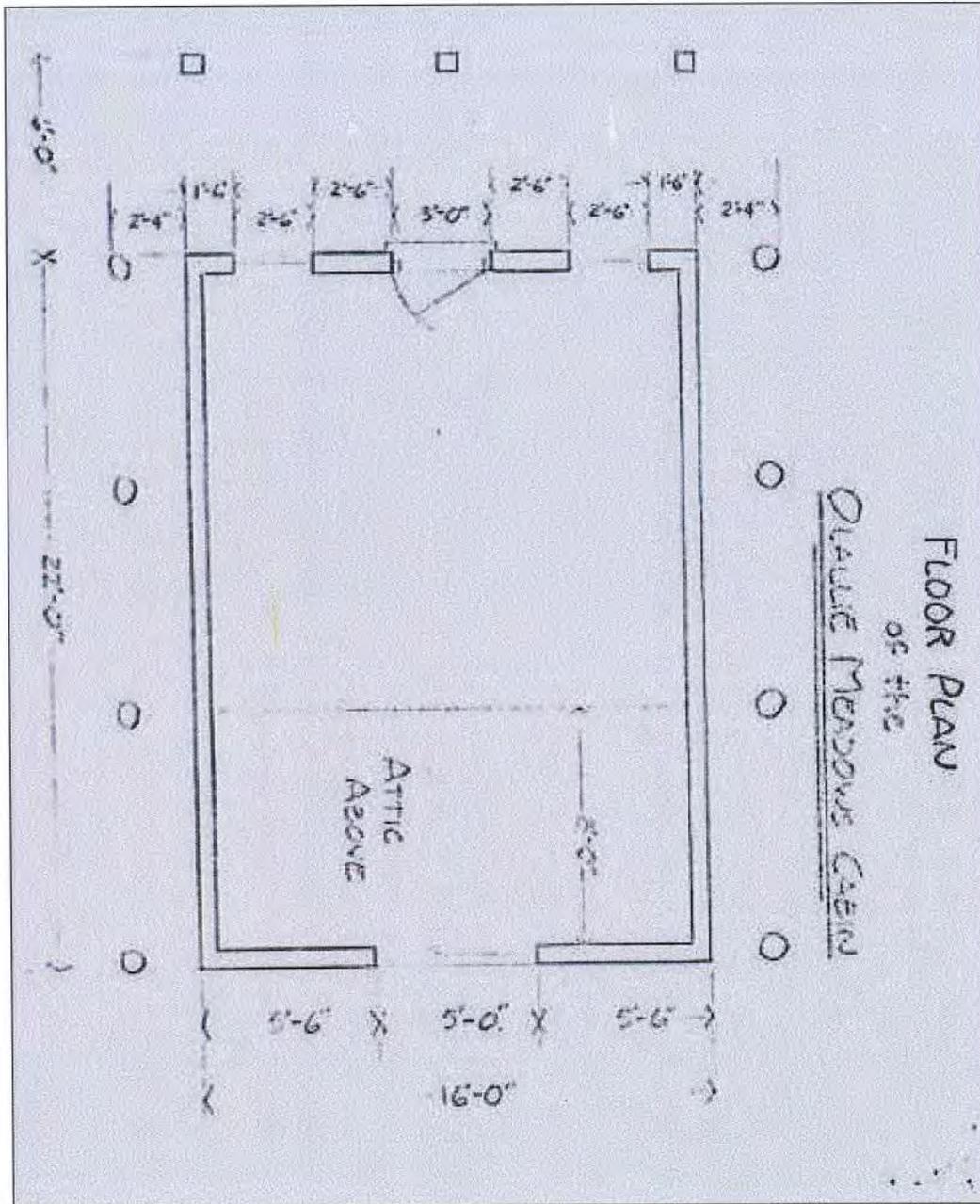
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Figure 5: Floor plan, Olallie Meadows Guard Station, no scale



