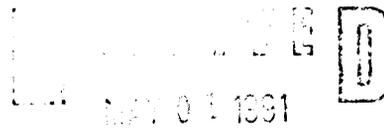


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

Historic name William Harlow Cabin

other names/site number Evergreen Bar Mining Claim Cabin

2. Location

street & number Elliot Creek Road #1050

not for publication

city, town 1 mile from Joe Bar Subdivision

vicinity

state California code CA

county Siskiyou

code 093

zip code 97530

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

| 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>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Kevin J. DeBlasio
Signature of certifying official

4-16-91
Date

USDA Forest Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]

6/3/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling
Extractive Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Single Dwelling
Extractive Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style: Log Cabin

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood:log

roof Metal: steel

other Wood:shingle,

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The William Harlow Cabin is a one and one-half story log and hewn timber structure. Built from 1930-31 as a dwelling in support of mining operations at the Evergreen Bar Mining Claim in the Elliot Creek Drainage area of the Rogue River National Forest, the Harlow Cabin continues to serve its historic purpose. On the Evergreen Mining Claim and virtually unchanged since its construction, the Harlow Cabin retains a high degree of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and association.

William Harlow began construction of the cabin in 1930 and construction ended in 1931. Working with his father, Harlow raised the massive logs using an A-frame boom. (Cobb 1989). The gable-roofed cabin is a single, rectangular, volume built in a vernacular or utilitarian style without ornament. The main volume of approximately 1065 square feet includes the main floor and attic level bedroom areas. A "front room" continues the attic area, jutting out over the open front porch. The cabin has two attached pole-construction shed roof porches, one running 2/3 the length of the west elevation and the other in the center of the east side.

The eastern edge of the Harlow Cabin sits on a small shelf, probably excavated by Harlow, cut into the grade between Elliot Creek Road and a meadow adjacent to Elliot Creek itself. A dry random-coursed rubble retaining wall, 4' high and approximately 50' long, forms the eastern edge of the building pad proper. The same stone material, possibly pieces excavated during mining, and dry construction method is used to form the cabin's perimeter foundation. These thick foundation walls rise up from the shelf at ground-

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Continuation Sheet**

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level on the east elevation to approximately 5' in height along the west. A series of log piers add additional support to the floor. The Cabin interior plan is a traditional single-pen type, consisting of one enclosed area originally built without any interior division. The two spaces on the main floor, resulting from later partitions, serve as a living area and kitchen. A central stairwell gives access to the upper bedroom areas.

A huge square hewn sill, 12" x 16" sits atop the stone foundation wall and begins the wooden elements of the cabin's construction. Floor joists are 8" diameter, peeled Douglas Fir logs that run the width of the cabin, east to west on 24" centers. Exterior walls are formed of 11 courses of peeled logs, also Fir, which are left round. The courses are laid in decreasing dimension with the logs of the first course an average of 16" diameter while those serving as the top plate are approximately 10" in diameter. Corner joints are square-end half lap joints, probably handsawn, with the end of the joint protruding slightly beyond the face of the wall. No tooling marks are visible at the joints. At the front (north) face the upper courses of logs continue beyond the front wall and jut out over the front porch area extending the upper story and creating a space referred to as the "front room." The jointing where the front wall meets the two longer sides is a through tenon system: i.e the side wall logs are continuous from edge to edge of the structure and the front log wall intersects into them.

The exterior walls are chinked with a soft-lime mortar, common to Jackson County, Oregon structure of the era. Prior to chinking, joints were stuffed with miscellaneous pieces of wood and other odds and ends, typical of the period's construction. A grayish color mortar base coat forms the bulk of the material with a whiter surface coat, approximately 5" wide, covering each joint. The stark white lines serve as a horizontal design accent on the exterior. Minor breaks and gaps in the mortar chinking are present but there is no evidence or documentation of any "re-chinking" or other repair. It is therefore assumed that

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the existing chinking, in both materials and workmanship, dates from original construction.

The attic floor joists are 6" peeled logs laid in the same manner as the first floor joists and set into notches cut to receive them in the exterior logs. The building has a gable roof with the ridge running roughly north-south. Rafters are 3"-4" peeled logs laid on approximate 24" centers. No ridgeboard was evident. Original roofing was 3' split shakes, now covered by a metal standing seam roof.

The front porch is below the main roof, in the area formed by the jutting "front room." Porch posts are 12" diameter peeled Fir logs running to ground level. Flooring is roughsawn 2" x 12" planking laid parallel to the ridgeline. A small board fence made of 5" to 6" milled lumber wraps the front porch and connects into the shed roofed porch on the west. A gate, built like the fence, enters the front porch at the NE corner. An open stairway descends to the meadow/barn area at the NW corner.

The west and east porches are both built of 4" diameter pole construction with shed roofs that tie into the main log walls with iron straps and other mechanical fasteners. The west porch runs the entire length of the cabin except approximately 10' on the south end. Flooring on the west porch is the same as the north. The east porch has 2" x 6" flooring set on a log foundation. It is unclear from construction whether these two shed porches date from original construction or not. No documentation was available to indicate that they are post-1931 additions and they definitely pre-date 1951. Some construction details, especially of the large porch on the west, may be indicative of a construction period later than the main structure.

All windows and doors on the Harlow Cabin are cut into the log walls, at which point the surfaces were hewn flat to receive the trim pieces. Trim is predominantly 1" X 4" square end boards without additional ornamentation. First floor windows are double-hung, with a smaller 3-light panel over a 6-light bottom. Upper level windows are mixed 4- and single-light casement with one double-hung window that

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tongue-and-groove fir. No base molding was used. The six-inch shiplap second level flooring and the log joists that support it form the main floor ceiling.

The cabin's interior plan is a traditional single-pen, consisting of one enclosed area originally built without interior division. The two spaces on the main floor, resulting from later partitions, serve as a living area and kitchen. A central stairwell gives access to the upper bedroom areas.

No documentation of alterations or modifications prior to 1951 has been discovered. In that year, interior partitions were added along the central stairwell that divides the main floor's large area into two separate rooms. A pantry and other storage areas are now situated beneath the stairs. At the same time the upper attic area was also partitioned at the stairwell to create additional storage space. Both the cabinet doors and wall surfaces are of 1" x 3" tongue-and-groove vertical grain fir. Tongue-and-groove fir matching that of the main floor encloses the attic ceilings and also dates from the 1951 remodelling.

In the late 1950's a metal standing-seam roof was installed over the original sugar pine shakes. A corrugated metal roof, with a center clear corrugated fiberglass section, was installed over the shake roof of the west porch. In the early 1970's a new wood stove was placed in the living area on the main floor and a metal chimney was installed running straight to the roof. The older chimney, which passed through the floor and then exited the building's upper story through the south wall, was removed at this time. The exterior support for the chimney -- a shelf built of two-inch stock -- remains on the south elevation. Other modifications are minor. The northwest porch stairway was reconstructed following deterioration of the original element. Structural repair to the supporting porch piers was also completed at this time.

The site on which the Harlow Cabin stands was originally comprised of four additional buildings. The largest was a log structure with stone foundation, situated northeasterly from the Harlow Cabin. The remaining elements of this building reflect a construction method similar to that of the main cabin. Used initially as a dwelling, it became a garage and storage building after the Harlow Cabin was constructed. The older building collapsed in the early 1970's following severe moisture damage from exposure to the area's wet climate. The site is now comprised of a built-up pad and retaining wall constructed of the same dry rubble as the main cabin. A pole structure with split

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shake siding, originally used as a barn, was located southwest of the main cabin on a triangular shaped site between Elliott Creek, the Harlow Cabin's entry driveway, and Elliott Creek Road. The barn, suffering severe moisture damage, was removed in 1980. A root cellar, situated southeast of the Harlow Cabin and constructed in a similar fashion as the barn, remains extant although collapsed and unused. A wood plank outhouse, apparently built post 1951 and located to the east of the cabin, remains standing on the site.

The Harlow Cabin has withstood moisture and a shaded location for sixty years. Its overall excellent condition is evidence of William Harlow's choice of materials and mechanical skill. The cabin has undergone relatively little change, none of which substantially affects its exterior appearance. It retains its original plan, setting, design, construction and use of materials. The site on which the cabin stands continues to reflect the character of a gold placer mine operation. The Harlow Cabin's construction, design and integrity successfully reflect its original design, use, and period of significance. The Harlow Cabin conveys in feeling and association, the relationship between the property and the activities that occurred there.

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Notes

(1) Information regarding construction of the cabin was gained from neighboring miner Eldred Cobb in August, 1989 and recorded in "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, The William Harlow Cabin, " dated September 8, 1989, (preparor Joseph W. Laczkowski).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Industry
Architecture

Period of Significance
1930-1939

Significant Dates
1930-1931

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Significant Person
n/a

Architect/Builder
/Harlow, William B.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Constructed in 1930-1931, the Harlow Cabin was used for sixty years as a mining dwelling. The structure is located on Elliott Creek in the Applegate River drainage in Siskiyou County, California. As an intact log dwelling, the one and one-half story cabin is locally significant for its association with mining development in this remote area during the first half of the 20th century, and as a distinctive example of log construction executed during the early years of the Depression era. The building contributes to our understanding of the building techniques and lifestyles in this area during the period 1930-1939. It remains a unique example of the estimated fifteen to twenty log mining dwellings constructed on federal land in the Elliott Creek and Middle Fork of the Applegate River drainages between 1920 and 1945. The Harlow Cabin retains its integrity of site, design and setting from its period of historic significance.

The Harlow Cabin is situated on the Evergreen Bar Placer Mining Claim, approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the Oregon-California border in Siskiyou County, California. The site is located in the gold-bearing regions of north-central California's rugged Klamath Mountains. (1) In 1905 the Elliott Creek area was included in the Klamath National Forest Reserve created by President Theodore Roosevelt. The land on which the cabin stands is now contained within the Rogue River National Forest, and is managed by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service. Although physically situated in California, due to geographical factors, the region is more easily accessible through the upper Applegate Valley in Jackson County, Oregon.

Elliott Creek, which courses across the Evergreen Bar Placer Mining claim in an east-west direction, is one of several major tributaries that feed the upper Applegate River. Others include the Little Applegate River, Beaver Creek, Squaw Creek and Star Gulch, Palmer and Carberry Creeks. (2)

See continuation sheet

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Areas of extensive mining exploitation between 1851 and 1880, both Siskiyou County and Jackson County mining regions experienced a sharp decrease in activity after the easy gold had been removed from streambeds. After the discovery of gold near Jacksonville, Oregon in 1851, miners had quickly spread through the surrounding hills in search of rich gold placers. Removing the most easily mined metal by 1860, prospectors continued to work the banks and bars of area waterways. Renewed efforts on Elliott Creek in the early 1870's brought some results.

