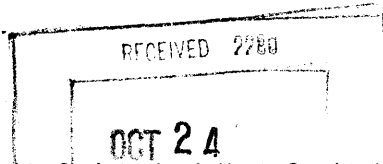


1486

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Log Cabin Inn Ensemble

other names/site number Log House Hotel

2. Location

street & number 56483 McKenzie Highway [] not for publication

city or town McKenzie Bridge [] vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Lane code 039 zip code 97413

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] 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 [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 16 Oct 02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal Agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

[Signature] 12/4/02
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Non contributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public - local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	7	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public - State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public - Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		7	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) in the National Register

Number of contributing resources previously listed

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

RECREATION

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

RECREATION

7. Physical Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood; stone; concrete

walls Wood; Douglas fir log; cedar shingle

roof Composition shingles

other Stone

Narrative Description

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

Please see Continuation Sheet

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Introduction

The Log Cabin Inn Ensemble is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its significance to the development of recreation and commerce in the Upper McKenzie River Valley and this region of the Cascades. It is also significant under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example in the local area of the Rustic style used in recreational/lodging facilities. The primary feature of this Ensemble, located in McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon, is the Log Cabin Inn, built in 1906-1907. The other buildings included in the Ensemble are also notable examples of the Rustic style, displaying both log and frame construction.

Located at the western edge of the Willamette National Forest, the property is nestled along the southern banks of the McKenzie River at the base of the Cascade Mountains on Highway 126, the primary east/west highway route through Lane County. Large trees such as firs and redwoods tower over the gardens created by the current owners, incorporating the native and non-native vegetation. A bluff dissects the property with a large meadow between the bluff and the river. The buildings in the Ensemble are set upon the bluff overlooking the meadow and the river. Many of the outdoor activities in which the guests engage, such as games, camping, weddings and social gatherings, occur in the meadow. The driveway configuration on the east side of the Inn remains the same as it was historically.

The Ensemble is comprised of a total of nine resources, including seven Historic contributing and two Non-historic Non-contributing resources. The original Log Cabin Inn, well-known as both stage stop and a hotel, was built in 1885. After a devastating fire in 1906, the existing Inn (Resource A) was built as a virtual duplicate of the original building, and is the dominant feature in the Ensemble. The other resources in the Ensemble are dated as follows¹:

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---------|
| • Resource B | House, known originally as the large cabin | c.1927 |
| • Resource C | Cabin | c.1928 |
| • Resource D | Cabin | c.1930 |
| • Resource E | Cabin | c.1930 |
| • Resource F | Cabin | c.1944 |
| • Resource G | Garage | c.1930s |
| • Resource H | Gazebo | 1992 |
| • Resource I | Restroom Facility | 1995 |

¹ William Runey's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Albert Wachsmuth, owned the Log Cabin Inn from 1925 to 1944. Mr. Runey spent much of his childhood at the Inn and dated Resources B-G of the Ensemble.

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Cabins C, D and E, the house and the garage (Resource G) are set back from and to the east of the Inn. The fourth cabin (Resource F) is attached to an addition on the back of the ell on the Inn. The gazebo (Resource H) and restroom facility (Resource I) are located in the meadow below and to the north of the other buildings. Access to the meadow is gained from the parking area on the west side of the Inn or via stairs between cabins E and F, and between cabin C and the house. See Figure 2 for the site plan.

Resource A

Log Cabin Inn, Historic Contributing
1906-1907

Soon after the fire destroyed the original building in 1906, construction began on the building that stands today. According to historical accounts, Coy and Freeman Lansbery² finished the new building in the fall of 1907 (*Lane County Historian*, 1983; Inman, 1996). Only native materials were used in the construction of this two-story building with a one-story ell connected to the north facade. The original T-shaped plan is now irregular due to a 1970s west-side addition that houses a dining room and saloon. The two-story portion of the building housed the parlor on the first floor and had rooms for lodging on the second floor. The one-story ell to the rear (north) was used for the restaurant. According to Mr. Runey, this ell historically housed a small dining room, the kitchen and storage areas, as it does today. See Figure 4 for the floor plan.

Two-story Portion

The two-story portion of the building has a gable roof that was originally clad in wood shingles, and is now covered in composition shingles. Historically, the two-story portion of the building had three dormer windows on each pitch of the gable roof but these were removed sometime between 1925 and 1944. See photograph 3. The exposed rafter tails and joists consist of poles. The gable ends are covered with small poles split in half and set vertically as siding, pierced by small square four-pane fixed windows. See photographs 10-14.

² Coy Lansbery was born in August of 1885 near Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He came to Oregon in 1906 to work as a logger. While on a hunting trip in August 1906, Freeman Lansbery, Coy's second cousin, met the hunting group at camp near Clear Lake, the headwaters of the McKenzie River, to ask Coy for his help finishing the Log Cabin Inn. Freeman's partner had quit, and Freeman could not finish alone (*Lane County Historian*, 1983).