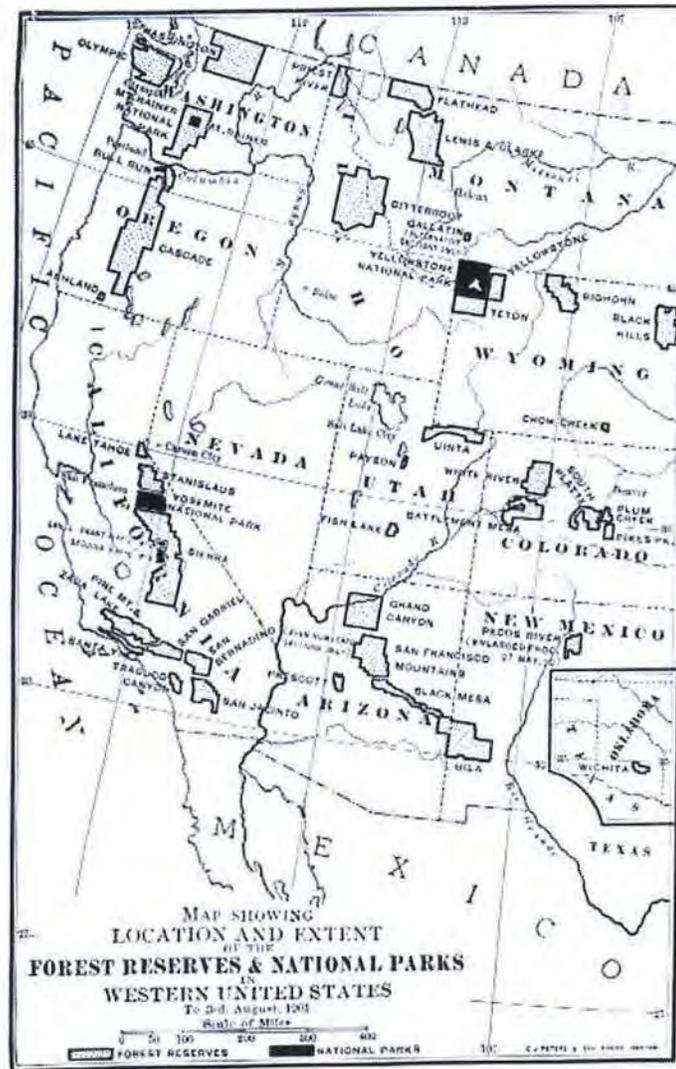
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Figure 6: Map of Forest Reserves & National Parks of Western United States, August 1901. Map from: http://www.yosemite.ca.us/john_muir_writings/our_national_parks/chapter_1.htm



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Figure 7: Photo of Olallie Meadows Guard Station, c.1919. From: Mt. Hood National Forest, Heritage Archives, 2014.