In 1898 a new major era of mining development began with the discovery of copper deposits on Joe Creek, an Elliott Creek tributary. The activity was centered approximately one mile west of the Harlow Cabin in an area which became known as Joe Bar. By 1909 over 1,500 separate mining claims had been filed within the Elliott Creek drainage. (3) The Blue Ledge Copper Mine, situated several miles south of the Harlow Cabin, developed rapidly after 1905. A post office was established at Hutton (Joe Bar) in that year, and this supply center continued to provide area miners with needed supplies. (4) A post office, named Copper, was established on Elliott Creek at Joe Bar in Siskiyou County on June 5, 1914 and served the Blue Ledge Mine population until 1924. After the decline of the mine's activity, the post office was moved and reopened in November, 1924 on the upper Applegate River as Copper, Oregon. (5) Following closure of the copper mines, most of the small towns and mining camps in the immediate Elliott Creek area were abandoned. (6) Not until the beginning of the Great Depression was gold placer mining again initiated on a intensive basis.

The Depression era during which the Harlow Cabin was constructed was characterized by special conditions which drew miners to remote lands throughout the West Coast but especially to Northern California and Southern Oregon. In these desperate times the law permitted gold mining on federal lands for free, allowing countless single men and women, or entire families to hope for a free place to live in exchange for their labor. Each claim owner had to prove \$100 worth of labor on a mining claim each year. (7)

Additionally encouraging was the fact that the price of gold which stood at \$20.67 per ounce until 1933, rose to \$35.00 per ounce under the directive of newly elected Franklin Roosevelt. The higher price of gold meant that a miner had the opportunity to provide at the least a modest living through his or her labor. These factors encouraged a large increase of new arrivals in the mining areas and created a Depression era "gold rush" in the

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Elliott Creek region. (8)

The Evergreen Bar Placer Mining Claim was located by Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Harlow on August 20, 1930. (9) The first recorded location of the claim had been made in January, 1907, when C.E. Huff took up twenty acres of ground for placer mining in the Elliott Creek Mining District. His location notice described the property:

. . . commencing at a stake at the northwest corner, thence easterly 1200 feet to the northeast corner, thence southerly 600 feet and across Elliott Creek to the southeast corner, thence westerly 1200 feet to the southwest corner, thence northerly 600 feet across Elliot Creek to the northwest corner, to the place of beginning. (10)

J.F. McCloy, a packer, later owned the Evergreen Bar Placer Mining Claim, and constructed a trail and cleared land on the claim in 1929 before transferring title to the property to Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Harlow. (11)

The W.L. Harlows, both natives of Virginia, resided in Siskiyou County during the late 1920's and are first noted in 1928 mining records as locators of the Hazel Placer Mine on Elliott Creek. (12) Siskiyou County Deed Records indicate that the Harlows sold the Hazel Placer Mining Claim to the Elliott Creek Mines Company, a Delaware-based corporation, in June, 1929. (13)

In the summer of 1930, William B. Harlow began work with his father, W.L. Harlow, on the substantial log cabin that was to be their home and mining headquarters on the claim. Siskiyou County Proof of Labor mining records indicate that William B. Harlow had completed several tasks on the claim by mid-1931.

William Harlow cleared ground and general made cuts on Evergreen Bar in Elliott Creek Mining District during the year 1931, ending June 30. Such expenditure [were] made at expense of W.L. Harlow, owner. (14)

While at work on his family's cabin, William Harlow occupied an older dwelling near the construction site. (15) The senior Harlows settled at Copper, Oregon. The cabin was completed by the end of 1931. Two years later, on February 21, 1933, W.L. Harlow sold the Evergreen Claim. (16)

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William B. Harlow, who constructed the cabin with his father's assistance, was born August 12, 1891 in Eagle Rock, Virginia, approximately twenty miles from the West Virginia border. Forty years of age when he built the sturdy log house, he was remembered as a strong, skilled, hard-working miner. On November 6, 1931, in the Jackson County Courthouse in Jacksonville, Oregon William Harlow married Laotha Young, a Minnesota native who also resided in the Copper area. (17)

Once completed, the Harlow Cabin was used as a dwelling and staging area for equipment and supplies for other mines in the vicinity. These included the Daffodil Mine, the Penn Mine, the Boggs Mine, the Slotic's Mine, and the Parker, Knutson and Palmer claims. In 1932 the Cobb family, owners of the Daffodil Mine on Elliott Creek, hired William Harlow to extend the gravel road (now Elliott Creek Road) approximately one mile from Joe Bar to the Evergreen Bar claim, in order that they might store vehicles and equipment nearer mining operations. Using draft horses, Harlow leveled and constructed the roadbed which still provides the basic grade for access into the area. From this extended end of the road, groceries, tools and supplies were transported into various mines deep in the Elliott Creek drainage. Not until the mid-1950's was the road extended further into the Elliott Creek area. (18)

The William B. Harlows were active in several mining operations in the Elliott Creek and upper Applegate River area. (19) They worked the Long Ridge Placer, the Campbell Bar Placer and held interest in the Blackbird Claim, Ned's Gulch Claim, and the Last Chance claims. (20) In addition to working his own claims, Harlow worked on other mines in the area, and with his father, packed supplies for other miners. Harlow worked periodically on the Daffodil Claim between 1928 and 1939. (21) There he constructed bridges, dams, tunnels and worked in the placer mine's sawmill. (22)

Harlow remained in the Elliott Creek-Copper area until about 1942, when he left for about ten years. In August, 1952 Jackson County Mining Records indicate that W.B. Harlow and H.C. Whitney had located the Deep Gravel Placer Mining Claim in the Sterling mining district near Jacksonville, Oregon. Harlow worked mining property in the Sterling Creek area until 1957 when the Deep Gravel Mine was sold. (23) No evidence of Harlow's residence in the area was found after that year.

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Section number 8 Page 4

As elsewhere, most profitable mining operations in the Elliott Creek area were halted by government order during World War II. Some activity resumed after the war but was never again conducted on a large scale. Individual, small-scale miners continued to operate on their claims with varying degrees of success.

Marion and Adeline Clark, who purchased the Evergreen Placer Mining claim from the Harlows in 1933, retained ownership for many years. In August, 1950, after Clark's death, his widow sold the claim to Jesse E. and Anna Hendricks. (24) Henry A. and Eula G. Peverly purchased the claim from the Hendricks' on October 1, 1951. (25) Mrs. Peverly, who later remarried and was known as Eula Jones, and various family members and associates retained interests in the mining property until 1991. (26)

An estimated fifteen to twenty log cabins were constructed on federal lands between 1920 and 1945 in the drainages of Elliott Creek and the Middle Fork of the Applegate River. Sturdily constructed on a substantial scale, the Harlow Cabin remains the finest extant example of log-constructed cabins of the period and is the best preserved dwelling of its type existing in the pertinent area.

The Harlow Cabin is significant in the history of the Elliott Creek mining region. It is a rare example of the log dwellings constructed by individuals who filed small claims in this remote area. The cabin retains its integrity of materials, design and appearance and the surrounding environment provides an authentic historic link that enhances the cabin's historic associations. The Harlow Cabin remains an accurate and distinct expression of its type within the region, and successfully evokes the then-remote area's mining development between the years 1920 and 1945.

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Notes

- (1) Winthrop, Kathryn; Chambers, Anne. Poor But Not So Poor: The Depression Era in Western Siskiyou County, California, (USDA Forest Service, Klamath National Forest) 1988, p. 14.
- (2) LaLande, Jeffrey M. Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest: A Cultural Resource Overview, Medford, Oregon: Rogue River National Forest, 1980, p. 51
- (3) Ibid., pp. 31-33.
- (4) Parks, H.M., Swartley, A.M. Mineral Resources of Oregon, Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1916, pp. 35-36.

Port, Lee "Notes on Historical Events, Applegate Ranger District," 1945. (Southern Oregon Historical Society Collection)
- (5) Black, John and Marguerite. Ruch and the Upper Applegate Valley: An Oregon Documentary. Medford, Oregon: Webb Research Group, 1990.

McArthur, Lewis. Oregon Geographic Names, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974, p. 176. The post office at Copper, Oregon was discontinued in May, 1932.
- (6) McArthur, Lewis, Oregon Geographic Names, p. 176

LaLande, Jeffrey. Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest. pp. 93-97.
- (7) Winthrop, Kathryn; Chambers, Anne. Poor But Not So Poor: The Depression Era in Western Siskiyou County, California, pp. 5-7.
- (8) Ibid., pp. 10-11.
- (9) Siskiyou County Mine Location Records, Volume 59, page 451. (Witness H.C. Whitney)
- (10) Siskiyou County Mine Location Records, Volume 37, page 465.
- (11) Siskiyou County Proof of Labor, Volume 11, page 204.

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- (12) Siskiyou County Proof of Labor Index, 1925-1933;; Volume 11, page 73.
- (13) Siskiyou County OR Volume 22, page 168. Witnesses were H.C. Whitney and Thomas Cobb.
- (14) Siskiyou County Proof of Labor, Volume 11, p. 470.
- (15) Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, The Harlow Cabin, September, 1989.
- (16) Siskiyou County Mining Records, Volume 62, p. 252.
- (17) Jackson County Marriage Records, Volume 16, p. 348.
- (18) Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, The Harlow Cabin, September, 1989.

USFS Files. Telephone conversation with Eldred Cobb, April 28, 1989.
- (19) Some claims were owned separately by husband and wife -- and some were owned jointly.
- (20) Mining references listed in Jackson County, Oregon Mining Records, include those in Volume 30, page 299, May 4, 1933; Volume 30, page 300; Volume 31, page 197, May 4, 1933; Volume 33, page 383, September 6, 1935; Volume 33, page 501, January 18, 1936; Volume 37, page 615, June 17, 1939.