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The walls of the two-story front portion of the building are built of peeled, round logs of varying size, with double saddle notched corners. The projecting crown ends are straight sawn. Chinking materials consist of moss, wood wedges and mortar. *See photograph 15.*

The foundation type is unclear due to surrounding vegetation. However, historic photos show the foundation constructed of large logs set on posts *See photograph 2.*

Porches wrap around the south, east and west facades on both stories of the two-story portion of the building. Three bays on each end and five bays across the front of the two-story portion of the building are created by substantial logs that span the full height of the building to support the roof. Railing around the first floor porch is simple horizontal pole construction. The railing on the second story was constructed with small poles arranged in a decorative geometric pattern.

Fenestration is irregular due to alterations and additions of windows. Most of the original windows in the two-story portion of the building are four over four, double-hung, wood sash windows in wood frames. *See photograph 16.* Currently, most of the windows are nailed closed and are inoperable. The first floor of the two-story portion of the building retains four of the original windows. These windows are on the south and east facades of the building. There are two folding casement, four-light, wood sash windows on the second floor that appear to be original to the building. All other windows, but one, on the second floor are original four over four, double-hung, wood sash windows.

The doors in the building vary in style, but all are wood. The main entrance door is centered on the south façade, is a wood flush door, and is flanked by one over one, frosted sidelights. The east façade of the two-story portion has a casement door.

A red brick chimney located on the north (rear) facade near the one-story ell connection, serviced the fireplace in the front parlor of the two-story portion. *See photograph 12.*

One-story Ell

Also built on a foundation of large logs set on posts, the walls of the one-story ell of the building are peeled, round logs of varying size, with double saddle notched corners. *See photograph 12.* The projecting crown ends are straight sawn. Chinking materials consist of moss, wood wedges and mortar. The one-story ell also has a gable roof that was originally clad in

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wood shingles, and is now covered in composition shingles. Historically, the north gable end was pierced by two windows. However, the subsequent addition of storage space, laundry facilities and Cabin 4 to this end of the building covers these windows. Additionally, the one-story ell historically had a wide porch extending across the north façade. This was also covered by the subsequent addition of storage space, laundry facilities and Cabin 4. Fenestration in the one-story ell is irregular. Original windows include a four over four, double-hung, wood sash window and two four-light, awning, wood sash windows.

Interior of Inn

The interior of the building is believed to retain the original wood floors. After the Wachsmuths purchased the property in 1925 from Alice Croner, they remodeled the interior of the first floor of the two-story portion and the ell by having knotty hemlock paneling added to the walls and ceiling. *See photograph 17.* The ceiling of the first floor is also covered with wood paneling and has a central paneled beam with supporting paneled posts. The second floor walls are covered with vertical wall paneling that is not as decorative as the paneling found on the first floor. The ceiling of the second floor has not been covered so the joists and attic floor are exposed. *See Figure 4 for details of the floor plan.*

Exterior Alterations

The east façade of the one-story ell has a fifteen light, fixed, wood sash window and a panel entrance door with four lights in the upper half that are not original to the building as they are not present in historic photos. However, research did not yield information on when they were added to this façade.

The north end of the one-story ell historically had a porch with sinks for cleaning the fish caught by guests. *See photograph 3.* An addition, constructed on this end ca. 1944, houses storage space and laundry facilities in the section nearest the one-story ell. *See photograph 12.* Incorporated into the north end of this addition is Cabin G, described below (Runey 2001). The foundation of this addition consists of wood posts on concrete pier pads. The frame addition is clad in wood shingles. Most of this addition has a gable roof covered with composition shingles. (The roof of Cabin G, at the extreme north end of this addition, has a combination gable and shed roof.) There are panel entrance doors on both the east and the west facades of the section of this addition used for storage and laundry facilities. The storage space and laundry facility section of the addition has a double, six-light, horizontally sliding, wood sash window;

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two four-light, casement, wood sash windows; and a four-light, fixed sash window. The storage space and laundry facilities have been completed on the interior in a utilitarian way with linoleum floors and the walls and ceilings covered in painted plywood.

A dining room and saloon addition was constructed on the west façade of the two-story portion and the one-story ell, circa 1970 according to the tax assessor's records. Constructed with a foundation of wood posts on concrete pier pads, the exterior of this frame addition is clad in vertical board siding. The addition has a shed roof covered with composition shingles. The interior character of both the dining room and the saloon are in keeping with the Rustic style of the historic portions of the Inn. The dining room floor is carpeted, and the saloon has a combination of carpet and linoleum. The walls of the dining room have vertical wood wainscot, topped with a chair rail, and wallpaper from the chair rail to the ceiling. Three interior walls of the saloon are covered with vertical wood paneling. The fourth wall, (east wall), is the exposed log wall of the two-story portion of the original building. See *photograph 18*. The ceilings of the dining room and saloon are covered with paneling. The dining room and saloon addition have four board and batten exterior doors. A gas fireplace on the west façade of the dining room addition is flanked by double, three over three, horizontally sliding, wood sash windows. The saloon has narrow, eight light, fixed-sash wood windows. The addition includes restroom facilities.

The current owners constructed decks in the early 1990s across the south and east facades for outdoor dining space. However, the decks are not attached to the building itself. See *photograph 13*.