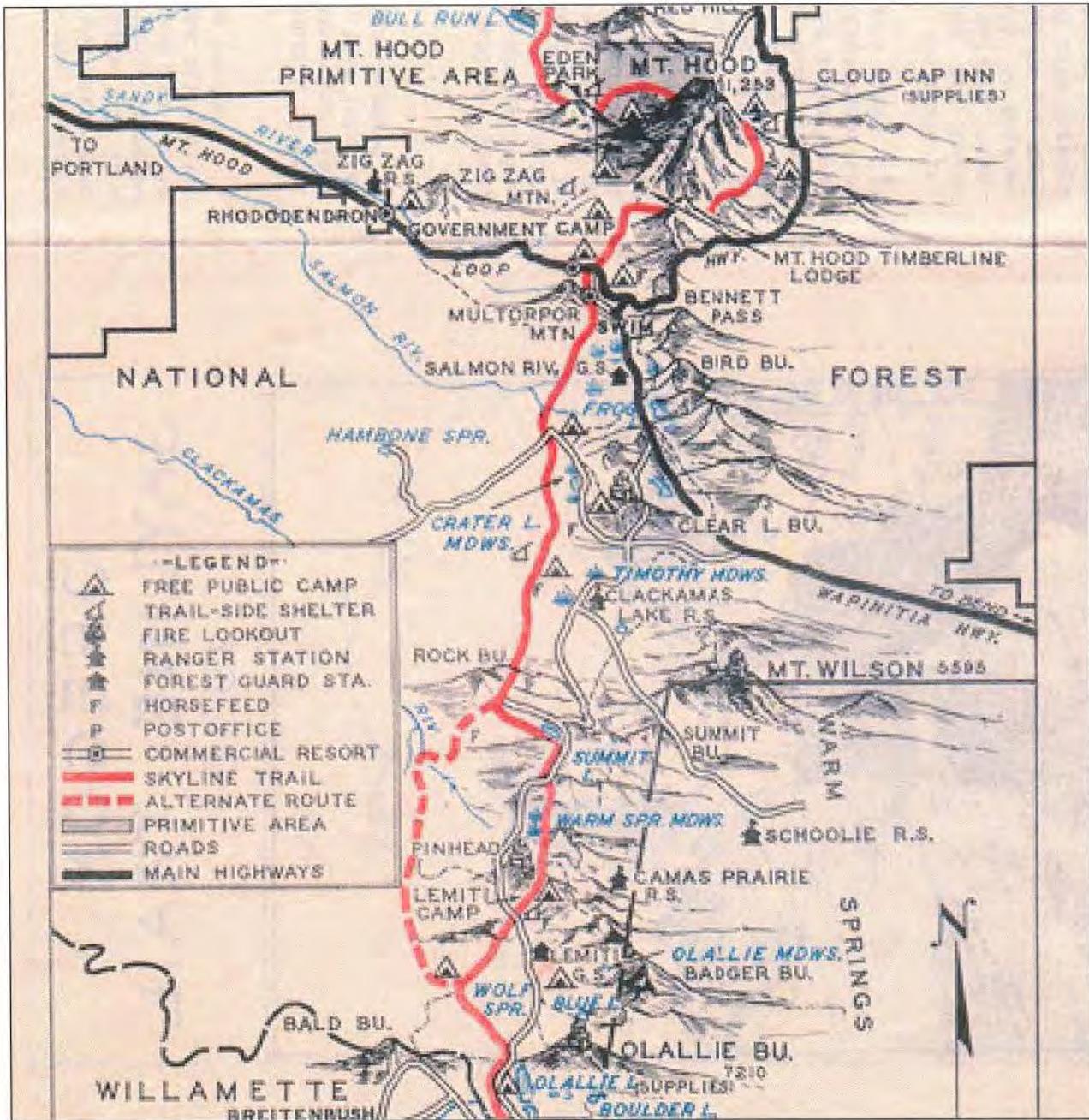
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Figure 8: Map of Skyline Trial. From: USFS Heritage Archives, 1936.



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Figure 9: Photo of Interrorem Guard Station, Olympic National Forest. Photo From: Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation



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Figure 10: Photo of Gotchen Creek Guard Station, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.



Figure 11: Photo of Independence Ranger Station, Detroit RD, Willamette



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Figure 12: Star Ranger Station, Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. From: NR Nomination Form, 1999.



Figure 13: Photo of Allison Ranger Station, Malheur National Forest. From: NR Nomination Form, 1979.