Siskiyou County Records include Mine Location Volume 11, page 470 and Volume 11, page 471.
- (21) Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, The Harlow Cabin, September, 1989.
- (22) Ibid.
- (23) Jackson County Mining Records, Volume 57, page 209; Volume 64, page 160; Volume 64, page 471.
- (24) Siskiyou County Mine Records, Volume 263, page 431.
- (25) Siskiyou County Mine Records, Volume 287, page 347-8.
- (26) The U.S. government is the legal owner of this property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Black, John and Marguerite, Ruch and the Upper Applegate Valley: An Oregon Documentary. Medford, Oregon: Webb Research Group, 1990.
Brooks, Howard, Ramp, Len. Gold and Silver in Oregon. Portland: Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, 1968
Jackson County Mining and Deed Records
LaLande, Jeffrey M. Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest, Rogue River National Forest, 1980.
Parks, H.M., Swartley, A.M. Mineral Resources of Oregon, Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1916.
Port, Lee. "Notes on Historical Events, Applegate Ranger District," 1945. Southern Oregon Historical Society Collection.
Siskiyou County Mining Records.
Winthrop, Kathryn, Chambers, Anne. Poor But Not So Poor: The Depression Era in Western Siskiyou County, California. USDA Forest Service, 1988, Klamath National Forest.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately twenty acres

UTM References

A 1,0 4,9,17,3,7 4,6,4,9,7,0,9.0892
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,0 4,9,15,1,8 4,6,4,9,7,0,6.5983
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,0 4,9,15,2,3 4,6,4,9,3,3,6.1847

D 1,0 4,9,17,4,0 4,6,4,9,3,3,8.6896

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning on the north side of Elliott Creek Road, at point "A (or AP1), the northeast corner of the National Register property, which lies 569.79 feet along a bearing of North 42 degrees, 02 minutes, 33 seconds West to the south section corner of Sections 14 and 15, Township 48 North, Range 11 West, M.D.M., the property boundary proceeds a distance

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the building known as the William Harlow Cabin and its associated setting of meadow, woodland, mined stream channel, and steep slopes to the north and south. The twenty-acre nominated property approximates what is believed to have included most of the twenty-acre tract of what was historically considered to be the

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine C. Atwood
organization (for) USDA Forest Service
street & number 365 Holly Street
city or town Ashland

date June, 1994
telephone (503) 482-8714
state Oregon zip code 97520

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Geographical Data

The UTM Coordinates were determined by the Global Positioning System (GPS), using a Trimble Navigation Pathfinder unit.

UTM ref. point A = USFS survey point AP1
UTM ref. point B = USFS survey point AP2
UTM ref. point C = USFS survey point AP3
UTM ref. point D = USFS survey point AP4

Verbal Boundary Description:

of 714.54 feet along a bearing of due west to point "B" (or AP2), the northwest corner of the property, and then proceeds 1215.85 feet along a bearing of due south to point "C" (AP3), the southwest corner of the property, and then proceeds 716.54 feet along a bearing of due east to point "D" (AP4), the southeast corner of the property, and then proceeds 1215.85 feet along a bearing of due north back to point "A", the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

Evergreen Bar Placer Claim. Traditionally the Evergreen Bar Placer Claim has been assumed to be the claim on which the Harlow Cabin was located. However, due to conflicting claim locations over the past sixty years and to the lack of legal land survey reference points, the actual corners and area enclosed by the mining claim in question can no longer be determined. The property surveyed by the Forest Service in 1993 and nominated to the National Register was purposefully selected so as (a) to form a tract of twenty acres that (b) includes the cabin and associated setting and (c) contains all or most of what local residents have traditionally considered to be the Evergreen Bar Placer Claim.

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Harlow, William, Cabin Siskiyou County CALIFORNIA 91000699

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED

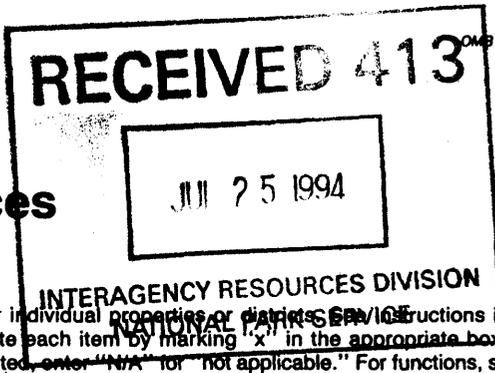
Special Agent in Charge

National Park Service

Guy M. Lapsley 11/28/94

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name William Harlow Cabin
other names/site number Evergreen Bar Placer Mining Claim Cabin; Eula Jones Cabin

2. Location

street & number Elliott Creek Rad No. 1050 not for publication
city, town Approximately two miles east of Joe Bar vicinity
state California code CA county Siskiyou code 093 zip code 97530

3. Classification

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | | <u> </u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Wanda J. DeStrom Federal Preservation Officer 10/17/94
Signature of certifying official Date
Forest Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Industry/Processing/Extraction:
extractive facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Log Cabin

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood: log

roof Metal: steel

other Wood: shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The log and hewn-timber cabin constructed in 1930-1931 by William B. Harlow, was built to support mining operations at the Evergreen Bar Mining Claim on Elliott Creek in the Applegate River drainage basin. Situated on National Forest land, contained in the Rogue River National Forest, the dwelling is located approximately three-quarters of a mile south of the Oregon-California border in Siskiyou County, California. The city of Jacksonville, Oregon lies approximately twenty-five miles to the northeast. One and one-half stories in height, with a dry rubble stone foundation, the cabin retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling, and effectively conveys its historic associations.

Located in Section 23, Township 48 North, Range 11 West of the Mount Diablo Meridian, the Harlow Cabin is surrounded by the rugged Klamath Mountains. The cabin sits on the eastern edge of a small shelf cut into the grade between Elliott Creek Road and a meadow adjacent to the north bank of Elliott Creek, which courses across the claim in a east-west direction. The nominated portion of the Evergreen Bar Placer Mining Claim is comprised in part of the meadow and adjacent ground that is heavily wooded with mixed conifer vegetation. The cabin is oriented on the site in a northwesterly/southeasterly direction.

William B. Harlow, assisted by his father, W.L. Harlow, began construction of the cabin in 1930 and completed his work in 1931. Using an A-frame boom, the men raised the massive logs to form the structure. (1) The gable-roofed cabin is a single rectangular volume designed in a vernacular style without ornament. The structure measures approximately seventeen feet by forty-one feet in size. The main volume of the approximately 1,065 square foot dwelling is comprised of the main floor and the attic-level bedroom areas. A "front" room continues the attic area, projecting over the open front porch. The cabin has two attached, pole constructed shed roof porches, one extending two-thirds the length of the west elevation and the other situated in the center of the east elevation.

See continuation sheet

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A dry random-coursed rubble retaining wall, (composed of native greenschist boulders), four feet high and approximately fifty feet long, forms the eastern edge of the cabin's building pad. Similar angular rock, possibly quarried from the original grade of Elliott Creek Road, is laid in a dry construction method to form the cabin's perimeter foundation. The thick foundation walls rise from the shelf at ground level on the building's east elevation to approximately five feet in height along the west elevation. A series of log piers adds additional support to the floor.

A 12" by 16" square-hewn sill log tops the stone foundation wall and begins the cabin's wooden construction elements. The outer and lower portions of the sill logs are substantially decayed in several localized portions. Peeled Douglas-fir log floor joists, measuring eight inches in diameter, extend east to west across the cabin's width on twenty-four inch centers. Exterior walls are formed of eleven courses of round, peeled fir logs. The courses are laid in decreasing dimension with the logs of the first course an average of sixteen inches in diameter, and those serving as the top plate approximately ten inches in diameter. Corner joints are square-end half-lap joints, with the end of the joint protruding slightly beyond the face of the wall. No tooling marks are visible at the joints. At the north elevation the logs' upper courses continue beyond the front wall and project over the porch extending from the upper story. The jointing at the juncture of the front wall and the two longer sides is a through tenon system -- the side wall logs are continuous from edge to edge of the structure and the front log wall intersects them.

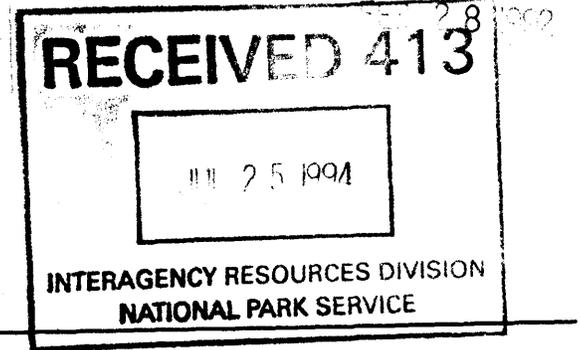
The exterior walls are chinked with soft-lime mortar, common to regional log structures of the era. Prior to chinking, the cabin's joints were stuffed with wood pieces and other materials. A grayish mortar base coat forms the bulk of the material and an approximate five-inch wide white surface coat covers each joint. The stark white lines form a horizontal design accent on the exterior. Although minor breaks and gaps in the mortar chinking are present there is no evidence of any later chinking or repair. It appears that the materials and workmanship that forms the existing chinking dates from original construction.

Six-inch diameter, peeled log attic floor joists laid in the same manner as the first floor joists are set into notches cut in the exterior logs. The building has a gable roof with the ridge running in a northerly-southerly direction. Rafters are comprised of three-inch to four-inch peeled logs laid on approximate

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twenty-four inch centers. No ridgeboard is evident. The original three-inch split shake roof is now covered by a metal standing seam roof.

The front porch lies below the main roof, in the area formed by the projecting "front" room. Peeled fir log porch posts, twelve inches in diameter, run to ground level. Flooring is comprised of roughsawn 2"x 12" planking laid parallel to the ridgeline. A small board fence, built of six-inch milled lumber, wraps around the front porch and joins the shed-roofed porch on the west. A similarly constructed gate enters the front porch at the north-east corner. An open stairway descends to the meadow area at the northwest corner.

The west and east porches, constructed of four-inch diameter poles, have shed roofs that tie into the main log walls with iron straps and other mechanical fasteners. The west porch extends the entire length of the cabin (less approximately ten feet on the south end). Flooring on the west porch matches that of the north porch. The east porch has 2" x 6" flooring set on a log foundation. Construction evidence does not reveal whether or not the two shed porches are original cabin components. Oral documentation indicates that the porches were constructed prior to 1951. Some construction details, particularly on the large western porch, suggest a construction date later than that of the main structure.

All windows and doors on the Harlow Cabin are cut into the log walls where the surfaces were hewn flat to receive the trim pieces. Trim is primarily composed of 1" x 4" square-end boards without additional ornamentation. First floor windows are double-hung, with a smaller three-light panel over a six-light bottom section. Upper level windows are mixed four and single-light casement with one double-hung window that matches those of the first floor on the east elevation. The windows in the "front" room are six-light fixed sash windows set into a triangular pattern -- three frames in the first row and a single frame centered above. The three exterior doors, one opening onto each porch, have five panels.

Although the exterior logs of the Harlow Cabin were left round, the interior surfaces were hewn square and flat. Numerous tooling marks, either adze or broadaxe, are visible throughout the interior. Chinking, in a broad white band, matches that of the exterior. The main floor surface is composed of three-inch wide

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matches those of the first floor on the east elevation. The windows in the "front room" are 6-light fixed sash set into a triangular pattern; three frames in the first row and a single frame centered above. The three exterior doors, one opening onto each porch are of five-panel design.

Although the exterior logs of the Harlow Cabin were left round, the interior surfaces were hewn square and flat. Numerous tooling marks, either adz or broadaxe, are visible throughout the interior. Chinking, a broad white-colored band, matches that of the exterior. The main floor surface is 3" wide tongue and groove Fir. No base molding was used. No evidence of permanent floor coverings was found; a number of throw rugs and linoleum areas are placed over most of the actual floor surface. The 6" shiplap flooring of the second floor and the log joists supporting it serve as the main floor ceiling.