Interior Alterations

The interior of the two-story portion has had minor modifications. The stone fireplace in the front parlor was altered by the addition of wood paneling and has been converted to gas. See *photograph 17*. A window in the south wall of the front parlor was replaced with double French doors. A double, six-light, fixed, wood sash window was added to the north wall of the front parlor.

The interior of the second floor has had very little alterations to it. The alterations consist of the addition of painted plywood to walls in the three rooms and the replacement of a window in the room used as the office with a vinyl window. Access to the attic space above the second floor has

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been closed off with plywood secured with bracing over the top of the stairwell, though this is not a permanent closure.

Alterations to the interior of the one-story ell include the opening of the wall between the ell and the west side dinning room/saloon addition. Additionally, the kitchen has been updated with modern, stainless steel cooking and serving facilities.

Originally, the Inn was operated on a carbide system for lights. After electricity came to the McKenzie River Valley in the 1940s, the Inn was electrified with knob and tube wiring. This system was later upgraded to meet code. However, research did not yield information on when this upgrade occurred. Remnants of the early system are still seen on the exterior walls.

Prior to the incorporation of plumbing in the building, water was pumped from the river to a holding tank behind the Inn. *See photographs 3 and 4.* During the Wachsmuths' ownership between 1925 and 1944, the kitchen had a water tank heated with coils. Sometime after the Wachsmuths sold the property, a well was installed on the property and plumbing was added to the building. However, research did not yield information on when this occurred (Runey 2001).

The additions to the Inn, both historic and non-historic do not significantly alter the overall architectural character of the Inn. The Inn maintains a high degree of historic integrity and continues to effectively convey it's historic appearance and function despite these changes. Therefore, it is counted as an Historic Contributing resource.

Resource B

House, Historic Contributing
Circa 1927

According to Mr. Runey, this building, know originally as the large cabin and now used as the owners' house, was constructed circa 1927 for use by the Burnham Family staying every summer at the Inn. *See photograph 19.* Oriented to the south, the house lies to the east of the Inn. *See Figure 2 for location on the site plan.* Originally rectangular in plan, the building footprint is now irregular due to a 1990s addition. *See photograph 20.* The original portion of the building is one-and-a-half stories with a gable roof covered in composition shingles and red brick chimney rising from the center. The walls are peeled round logs laid horizontally to form the

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bearing walls. The box corners are finished with a rough-hewn corner board nailed to the log ends and extending the full height of the wall. As on the Inn, small split poles are set vertically as siding in the gable ends. A broad porch wraps around the south and west façades and is supported by heavy timber posts. Small poles run horizontally in 2 courses between the timber posts to form an open railing.

The main entrance to the house is centered on the south façade of the building, consisting of a wood, nine-light door. The south façade also has double French doors on each side of the main entrance. This entrance opens into the living room. The fireplace surround is red brick with a tile hearth and a mantel of carved stone. It is believed that this building was constructed with a plumbing system. The original wood floor has been retained in the dining room. The walls of the living room and first floor bedroom in the original portion of the building retain the original wood paneling. See *photograph 21*. Fenestration on the first floor of the original portion of the building is regular with the original nine-light, casement wood windows on the east and west facades. The original wood panel doors remain in the first floor rooms of the original portion of the building. See *Figure 4 for the floor plan*.

The stairs leading to the upper floor of the original portion of the building from the living room, open to the central hallway of the upper floor. The wood panel doors appear to be the only original fabric on the upper floor.

Alterations

An electrical system was added to the original building when the rest of the property was electrified. Carpeting has been added to all the rooms in the original portion of the building, except in the dining room, as noted above. The walls of the dining room in the original portion of the building have been wallpapered. The upper floor walls of the original portion of the building have either been covered with painted plywood or have been sheet rocked. The first floor ceilings of the original portion of the building have either been sheet rocked or covered with tiles. The upper floor ceilings have either been covered with painted plywood or sheet rocked. All upper floor windows of the original portion of the building have been replaced with vinyl windows.

A one and one-half story addition to the rear (north) elevation of the building houses a new kitchen, master bedroom, and bathroom on the first floor and a small apartment with bathroom and kitchenette on the upper floor. The small apartment can be accessed by an exterior stairway or

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through a bedroom on the upper floor of the original portion of the building. See *photograph 20*. This apartment is used as additional rental space for guests of the Inn. A deck, with a hot tub, which overhangs the bluff above the meadow, was also added to the first story north façade (rear) of the house. At the time of the addition, the foundation under the rear of the house was reinforced with wood posts and concrete pier pads.

Although the 1990s construction is a significant addition to the house, the primary elevation is still recognizable as it was built circa 1927. The original portion of the building maintains integrity. Given these considerations and the relative rarity of log buildings in recreational groupings, this is counted as a "Historic Contributing" resource.

Resource C

Cabin, Historic Contributing
Circa 1928

This single-story rectangular duplex cabin has a gable roof covered in composition shingles. See *Figure 2 for location on the site plan*. The walls are constructed of four courses of peeled round logs laid horizontally followed by a four-foot high palisade section of peeled round logs, and then topped with two more courses of horizontal logs on which the roof rafters are set. The building is supported by a foundation of square posts and heavy timber beams. The rafter tails are exposed, though slightly obscured on the south façade by a gutter.