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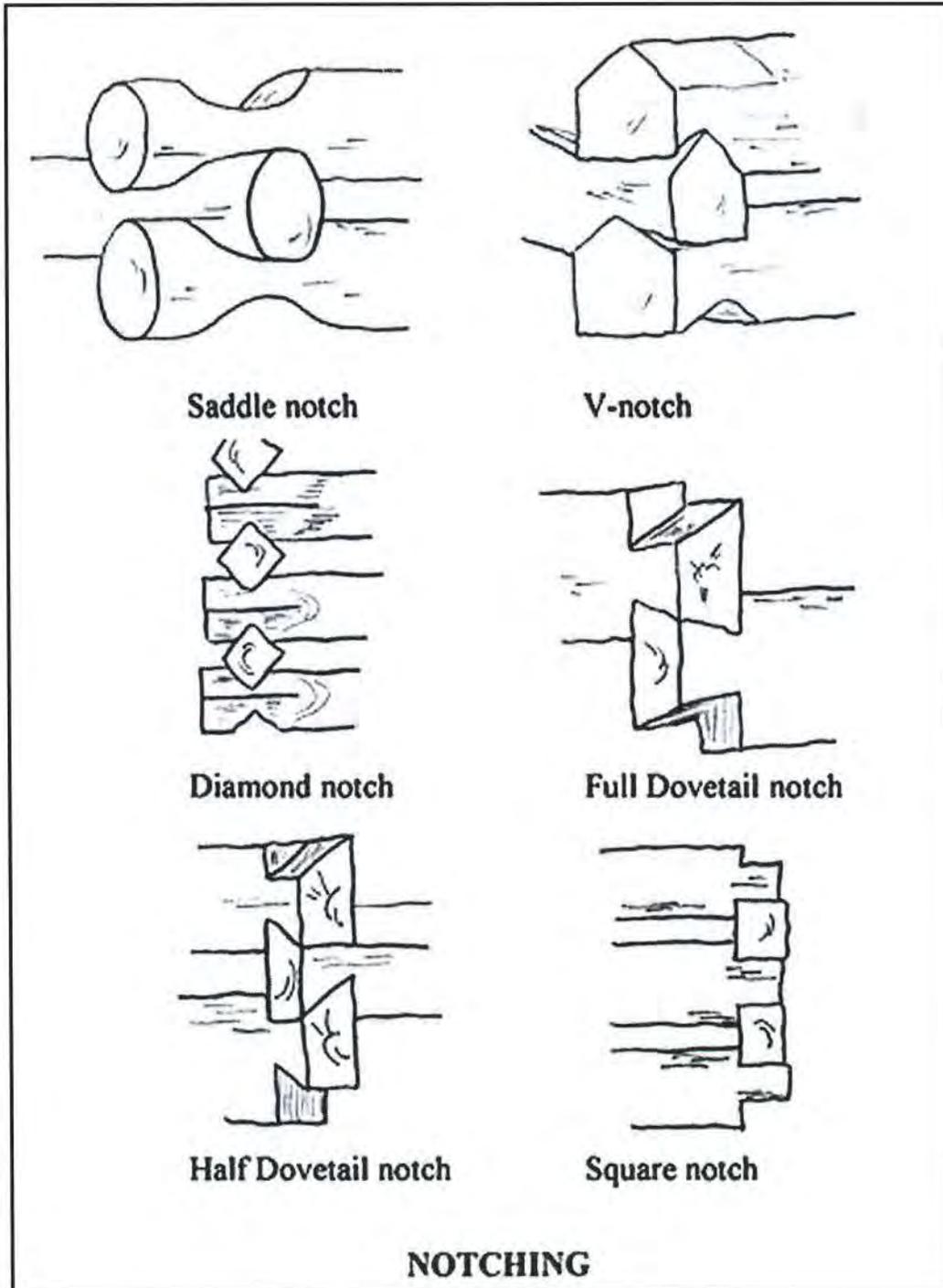
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Figure 14: Diagram of different types of log notching techniques.



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Olallie Meadows Guard Station
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Marion

DATE RECEIVED: 4/10/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/21/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000272

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-26-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

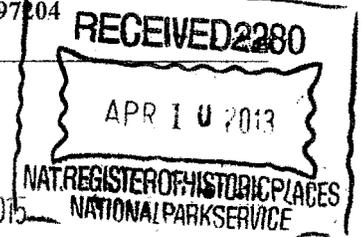
Pacific Northwest Region

1220 Southwest 3rd Avenue
P.O. Box 3623 (97208)
Portland, OR 97204

File Code: 2360

Date:

APR 7 2013



Ms. Carol D. Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 I Street NW, Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office concurs that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County, OR, 1868-1937

Jefferson County
Multiple Property Document

Cyrus, Enoch and March, Homestead and Orchard Site (35-JE-881)
Culver Vicinity, Jefferson County

McCain, Julius and Sarah, Homestead and Orchard Site (35-JE-882)
Culver Vicinity, Jefferson County

US Army Fort Umpqua (35-DO-990)
Reedsport, Douglas County

Ollalie Meadows Guard Station
Estacada Vicinity, Marion County

Hoodoo Ridge Lookout
Troy Vicinity, Wallowa County

Enclosed please find the National Register of Historic Places nomination in digital form for these properties. Included in this mailing, for each nomination are an original signature page and two compact discs with the nomination and digital photographs. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the above nominations listed to the National Register of Historic Places.



The USDA's Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer has delegated the signing authority on National Register of Historic Places nominations for properties on National Forests in Region 6 to Regional Archaeologist Jeff Walker.

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If you have questions, please contact Dr. Walker at 503-808-2126 or jwalker02@fs.fed.us.

Sincerely,



GORDON BLUM
Director, Recreation, Lands, and Minerals

Enclosures: Electronic copy (2 CD each of the 6 nomination; 1 for MPD – totaling 13)
Signature pages for each