No record of alterations or modifications prior to 1951 were located. In that year interior partitions were added along the central stairwell that divide the large space of the main floor into two separate rooms. A pantry and other storage areas are now located beneath the stairs. Both the cabinet doors and wall surfaces are of 1" x 3" tongue and groove vertical grain Fir. At the same time the upper/attic area was also divided with partitions at the stairwell, creating additional storage space. Tongue and groove Fir matching that of the main floor enclose the attic ceilings and also dates from the 1951 remodeling.

In the late 1950s a metal, standing seam roof was installed over the original cedar shakes, which remain underneath it. A corrugated metal roof, with a center clear corrugated fiberglass section, was installed over the shake roof of the west porch.

In the early 1970s a new wood stove was installed in the living area of the main floor and a metalasbestos chimney was installed, running straight to the roof. The older chimney, which passed though the floor and then exited the building's upper story through the south the wall was

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removed at this time. The exterior support for it, a shelf built of 2" stock, remains on the south elevation.

Other modifications are minor. These most prominently include the reconstruction of the NW porch stairway following the deterioration of the original. Some structural repair to the piers supporting the porches was done at this time as well.

Originally the Harlow Cabin site comprised not only the main cabin but four additional buildings. The largest of these was a log structure with stone foundation to the SW of the cabin. This building, whose remains reflect a similar construction method to the main cabin, was first used as a dwelling and later, after construction of the main house, as a garage and storage building. Following severe moisture damage and exposure to the wet Elliot Creek area climate, the building collapsed in the early 1970s. The site, built-up pad, and retaining wall, made of the same dry rubble as the main cabin, remain. A pole structure with split shake siding, originally used as barn, was located to the NW of the main cabin, in a triangular shaped site between Elliot Creek, the main driveway to the cabin and Elliot Creek Road. This structure, much damaged by moisture, was removed by the present owner in 1980. To the SW of the cabin a root cellar, built in a similar fashion to the barn, is still present although it has collapsed and is not used. An outhouse is located to the south and remains on the site.

The Harlow Cabin has stood for 59 years in a moist and inhospitable climate for a wooden structure. That it remains in such excellent condition is a testament to the skill and choice of materials of its builder, William Harlow. The cabin has undergone relatively little change, virtually none of which substantially effects its exterior appearance. It retains its original plan, setting, design, construction and use of materials. The site is much the same as when it was the cabin was first built and continues to reflect the industry of a gold mine operation. The construction, design and integrity of the Harlow Cabin successfully relate to its original design, use, and period of significance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Architecture

Period of Significance

1930-31

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Harlow, William L.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The William Harlow Cabin is located just south of the Oregon-California border on the Evergreen Bar Mining Claim. Built in 1930-31, this one and one-half story log cabin is a rare survivor from the era of small claim placer mining in the Elliot Creek area of the Rogue River National Forest. The cabin retains integrity in site, design, and setting from its period of historic significance and continues to be used for its original purpose; as an on-site dwelling to support the placer mining operation of the Evergreen Mining Claim.

The mining boom in the Jackson County, Oregon area began with the discovery of gold on Jackson Creek, a branch of the Rogue River, in 1851 (Shafer 1928:214). Within months, Jacksonville (NHL), approximately 25 miles northeast of the Harlow Cabin, became a bustling metropolis. As miners branched out from Jacksonville, and its original gold strike into the adjacent hills, the area of the Harlow Cabin was first mined. Pioneers, both of European and Asian origin, combed the streambeds and hillsides near Elliot Creek, the rugged mountainous area between Jackson County, Oregon and Siskiyou County, California, in search of gold. They were successful. Gold and other minerals, including Chromite, Cinnabar and Antimony were found in the vicinity. In the early 1870s a second wave of mining led by Doren and Elliot, who entered the area from the California side, began. Soon virtually every parcel fronting on Elliot Creek was the site of an active claim. The town of Siskiyou City, to the east of the Harlow Cabin site, was founded during this rush (Cobb 1989). By the 1880s however, most of the easily found gold had been removed from Elliot Creek and mining activity in

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the area slowed due to the difficulty of extracting those deposits that remained.

The next major period of mining development in the area began in 1898 with the discovery of copper deposits on Joe Creek, which intersects Elliot Creek approximately 3 miles west of the Harlow Cabin site, in the area known as "Joe Bar." By 1909 over 1,500 separate mining claims were filed within the Elliot Creek Drainage. (LaLande 1980:31). With the help of outside financing, the Blue Ledge Copper Mine, comprising a number of claims that immediately abut the Harlow Cabin site to the south, developed as a huge copper mining center. Operation continued until the early 1920s. Communities such as Eileen, named after the daughter of one of the Blue Flower's owners, Joe Bar, or Hutton, at the intersection of Joe and Elliot Creeks, and Copper, to the north, were founded to serve the miners in the outlying areas. Following the closure of the mines, most of the small towns and mining camps in the immediate Elliot Creek area were abandoned (MacArthur 1982:176 and LaLande 1980:93-97). Today only a small group of dwellings, without commercial services, remains at Joe Bar. The town of Copper was inundated by the Applegate Reservoir Project in the late 1970s.

In 1905 the Elliot Creek area was included in the Klamath National Forest Reserve, created by President Theodore Roosevelt. With later additions, under a series of various names, the property is now a part of the Applegate Ranger District of the Rogue River National Forest. Although the Forest Service was supportive of the large mining activities in the area (LaLande 1980:32), following WWI the profitability of The Blue Flower, possibly related to its relative remoteness, dropped and its operation was halted. With that closure large industrial-scale mining operations within the Elliot Creek area came to an end.

Not all mining had stopped however. Many small, individually operated, claims had been filed during the "Blue Flower" boom and earlier. These individual, small scale miners continued to work their claims, looking for gold and other deposits with varying degrees of success. As

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a group, many of the miners of this period represent a last holdout of the rugged individualistic spirit that stems from the 49ers and original pioneers who settled much of the Jackson County/Siskiyou County area. These individuals endured difficult weather and primitive conditions in their search for gold. Typical of the many claims filed during this period is the Evergreen Bar Mining Claim, filed in Siskiyou County on 22 January, 1907 by C.E. Huff who had formally "located" (formally staked the site) the claim twenty days earlier on 2 January.

The 20 acres of the Evergreen Bar Claim, is located just south of what is now Elliot Creek Road, approximately .75 miles inside the California-Oregon border. Elliot Creek itself cuts through the claim in a rough east to west orientation. The Harlow Cabin is located at the base of a meadow which forms the eastern shore of the creek. The remainder of the claim is heavily wooded with Douglas fir and Pine. With the exception of a gravel road on its northern edge, the Evergreen Bar Claim site remains virtually unaltered from its appearance at the time of the Harlow Cabin's construction.

Mining activity in the Elliot Creek area increased dramatically in the late 1920s and early 1930s due to the development of the Daffodil Mine, located immediately west of the Harlow Cabin site. This mine, originally worked under the ownership of the Elliot Creek Mining Company, by the 1920s was fully owned by the Cobb family, partners in the earlier venture. Following the death of their father in 1932 two Cobb brothers, Eldred and Lucien, continued to operate The Daffodil (Cobb 1988). At present the claim, now only a small part of Cobb family holdings in the area, continues to be worked by Mr. Eldred Cobb, now in his eighties.

Although C.E. Huff located and filed the Evergreen Bar Claim, no other record of his involvement in mining activity or building could be located. By 1929 however, Mr. J. K. (nox) McCloy, a miner and trapper with business dealings in Joe Bar (Cobb 1989), had become the owner of the Evergreen Bar Claim. On 5 July of that year he filed a

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"Proof of Labor" (a requirement under the Mining Law to maintain rights to a claim) with the Recorder's Office of Siskiyou County. McCloy's certified improvements included "the cutting of a trail and clearing of land between 12-1-1928 and 5-15-1929 totaling 25 days labor." By 21 August 1930, the Evergreen Bar Claim had apparently again changed hands, this time to Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Harlow of Copper, Oregon, who filed a "Notice of Location of Placer Claim" (Siskiyou County Mine Records, Vol 59:451) on both the Evergreen Bar and Campbell Claim, located immediately to the east.

William "Bill" Harlow was a large, good-natured, miner and packer who was well known in the Elliot Creek area. From the late 1920s until 1939, Harlow was employed on the Daffodil Claim. In addition to mining, Harlow's duties at the Daffodil included a variety of miscellaneous construction projects such as building bridges, dams, tunnels and work in the Mine's sawmill (Cobb 1989). No other information regarding Harlow could be located.

It is unclear whether or not the small cabin once located on the Evergreen Bar Claim, immediately southeast of the present structure (and later used as a garage) was present when Harlow acquired the Evergreen Bar. In 1931-2 and possibly earlier (prior to his ownership), Harlow was living in this small cabin and working on the larger, subject, structure with help from his father (Cobb 1989). The other accessory structures once located on the site, such as the garage and the root cellar, may also date from this period. Unlike most of the other cabins built in the area, the Harlow Cabin was of a substantial design and larger scale.

Once completed, the Harlow Cabin was used both as a dwelling and a staging area for equipment and supplies for other mines in the area. Besides the Daffodil, these included the Penn Mine, the Boggs Mine, the Slotic's Mine, and the Parker, Knutson, and Palmer Claims, among others. In 1932 the Cobb Family hired Harlow to extend the gravel road (now Elliot Creek Road) from where it then ended at the town of Joe Bar to the Evergreen Bar claim, approximately one mile. Using a team of draft horses, Harlow leveled and built this

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road, which still provides the basic grade for access into the area. The Cobbs paid Harlow \$1200 for his work (Cobb 1989). From this extended end of the road, groceries and mining supplies purchased in Joe Creek and elsewhere such as Medford and Roseburg, Oregon were transported into the various mines further east in the Elliot Creek drainage. It was not until the middle 1950s that the road would be extended further into the Elliot Creek area and this action prompted a lengthy series of lawsuits, eventually won by the Cobb Family (LaLande 1980:82 and Cobb 1989).

Although he would remain in the area until at least 1939, shortly after completing the cabin Harlow and his wife sold their interest in the Evergreen Bar to Marion F. and Addeline B. Clark of Santa Ana, California. The Clark's, took possession on 21 February 1933 (Siskiyou County Mine Records Vol 62:252). The Clarks "did well" on the claim with Mrs. Clark working the mining claim and Mr. Clark making meals (Cobb 1989). Mr. Clark also found employment at the Daffodil Mine, working as a watchman.