The broad gabled entry porch on the south façade protects the two front doors. The gable end of the porch roof is embellished by a sun-burst or half-wagon wheel design made of poles. The wood floor of the porch has been replaced. There is a pole railing extending from the vertical supports of the porch roof to the walls of the cabin. There is a full-width back porch with a wood floor along the north (rear) façade that is accessed by doors from each unit and steps at the east end. This porch has 3 bays with small pole railing between the vertical supports extending the height of the porch to the roof. See *photographs 22 and 23*.

A random-laid stone saddle-bag chimney rises from the center of the gable roof, and services fireplaces in each unit. The fireplaces are also of random-laid stone, with heavy split-log mantels. See *photograph 24*.

Both interiors have wood floors and exposed wall and roof framing members. Structural beams span the interior of each unit, continuing through the

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south wall to the exterior to support the gable roof of the south façade porch. Fenestration is regular and consists of six-light, folding casement, wood sash windows on all four facades and small, two over two, casement wood sash windows centered on the north and south facades. Front and rear entrance doors are panel, and the bathroom and closet doors are board and batten. The distinguishing factor between the two units is the location of the bathroom and the closet. They are in alternate locations from one unit to the other. It is believed that this building was constructed with a plumbing system. See *Figure 5 for the floor plan.*

The only known alterations to this building include: 1) the addition of an electrical system; 2) the reinforcement of the post and pier foundation with concrete block in the 1990s; 3) the replacement of the front porch floor at the time of the foundation reinforcement; and 4) the installation of modern bathroom fixtures. These alterations are minor and do not affect the overall integrity of the cabin. Therefore, this is a contributing resource.

Resource D

Cabin, Historic Contributing
Circa 1930

Built circa 1930, Cabin D and E are nearly identical. Cabin D, oriented to the east, is a rectangular, single-story duplex. See *Figure 2 for location on the site plan.* The cabin has a gable roof covered in composition shingles, with decorative brackets under the eaves. The wood framed building is clad with wood shingles. The foundation consists of wood posts on concrete pier pads. Each unit has a front entry stoop covered by a small gabled roof supported by brackets, and is accessed via panel doors. See *photograph 25.* Nine-light, wood doors in each unit access the north façade porch. The porch extends across the entire length of Cabins D and E, connecting them with the floor and roof structure of the porch. See *photographs 9 and 27.* This porch has a wood floor, exposed rafter tails at the eave, and nine bays created by the vertical log porch posts. A single pole railing runs horizontally, spanning all bays. The cabin has a saddle-bag chimney built of stone servicing fireplaces in each unit. Each unit is comprised of a main room, bathroom and closet. See *Figure 6 for the floor plan.* The cabin has wood floors, and walls and ceilings clad in vertical wood wall paneling. See *photograph 28.* The fireplaces in each unit have stone surrounds and hearths, and wood mantels. See *photograph 29.* The distinguishing factor between the two units is the location of the bathroom and the closet. They are in alternate locations from one unit to the other. It is believed that this cabin was constructed with a plumbing system. The only evident alteration to this building was the addition of an electrical

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system and updated bathroom fixtures. This cabin maintains integrity, is in good condition, and is a contributing resource.

Resource E

Cabin, Historic Contributing
Circa 1930

Cabin E, oriented to the east, is a rectangular, single-story duplex. The cabin has a gable roof covered in composition shingles, with decorative brackets under the eaves. The wood framed building is clad with wood shingles. The foundation consists of wood posts on concrete pier pads. Each unit has a front entry stoop covered by a small gabled roof supported by brackets, and is accessed via panel doors. Nine-light, wood doors in each unit access the north façade porch. The cabin has a saddle-bag chimney built of stone servicing fireplaces in each unit. Each unit is comprised of a main room, bathroom and closet. The cabin has wood floors, and walls and ceilings clad in vertical wood wall paneling. *See photograph 28.* The fireplaces in each unit have stone surrounds and hearths, and wood mantels. *See photograph 29.* The distinguishing factor between the two units is the location of the bathroom and the closet. *See Figure 6 for the floor plan.* They are in alternate locations from one unit to the other. It is believed that this cabin was constructed with a plumbing system. The only evident alteration to this building was the addition of an electrical system and updated bathroom fixtures. This cabin maintains integrity, is in good condition, and is a contributing resource.

Resource F

Cabin, Historic Contributing
Circa 1944

As briefly described above, this cabin is an addition, attached to the north end of the one-story ell by storage space and laundry facilities. *See Figure 2 for the location on the site plan.* The cabin fronts to the east with the northern-most end overhanging the grade down to the meadow. The rectangular duplex consists of a southern one-story unit and a northern two-story unit. The combined gable and shed roof is covered in composition shingles. The north unit has a small second-story bedroom covered by the shed roof. The wood frame building is clad in wood shingles. The foundation is wood posts on concrete pier pads. *See photograph 30.*

Accessed from a small covered porch, the south unit includes a living space with a free-standing wood stove, a kitchenette, a bedroom, a bathroom and a closet. The floors are carpeted, and the walls and ceiling are clad in vertical wood wall paneling. Windows in this unit are on the east façade. A

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six-light, folding casement, wood sash, window is in the bedroom, and a small single-light, fixed sash window is in the living space near the door. The front entry door is a half-light wood panel door, and the rear entry door is a sliding glass door. Interior doors are panel. See *Figure 7 for the floor plan*.