Unlike most large-scale gold mining (including the Daffodil) where work was halted as a result of WWII, the Clark's continued to work the Evergreen Bar and lived in the Harlow Cabin through the war. Following the death of Mr. Clark, his widow sold the claim and its "appurtenances" to Jesse E. and Anna Hendricks on 15 August 1950 (Siskiyou County Mine Records Vol 263:431). The Hendricks had only a short involvement with the property however, and it was again sold, on 1 October 1951, to Henry A. and Eula G. Peverly (Siskiyou County Mine Records Vol 287:347-8). Following Mr. Peverly's death, his wife, also known (as the result of subsequent marriages) as Mrs. Eula G. Montney and Mrs. Eula G. Jones and hereinafter referred to as Mrs. Jones, continued to hold the claim and reside in the cabin until 1966, when she moved to Ashland, Oregon. In the early 1970s Joe Laczkowski, the present owner and a stepson of Mrs. Jones, began his involvement with the Evergreen Claim in a formal way, serving as a caretaker during Mrs. Jones' absences from the property. An amended location notice was filed jointly by both Mrs. Jones and Mr. Laczkowski on 18 July 1979 (Siskiyou County Mine Records Vol 99:586).

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Following Mrs. Jones death, in August 1981, her heirs consolidated all rights to the property in Mr. Laczkowski's name (Siskiyou County QCD 84005162, filed 29 March 1984).

In 1955, following enactment of P.L. 167, the Rogue River National Forest sought to reduce "occupancy" and began to revoke and invalidate numerous mining claims within its boundaries. The Evergreen Claim was one so identified. At this writing a Federal arbitration, in process for over a decade, continues between the present owner and the Forest Service to determine the ultimate fate of both the Evergreen Bar Claim and the Harlow Cabin. In 1955, according to Forest Service record, "there were over 80 cabins on unpatented mining claims with the Applegate Ranger District . . . at least 12 (of which were) within two miles of Mrs. Jones" (Worthington 1980:1-2). At this time the Harlow Cabin is the only known of these cabins that remains in use.

The Harlow Cabin is a significant structure in the history of the Elliot Creek region. It is a rare and possibly unique survivor of the dwelling types built by the early 20th Century individuals who filed small mining claims in this remote area. It is the only such cabin identified that has remained continuously in use for its original purpose. Substantially built, the Harlow Cabin retains its original use of materials, design, appearance and function. The surrounding landscape, on the Evergreen Mining Claim, provides a authentic historic link and enhances the integrity of the cabin itself. Combined, these two visual elements of setting and structure create an unmatched level of integrity within the area. The Harlow Cabin admirably, and accurately, reflects its period of historic significance and successfully evokes an image of the early 20th century development of the Elliot Creek area.

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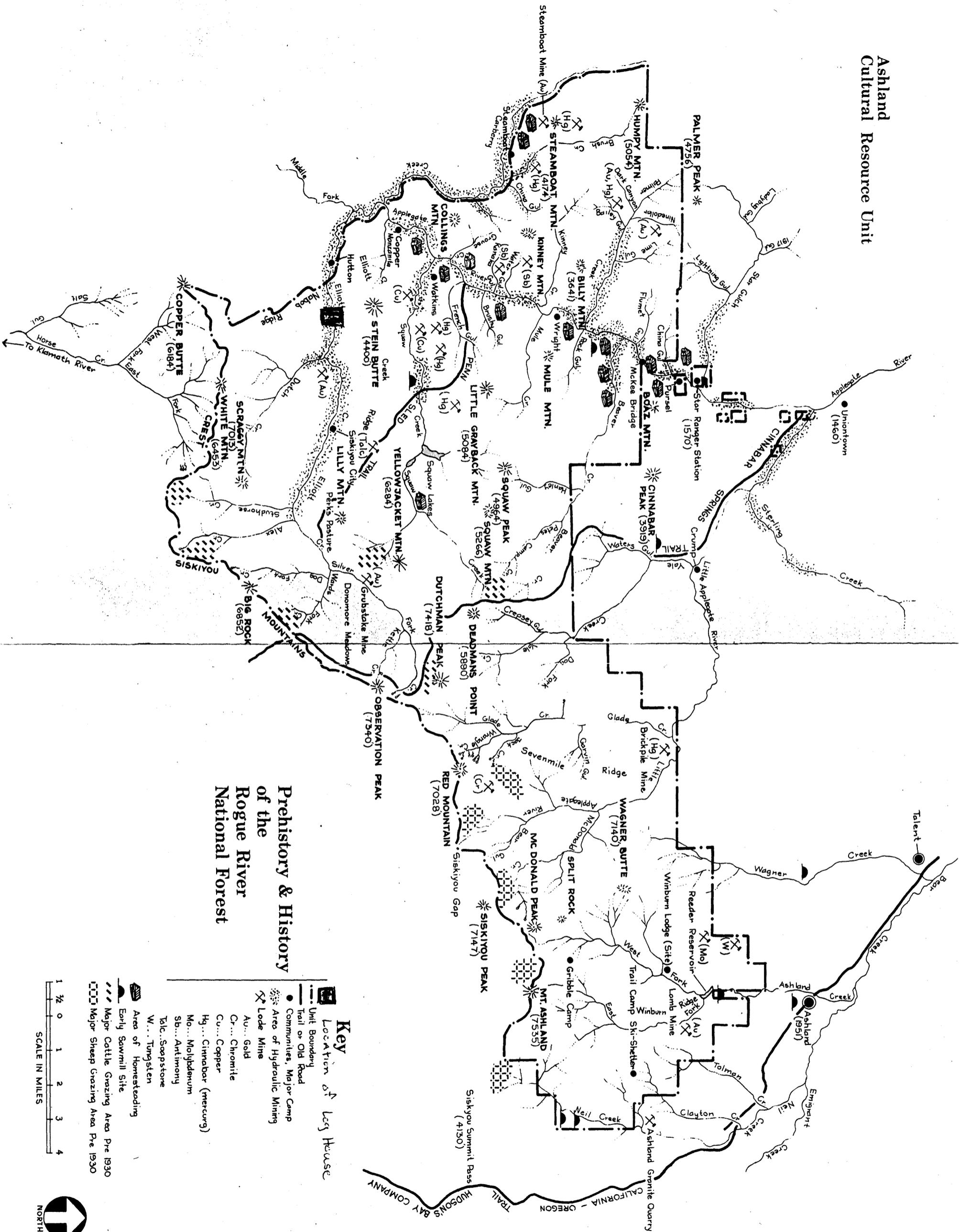
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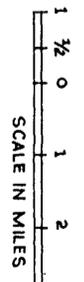
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Ashland Cultural Resource Unit

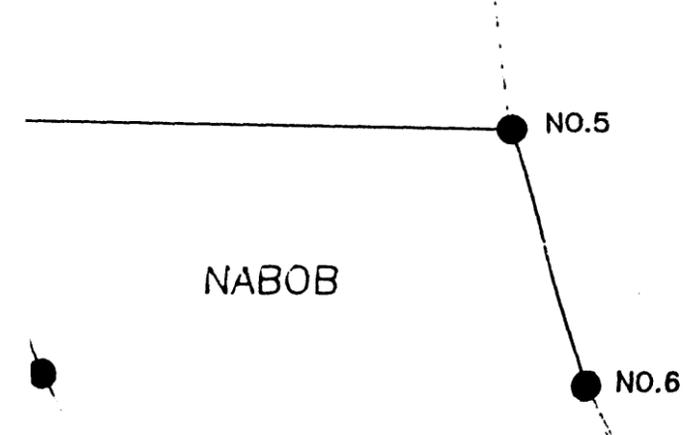
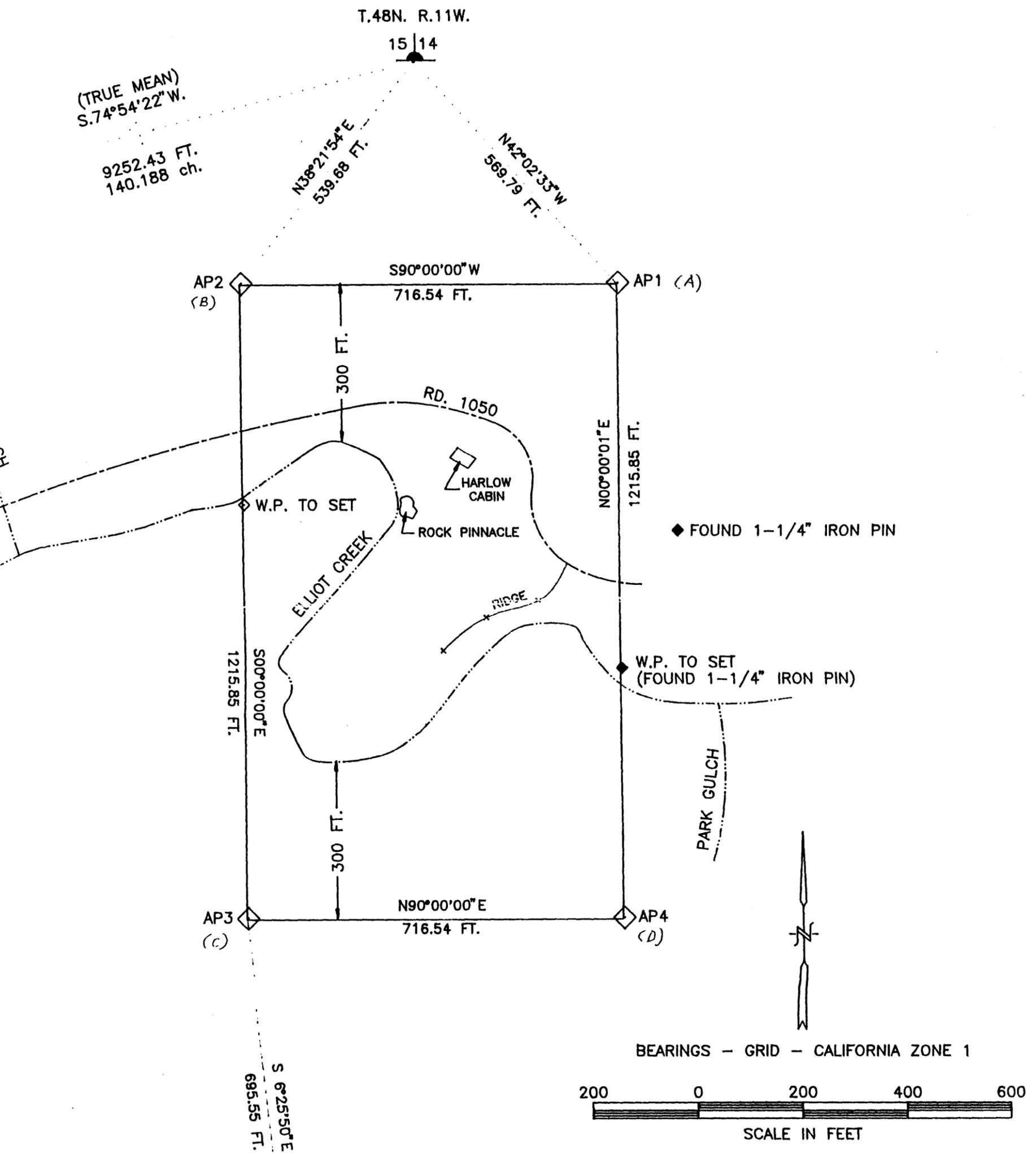


Prehistory & History of the Rogue River National Forest

- Key**
- Location of Leg House
 - Unit Boundary
 - Trail or Old Road
 - Communities, Major Camp
 - Area of Hydraulic Mining
 - Lode Mine
 - Au... Gold
 - Cr... Chromite
 - Cu... Copper
 - Hg... Cinnabar (mercury)
 - Mo... Molybdenum
 - Sb... Antimony
 - Talc... Soapstone
 - W... Tungsten
 - Area of Homesteading
 - Early Sawmill Site
 - Major Cattle Grazing Area Pre 1930
 - Major Sheep Grazing Area Pre 1930



INVESTIGATIVE SURVEY GROUP 1171 - CALIFORNIA HARLOW CABIN WITHDRAWAL



We, the undersigned, representing the U.S. Forest Service, recommend this proposed boundary for the William Harlow Cabin Withdrawal site.