The northern unit includes a living room with a free-standing wood stove, full kitchen, bedroom and bathroom on the first floor, and has a second bedroom on the second floor. See *photograph 31*. The unit has wood floors, and vertical wood wall and ceiling paneling. The north, living room wall has a large multi-light window commanding a spectacular view of the river and the snow capped mountains in the background. The deck, overhanging the meadow, is accessed through a door located to the left (west) of the large window. Other windows in this unit vary in type from folding casement windows to the two six-light windows that slide into the wall in the second floor bedroom. An interesting feature of this unit is the arched passageway from the living room to the kitchen that has display shelves on one side. According to Mr. Runey, this cabin was constructed with electrical and plumbing systems in place (Runey 2001). See *Figure 7 for the floor plan*.

This cabin is in good condition, maintains its integrity and is a contributing resource.

Resource G

Garage, Historic Contributing
Circa 1930s

The garage is located to the south of the house, oriented to the west. See *figure 2 for the location on the site plan*. The structure appears to date to the 1930s, but research to date the structure has not revealed an exact date of construction. The structure is constructed of full dimension lumber suggesting pre-1940s construction. The frame building is clad in wood shingles on the sides and back, and vertical wood board siding across the front. There are six bays, three of which have double doors, constructed of vertical board siding, across them. The gable roof appears to be clad in wood shingles on the front (west) pitch and clad with sheet metal on the back (east) pitch. This utilitarian building is utilized to house the equipment needed for the upkeep of the grounds and wood storage for fireplaces. The only apparent alteration is the addition of an electrical system as knob and tube remnants remain in the building. Due to the construction with full dimension lumber, the building's integrity, and the fact that it continues to convey its function as a garage and utilitarian

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building associated with the Ensemble, the garage is counted as a Historic Contributing resource.

Resource H

Gazebo, Non-historic, non-contributing
Circa 1990

A gazebo, located in the meadow near the river, was constructed in the early 1990s by the current owners to facilitate social and recreation activities at the Inn. *See Figure 2 for location on the site plan.* Due to its recent construction date, it is counted as a Non-historic, Non-contributing feature.

Resource I

Restroom Facility, Non-historic, non-contributing
Circa 1995

Built in the mid-1990s, the restroom facility supports the social and recreational activities that take place in the meadow. It is located on the southwest side of the meadow, approximately halfway down the bluff. *See Figure 2 for location on the site plan.* This is also a Non-historic, Non-contributing feature in the ensemble.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1906 - circa 1944

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Freeman and Coy Lansbery, Builders

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Introduction

The Log Cabin Inn Ensemble is a collection of buildings that is significant in the history of recreation in the McKenzie River Valley. Having local significance under National Register Criterion A, the Log Cabin Inn Ensemble is closely linked to the development of recreation and commerce between the Willamette Valley and the areas east of the Cascade Range. As a destination for travelers since the late 1800s, this site has facilitated the recreational exploration and growth of tourism in the area, providing an economic base supporting the small community of McKenzie Bridge.

Architecturally, the Ensemble is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of an early recreational facility in the Cascades along the McKenzie River. The Ensemble embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Rustic style, presenting modest examples of the style dating from 1906 to the mid-1940s. The wooded setting and use of native materials in the Rustic design contribute to the character of the Ensemble. The significance of the Ensemble is further enhanced by the fact that it is one of few remaining of its type in the area that is still in use as a recreational facility. Other privately-held Rustic style log inns have either been lost to deterioration, or are abandoned and not in use.

Arranged within a wooded mountain landscape, The Log Cabin Inn Ensemble meets most of the recognized aspects of historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The aspects of workmanship and design have been somewhat compromised by a series of alterations since the construction in 1906 of the oldest building in the group, but these additions do not sufficiently decrease the integrity of the buildings to justify evaluations as non-contributing resources. These aspects of integrity are applied to the characteristics of the ensemble that include the arrangement of buildings, use of materials, landscape features, and overall sense of place.

History of Recreation in the United States

The leisure movement in the United States began in the early 19th century as industrialization took hold of the economy. The upper class was the first to enjoy the commercialization of leisure. "Possessing both income and a culture that valued pleasure more than productivity, the aristocratic... created such characteristically modern leisure forms as tourism, urban entertainment districts, and a taste for various fads and

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fashion" (Cross 1990, 124). By the mid-19th century, this desire for leisure trickled down to the skilled workers. With shorter workdays and living wages, Americans were incorporating leisure activities into their everyday lives. Transportation development, beginning with the railroad system and later the automobile, increased the opportunities for leisure and recreation, making it possible for people to escape the crowded cities. By the early 20th century, the leisure and recreation business was an important aspect of the American economy. The creation of the National Park System in 1916 for current and future generations' enjoyment is exemplary of the American desire for leisure and recreation opportunities (Dulles 1965; Cross 1990; and Kraus 1997). The development of recreation and tourism in the McKenzie River Valley followed this national trend.

The McKenzie River Valley

The search for a transportation route across the Cascade Mountains and discovery of this spectacular haven of outdoor recreation opportunities provide the context for the establishment of the Log Cabin Inn Ensemble. Willamette Valley settlers began searching for routes from the Willamette Valley across the Cascades to eastern Oregon as early as the 1860s. The desire for a road was driven in part by the discovery of gold in eastern Oregon and Idaho, as well as by the abundance of range grasses for cattle. Many of the early attempts followed trails that had been previously established by the Indians in their search for huckleberries and salmon in the upper McKenzie River Valley (Inman, 1996, 293). North-south travel routes had long been established first by native people, and then by pioneer settlers along the present-day I-5 corridor and the Oregon & California Wagon Road route (present Highway 99E and Highway 99W routes). Other early east-west routes within the current boundaries of the state of Oregon included the Barlow Road, established in 1846 around the base of Mt. Hood, which allowed westward travelers to avoid the treacherous rafting down the Columbia River from eastern Oregon to the lower Willamette Valley.

Routes across the central Cascades were hazardous due to unpredictable weather, rough terrain through the lava fields and the high elevation. Historical accounts of attempts at carving trails across the Cascades are filled with harrowing tales. Felix Scott hauled supplies for gold mines in California in 1848 and planned to do the same for gold mines in Idaho. However, he needed a route across the Cascades. One group, under Scott's leadership, began at Crescent City and successfully crossed the Cascades in 1862. The group wintered at Trout Creek in present-day Jefferson County. This trip from Crescent City to Trout Creek took several weeks. J.H. Taylor (a Bend resident who made the trip between Sisters and the Willamette Valley numerous times) stated that in 1880, a light wagon could make the

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journey between Eugene and Sisters in five days if all went well. By 1926, the same trip took five hours (Hatton, 1996, 101). From the 1870s to 1890s, several road companies were incorporated with the intention of building a road across the mountains. The McKenzie Salt Springs and Deschutes Wagon Road Company, incorporated in 1871 by Philander Renfrew (a mid-19th century McKenzie River Valley settler from Ohio), Alexander Renfrew (a Eugene hotel owner and Philander Renfrew's brother), John T. Craig (a member of Felix Scott's cattle drive party who became obsessed with building a road over the Cascades), and M. H. Harlow (early Eugene settler and first County Clerk of Lane County), succeeded in building a road from the terminus of the county road at Clark's Point, present-day Deerhorn, on the north side of the McKenzie River up the Lost Creek Canyon and over the lava beds to the Deschutes River. Included in this road project was the construction of a toll bridge across the McKenzie River at McKenzie Bridge. The McKenzie Pass Highway, designated a National Scenic Byway, as it is known today was constructed in 1925, finally taming the treacherous trail, at least in the summer time. Winters, to this day, keep the highway closed (*Eugene Register Guard* 1959; Velasco 1985; *Lane County Historian* 1963, 1986, 1991; Oregon Department of Transportation 1993; and Inman 1996). See Figures 8 and 9.

The growing population of the Eugene-Springfield area in the mid-19th century established a market for building materials and firewood. The forests of the McKenzie River Valley offered the perfect opportunity to meet these market needs, and people began moving east to tap into these timber resources. In their migration up the valley and the travel across the mountains, the western settlers discovered the numerous hot springs that the Indians had long since known about. By the 1870s, Belknap Hot Springs and Foley Hot Springs had become the primary recreational attraction of the McKenzie Bridge area, both for diversion and for their supposed medicinal value.

Smith Taylor, Forest Service district ranger at McKenzie Bridge recalled, "In those days [before the advent of the motorcar] people came from all over the United States to stay, not overnight, but for the summer. Many a time I walked to Foley Springs Resort, Log Cabin Inn and Belknap Springs, which were miles from nowhere, to find their dining halls crowded with people. Whole families came to take trips into the wilds" (*Springfield News* 1981, 1B).

Articles such as the August 15, 1906 article in the *Daily Eugene Guard* that mentions Cy Mryick, a well-known sporting man from Los Angeles, and a group of his friends planning a trip to the McKenzie River to hunt and fish,

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illustrate the popularity of the region for recreational pursuits other than the hot springs, as well. Another article illustrating this point, published in *The Sunday Oregonian* on October 24, 1915, describes fishermen's stories the author heard while staying at the Log Cabin Inn the previous summer.