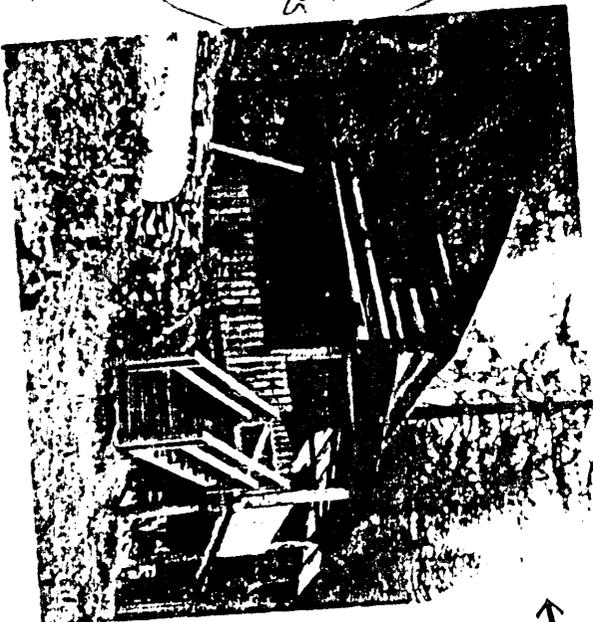
Jeff Lalonde
Jeff Lalonde, Archaeologist/Historian 5/4/93
Date

Bengt H. Hamner
Bengt Hamner, Lands & Minerals Staff 5/4/93
Date

Gordon R. Lyda
Gordon Lyda, Mining Engineer 5/4/93
Date

Harlow cabin.

These photos are on file in the Siskiyou County Assessor's Office dated in the 1950's.

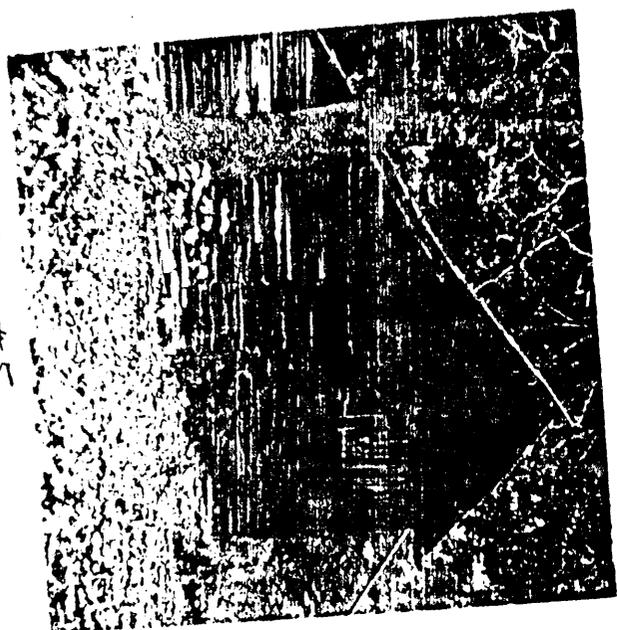


Facing East
View of
Louver Stairs
Lower side
Porch adjoins
The Fitcher
and Eric
Bedroom
2nd floor

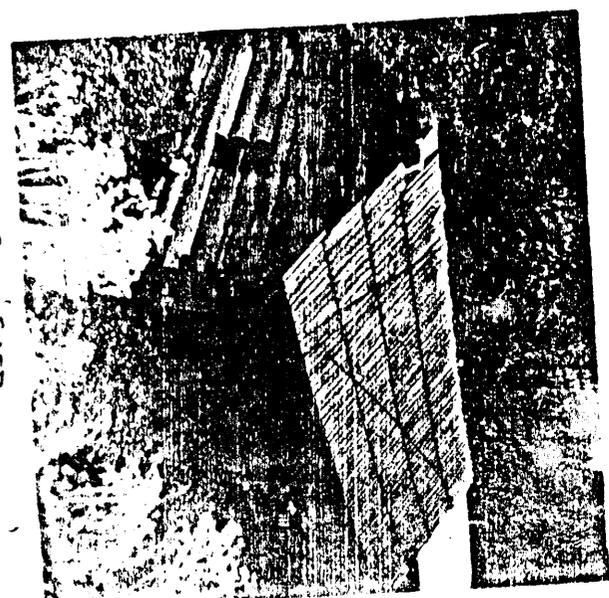


South
View
From
Meadow
Area.

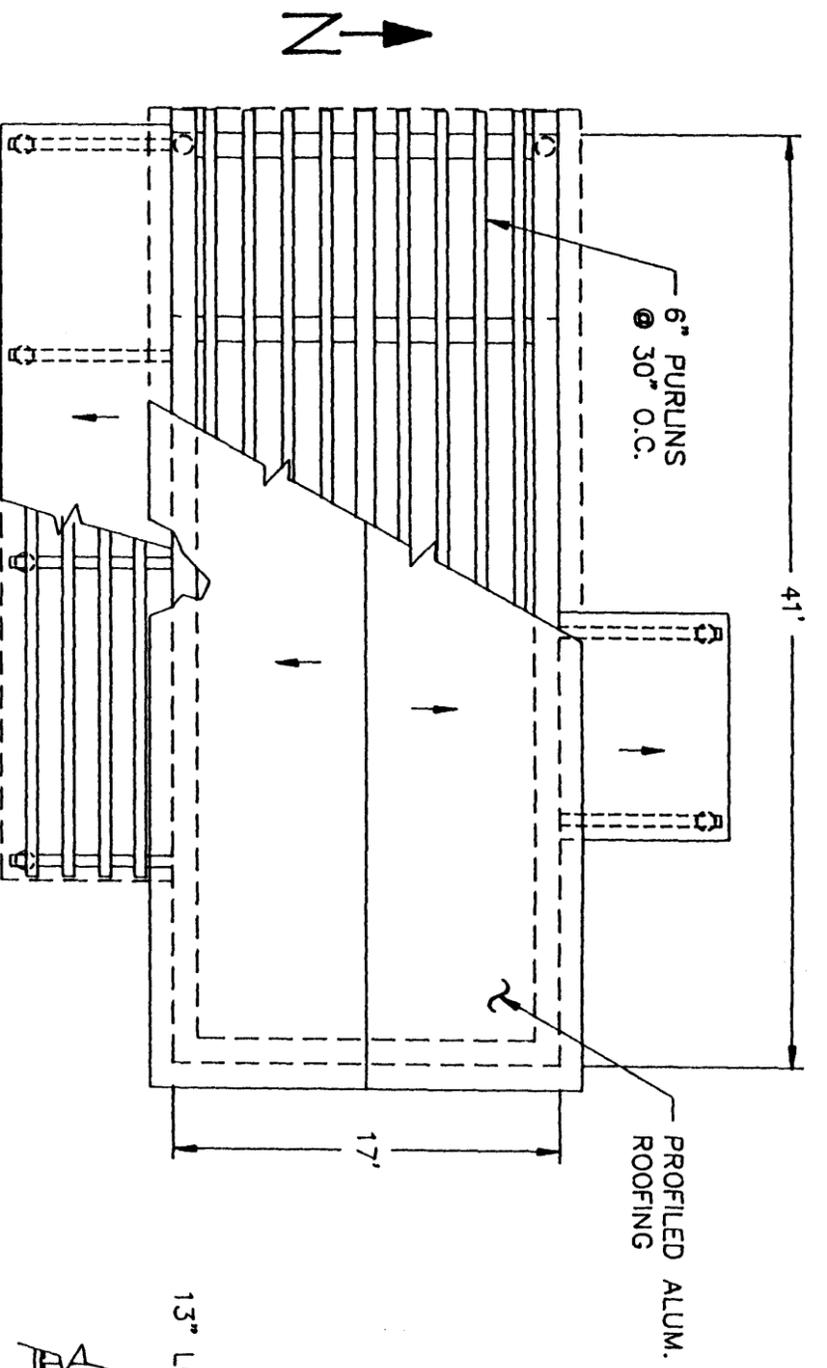
Long Distance View
From Meadows Fitcher



Shed #5
No longer standing.

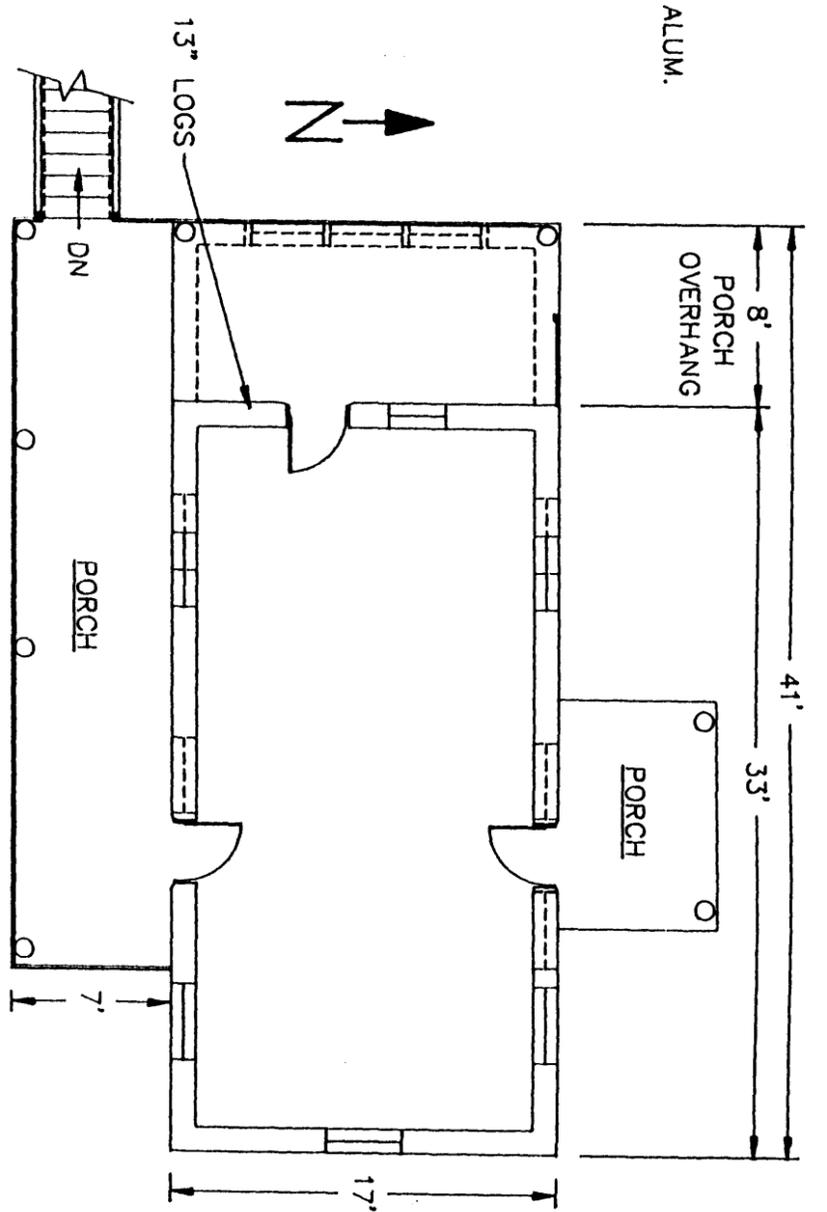


#4 GAR BARN
No longer standing



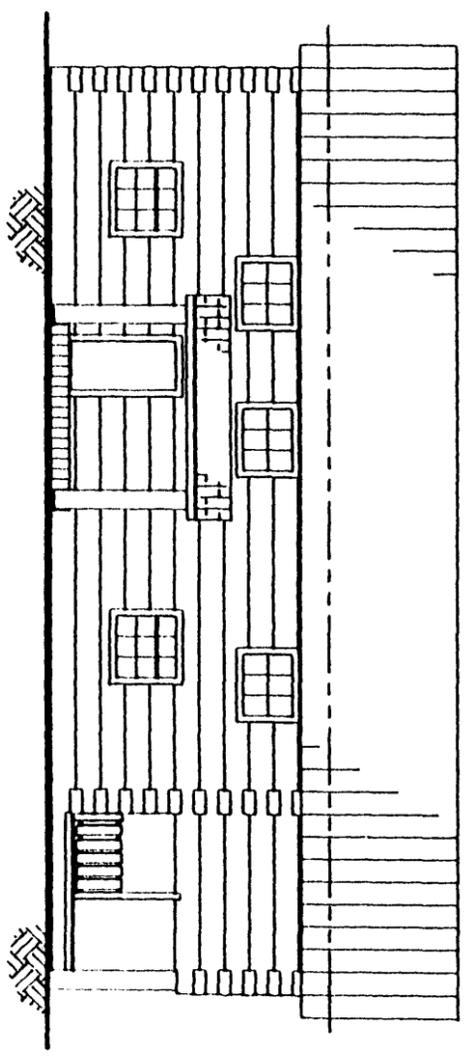
ROOFING PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



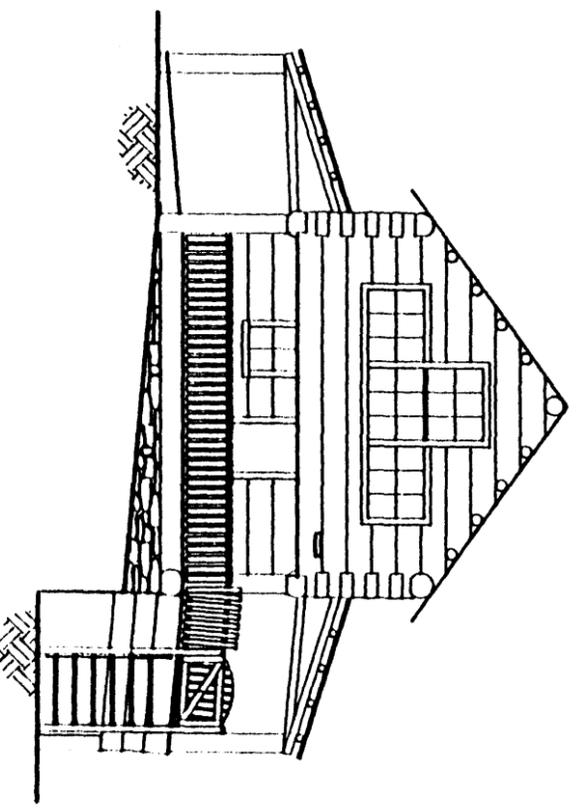
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Unless noted, information for the first five items under photograph information remains the same.

1. The William Harlow Cabin
2. Elliott Creek Road (48N-11W-23) Siskiyou County, California
3. Kay Atwood, Photographer
4. May, 1991
5. USFS Rogue River National Forest
333 West 8th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
6. Northwesterly elevation of Harlow Cabin from property
entrance road
7. 1 of 13 (Building A)

6. Southeasterly elevation of Harlow Cabin
7. 2 of 13 (Building A)

6. Northeasterly elevation of Harlow Cabin
7. 3 of 13 (Building A)

6. Southwesterly elevation of Harlow Cabin
7. 4 of 13 (Building A)

6. Northwesterly elevation of Harlow Cabin: Front Porch
7. 5 of 13 (Building A)

6. Northeasterly elevation of Harlow Cabin: Chinking
7. 6 of 13 (Building A)

6. Northwesterly elevation of Harlow Cabin: Log joints
7. 7 of 13 (Building A)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

- 6. Northeasterly elevation of Harlow Cabin: Window
- 7. 8 of 13 (Building A)

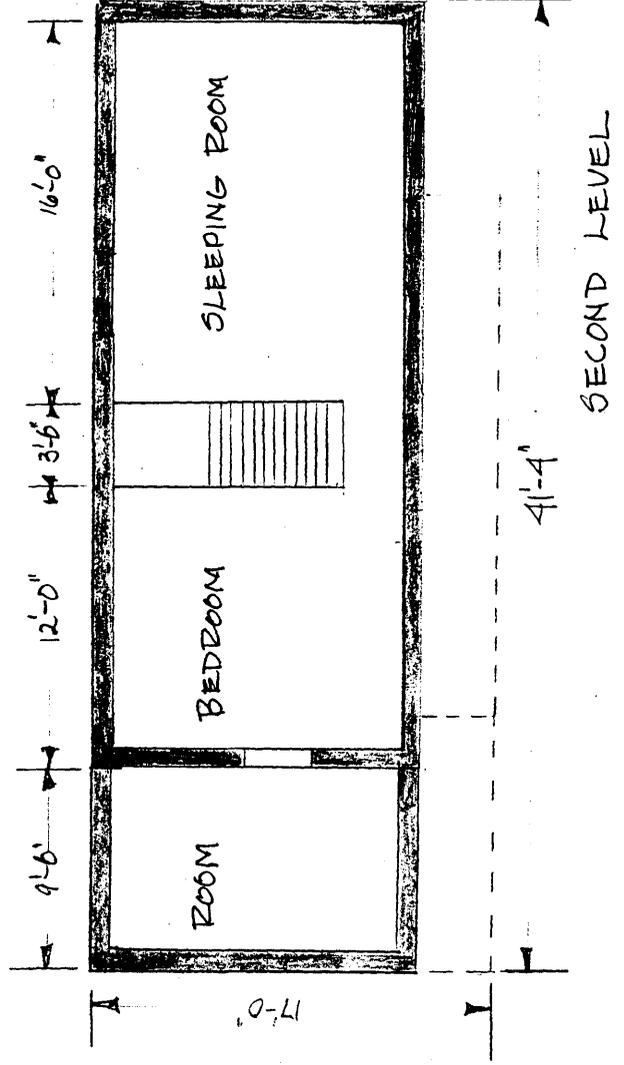
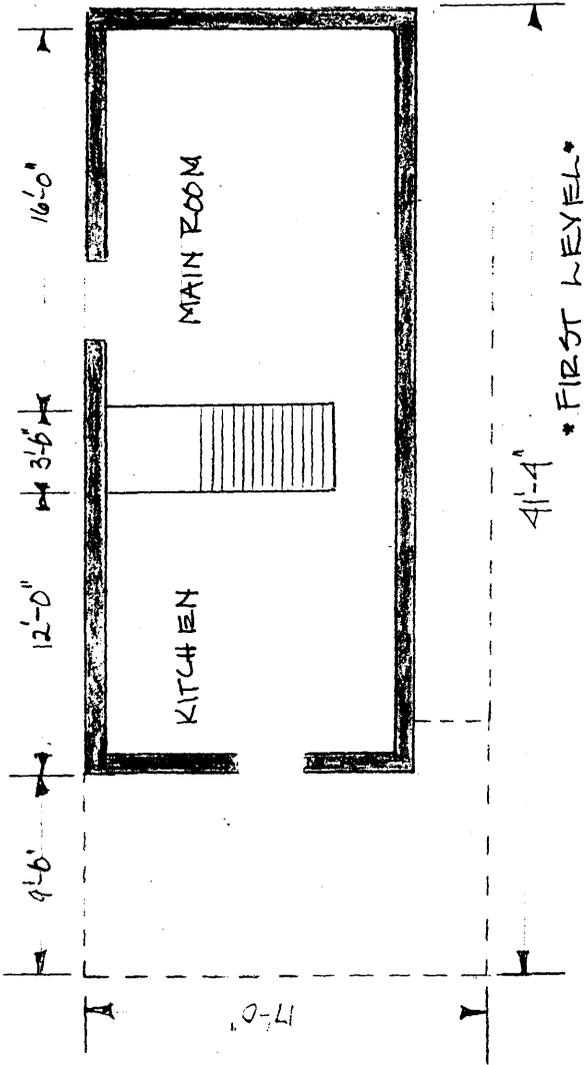
- 6. Southwesterly elevation of Harlow Cabin: Sill piece and foundation
- 7. 9 of 13 (Building A)

- 6. Southwesterly elevation of Harlow Cabin: Foundation
- 7. 10 of 13 (Building A)

- 6. Rock steps near northeasterly elevation of Harlow Cabin
- 7. 11 of 13 (Structure A)