Further underscoring the recreational attraction of the McKenzie River Valley, R.K. Wood states:

The motorist who has come from the north or the south by Pacific Highway to Eugene, is advised to turn eastward via Springfield for a run of 55 miles along the valley of the McKenzie, - a valley tuneful with leaping brooks and tumbling cataracts, and a-shine with glossy rocks and the not-far-away snow summits of Mt. Washington and Three Sisters. A steep mountain road continues 25 miles beyond McKenzie Bridge, where there is a frequented inn, to McKenzie Pass and to Bend in Central Oregon. A camper's resort in the summer, a hunter's mecca in the fall, anglers come to the McKenzie Valley many months in the year to fill their baskets with the game Dolly Varden. (*The Tourist's Northwest* 1916, 137)

Tourism developed rapidly, not just in the McKenzie River Valley but also in the Pacific Northwest region during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Though the industry has experienced ups and downs throughout the 20th century, tourism and recreation in the McKenzie River Valley, as well as the State of Oregon, continues to flourish. In 1988, a portion of the McKenzie River was designated as a National Wild and Scenic River to protect its natural, scenic and recreational values. As an indicator of the importance of tourism, it is the third most important industry to the State of Oregon. The diverse and beautiful natural environment of the region, ranging from high desert in the east, to the Cascades, and the coast in the west, continues today to bring tourists from far and wide.

McKenzie Bridge

Named for the river, McKenzie Bridge has long been an important crossing of the river. John T. Craig, previously mentioned for his association with the road over McKenzie Pass, lived at McKenzie Bridge in the 1860s. A toll bridge, called Craig's Bridge, was operated there from the early 1870s to early 1890s (Rarick 1962). A post office was operated there for many years under the name of 'McKinzie Bridge.' Postal authorities finally agreed to correct the spelling in 1918 (McArthur 1952, 395). Rarick states, "McKenzie Bridge was, in the 19th century, the least significant settlement in the NPS

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middle McKenzie Valley with a permanent population" (Rarick 1962, 58). However, he describes this area as being developed, beginning in the 1880s, for temporary summer residences. The development of commerce in the McKenzie Bridge area can be attributed to the hot springs, as well as to the recreational opportunities associated with the river, the forest and the mountains. McKenzie Bridge was the outfitting point for the campers and hunters in the Willamette National Forest (Rarick 1962, 66). Although development in the McKenzie River Valley continued in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, urbanization of any of the small towns never materialized. Recreation and tourism soon became one of the primary attractions drawing people to the area, providing an economic base for residents of the area. Hotels and resorts were developed to accommodate the increase in visitors.

Log Cabin Inn

Philander Renfrew, one of the founders of the McKenzie Salt Springs and Deschutes Wagon Road Company, came to Oregon from Ohio sometime in the mid-19th century and filed his homestead claim for a 160-acre tract along the McKenzie River in 1874. Renfrew died in 1880 and upon his death his land reverted to the U.S. Government. However, his heirs were eventually able to secure title to the property. In 1884, George and Melvina "Auntie" Frissell paid approximately \$480 for 120 acres of the land and in 1885, began construction on the original Log Cabin Inn, a 19-room, two-story building of peeled logs with an extensive wrap-around porch on both stories. The Inn opened for business in 1886. An old menu at the Inn claims that people came from as far away as Los Angeles to stay at the new "hotel", which also served as a stage stop and post office. It is believed that the Inn was originally called the 'Log House Hotel' as an advertisement in *the Daily Eugene Guard* dated July 6, 1898, refers to it as Frissell's 'Log House Hotel'.

Tragedy struck, however, on August 18, 1906 when the Inn was completely destroyed by fire, the cause of which was unknown, while the guests were up river at Belknap Springs. All of their belongings, except the swimming suits they were wearing, were reportedly destroyed in the fire (*Daily Eugene Guard*, August 20, 1906). According to Coy Lansbery's (one of the builders) autobiography of 1975, construction began on a new building (the current building) soon thereafter and was completed in 1907 (*Lane County Historian* 1983, 57).

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Although the research did not yield information on how the business was run prior to 1925 when the Wachsmuths took ownership and after 1946 when the Tuttles' bought the property, we do know that the Wachsmuths operated the Inn from 1925 to 1944 on reservations from the same families year to year. The Inn, including the restaurant, was not open to the general public for business. However, Mr. Runey explained that Mrs. Wachsmuth would make a meal at any time of the night or day for a passer-by who needed one (2001). See photograph 1.

The Log Cabin Inn weathered the hard times of the 1930s without a noticeable decrease in yearly reservations, according to Mr. Runey (2001). A review of the guest registers confirms that visitors continued to make the Inn their destination for recreation and leisure. The Inn was the destination of world-renowned people during this time. Mr. Runey stated that as long as his grandparents owned the property (1925 to 1944), Herbert Hoover stayed at the Inn whenever he visited the McKenzie River. Guest registers at the Log Cabin Inn do indicate that Herbert Hoover was a guest of the Inn on November 2, 1937, along with Edward Windsor and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoover, Jr. Clark Gable is also listed in the registers as a guest on November 12, 1931. Mr. Runey recalls as a young boy cleaning President Hoover's fish and receiving \$2 from him when \$30 was a month's wage (2001).

The practice of operating on reservations from year to year continued during the Taylors' ownership of the property from 1944 to 1946. The business flourished in this manner with reservations completely booked every summer (Runey 2001). (A chronology of ownership is located at the end of this section.)

The Raes, current property owners, have undertaken projects over the last decade to ensure the Inn's continued importance to recreational development of the region. The meadow between the buildings and the river has become the focal point for social gatherings such as weddings and bar-b-ques and recreational uses such as camping in tee-pees³, volleyball and basketball games. As members of the McKenzie Bridge community, they continually strive to bring events to the area. The Inn's long-ago, established association to the development of commerce and recreation in this region continues to the present.