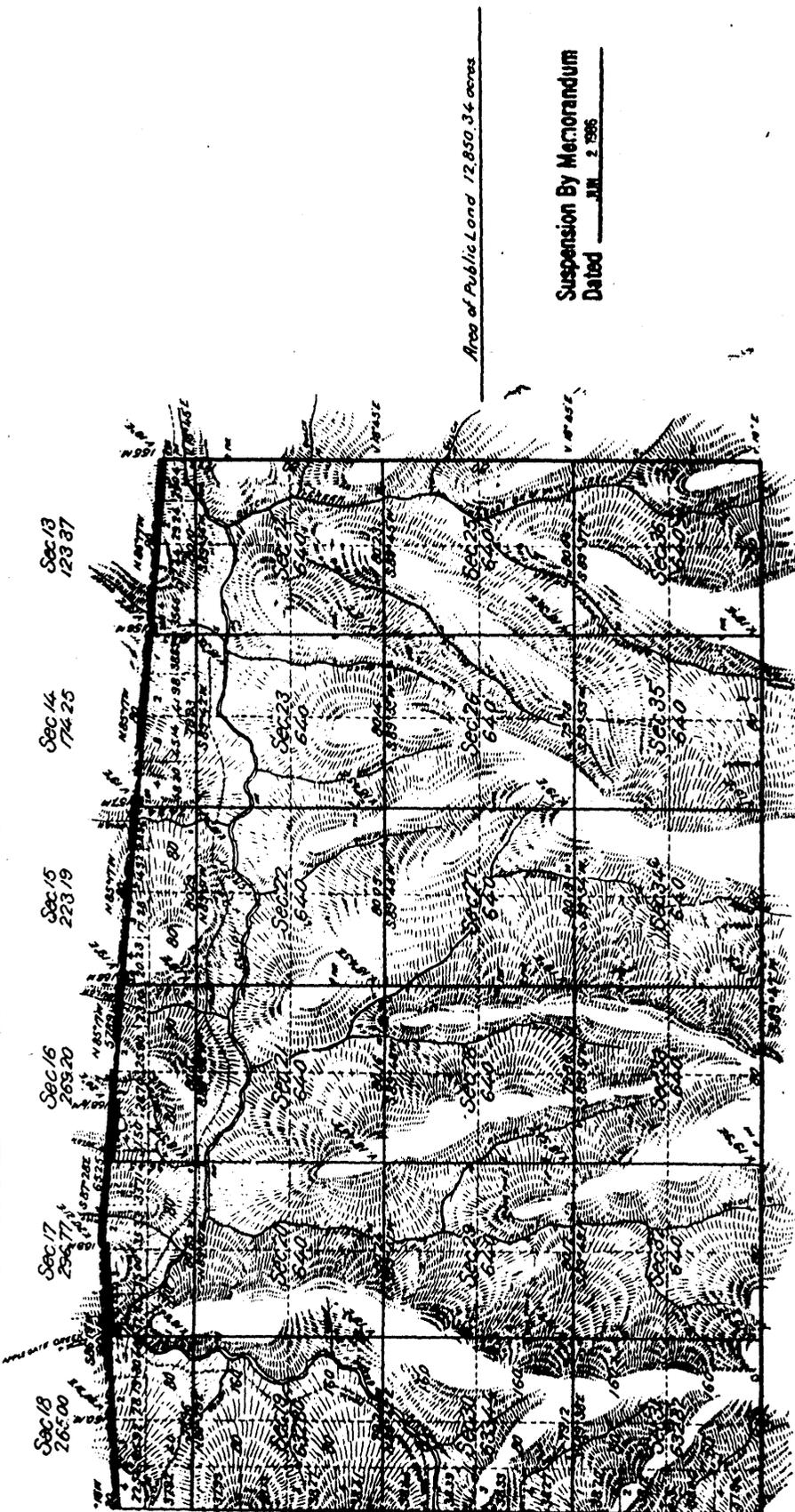
- 6. Rock retaining wall near northeasterly elevation of Harlow Cabin
- 7. 12 of 13 (Structure B)

- 6. Outhouse: Southeast of Harlow Cabin
- 7. 13 of 13 (Building B)



WILLIAM HARLOW
 CABIN
 APPROX SCALE
 1/8" = 1'-0"

STATE OF OREGON



Area of Public Land 12850.34 acres

Suspension By Memorandum
Dated JUN 2 1888

The above map of Township No 48 North, Range No 11 West, Mount Diablo Meridian, is strictly conformable to the field notes of the surveys there of on file in this office, which have been examined and approved
 Surveyor General's Office
 San Francisco California
 March 30th 1884

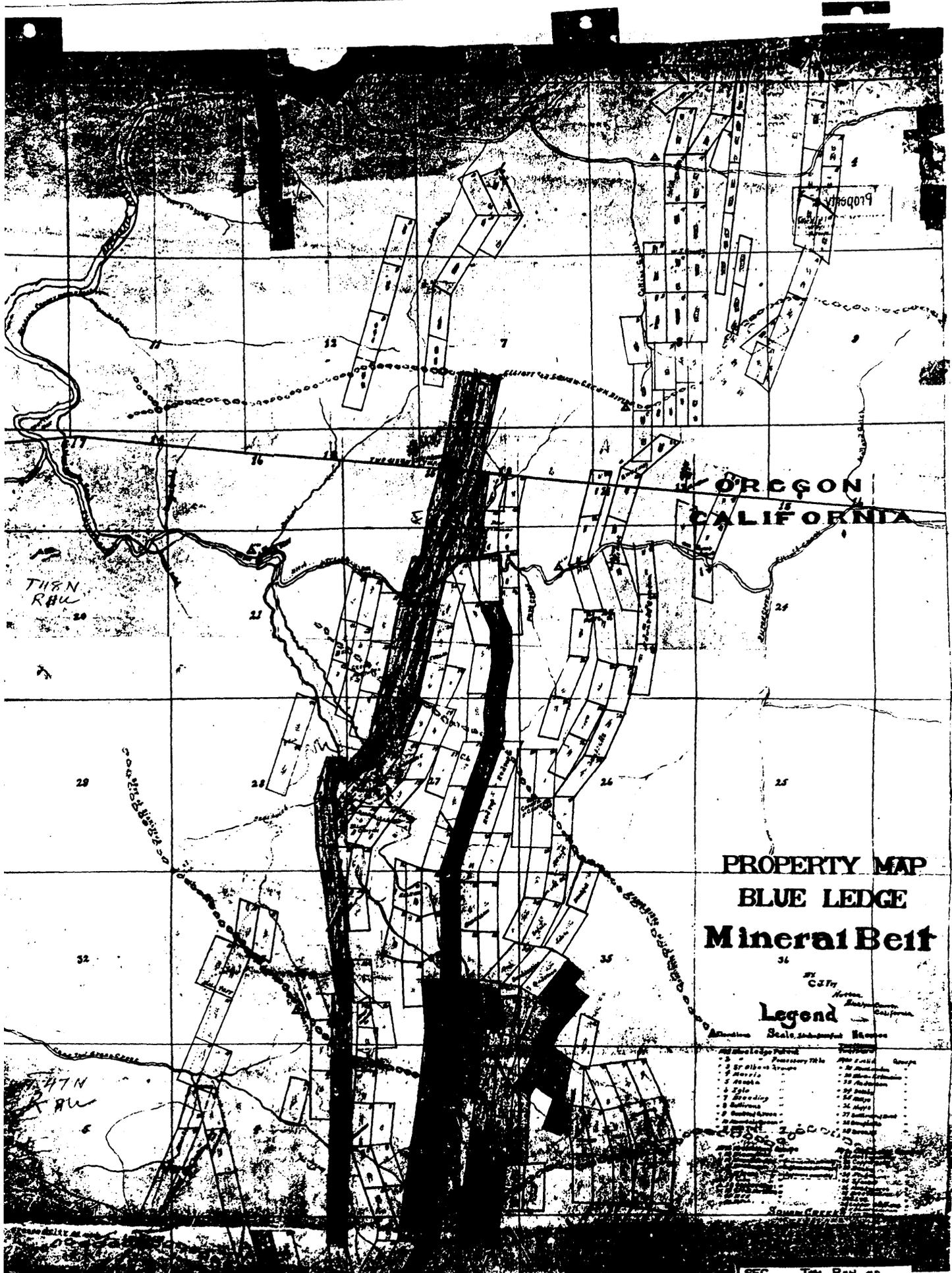
W. H. Brown
 Sur. Gen'l. Cal.

| Surveys Designated | By whom Surveyed | Date of Contract | Amount of Survey | When Surveyed | When Done |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| West boundary between California and Oregon (Part of 5th boundary) (Surveyed by) (Survey) returned (Map) (Survey) returned (Map) | D. G. MAJOR | October 1 1867 | 13 mi. 75 cks. 43 ac. | 1868 | |
| East boundary of Township (Surveyed by) (Survey) returned (Map) | S. M. FOREMAN | July 23 1881 | 65 - 25 - | 1883 | |
| South | | | 3 miles 17 cks. 72 ac. | | 1874 |
| West | | | 5 - 70 - 56 - | | |
| Quadrant (lines) (Surveyed by) (Survey) returned (Map) | | | 3 - 31 - 26 - | | |
| Quadrant (lines) (Surveyed by) (Survey) returned (Map) | | | 34 - 66 - | | |
| Quadrant (lines) (Surveyed by) (Survey) returned (Map) | | | 1 - 35 - 84 - | June 22 1888 | |

421571

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C. *George L. L. 1907*
 I hereby certify that this is a true copy
 of the plat of official survey of the lands
 to which it relates, as file in this office.

87



OREGON
CALIFORNIA

**PROPERTY MAP
BLUE LEDGE
Mineral Belt**

BY
C. S. T. Y.
Author
Map
Scale
Notes
References

Legend

| Abbreviation | Scale | Notes | References |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| All Blue Ledge Patents | | | |
| 1 | 1/4 Section | | |
| 2 | 1/2 Section | | |
| 3 | 3/4 Section | | |
| 4 | Section | | |
| 5 | 2 Sections | | |
| 6 | 3 Sections | | |
| 7 | 4 Sections | | |
| 8 | 5 Sections | | |
| 9 | 6 Sections | | |
| 10 | 7 Sections | | |
| 11 | 8 Sections | | |
| 12 | 9 Sections | | |
| 13 | 10 Sections | | |
| 14 | 11 Sections | | |
| 15 | 12 Sections | | |
| 16 | 13 Sections | | |
| 17 | 14 Sections | | |
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| 19 | 16 Sections | | |
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| 24 | 21 Sections | | |
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| 26 | 23 Sections | | |
| 27 | 24 Sections | | |
| 28 | 25 Sections | | |
| 29 | 26 Sections | | |
| 30 | 27 Sections | | |
| 31 | 28 Sections | | |
| 32 | 29 Sections | | |
| 33 | 30 Sections | | |
| 34 | 31 Sections | | |
| 35 | 32 Sections | | |