³ Constructed as replicas of the tee-pees used in the movie *Dances with Wolves*, one tee-pee was made by Nomadic Tipi Makers in Bend, Oregon, and the others were made by an Eugene, Oregon artisan.

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Rustic Style Architecture

The foundation of the Rustic style is found in the work of such people as Andrew Jackson Downing, a pre-Civil War designer and writer in America. The design ethic made use of Downing's naturalistic principles and prototypes for rural architecture, seeking harmony between structure and setting and solutions to building homes in rugged and scenic places (McClelland 1998, 91). The Shingle style and the work of people like architect Henry Hobson Richardson, the second American to be formally trained in architecture, also influenced the development of the Rustic Style. Embracing the use of construction materials such as weathered local stone and timber, the Shingle style offered a flexible system for massing a building according to interior function and space, and the physical and scenic aspects of the site (McClelland 1998, 91). The Adirondack style, a further refinement of this style, adopted the principles of the Shingle style, "the local vernacular of pioneer log cabins, and the romantic European styles of country homes, especially the chalet form of the Swiss Alps and the German farmhouse with jerkinhead gables" (McClelland 1998, 94-95). Characteristics of the Swiss influence on the Adirondack style include a compact two-story building with a gabled front, broad overhanging roofs, a projecting second story balcony extending across the gable with decorative railings, and horizontal ribbons of small-paned windows.

The first edition of William S. Wick's book *Log Cabins: How to Build and Furnish Them* was published in 1889 and was an early guide to siting, construction and furnishing log cabins for recreational purposes. Subsequent editions provide similar advice. In his fifth edition, Wick begins with a discussion on where the recreational camp should be sited, suggesting that it needs to be in a location so that the structure will be elevated, away from swamp or boggy land, but within close proximity of a good water source and timber suitable for building. Additionally, the site should have a commanding view of the beautiful scenery surrounding it (Wicks 1904, 8-9). Encompassing the architectural aspects of the Rustic style set forth by the early proponents, Wick provides a comprehensive discussion detailing the construction of log cabins and furnishings. His plates also offer design suggestions and floor plans for a variety of rustic style buildings, including the "Lodge Built in Maine Woods" with a design similar to that of the Log Cabin Inn (Wicks 1904, 65). Wicks' books, and others similar to it, often provided guidance for builders and could have possibly influenced the construction of the Log Cabin Inn.

Blending the rugged typography and the natural setting, the Log Cabin Inn Ensemble embodies the Rustic style. Located on a bluff within close proximity of the McKenzie River, commanding a view of the snowcapped

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mountains surrounding it, the Ensemble's construction with native materials incorporates many of the stylistic elements set forth by the proponents of the style most closely associated with recreational facilities.

Comparative Analysis

In order to support the Log Cabin Inn Ensemble's position as an excellent example of Rustic style architecture and its role in the development of the recreation and commerce of the region, a comparative analysis was undertaken by reviewing literature on the cultural resources in Lane County, as well as conducting informal interviews with National Forest Service personnel and other persons related to the various properties. Privately-owned recreational facilities in the region include Belknap Springs, Holiday Farms Resort and a former lodge in Blue River. While the construction of the original building at Holiday Farms Resort predates the Log Cabin Inn by three years, it was originally built as a stage stop and was not converted to recreational rental usage until the 1940s (Holiday Farms Resort staff 2002). The vernacular building of frame construction is not of the same architectural style as the Log Cabin Inn. The construction of the lodge at Belknap Springs occurred some years after that of the Log Cabin Inn and has undergone renovations that have altered its integrity (<http://mckenziehotspringscottage.com/history.htm>). The former lodge in Blue River is of the Rustic style and is contemporary to the Log Cabin Inn in construction date but is no longer used as a lodge. It is now a private residence.

Within the Willamette National Forest are the White Branch Recreational/Organizational Camp and the Santiam Pass Ski Lodge (Catharine Lindberg 2001). Both of the buildings were built in the 1930s and are much larger in scale than the Log Cabin Inn. Additionally, these facilities are publicly-owned. The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge has not been in use for approximately 15 years. A telephone conversation with Gail Throop of the Pacific Northwest Regional office of the USDA Forest Service yielded information on resources of similar construction and/or use around the Pacific Northwest. The following is a list of those resources:

- Becky's Café on the Rogue River, a frame construction building with wood and limb decorations, built in the early 1920s;
- Lake Quinalt Lodge in the Olympic National Forest, a frame construction building clad in wood shingles, built in 1927, used for lodging and casual/fine dining;
- Lodges at Odell, Crescent and Pilano Lakes built in the 1920s and 1930s, used for lodging and some with restaurants;

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- 2 to 3 log construction restaurants, at least one of which is on Highway 26 in the vicinity of Rhododendron near Mt. Hood, built by locally noteworthy builder Mr. Steiner between 1910 and 1925. These buildings are not located on forest land but on adjacent lands;
- Ski Lodge at Mt. Baker; and
- Whistling Jack in the Winnache National Forest.

By analyzing all the following characteristics of other resources in the region, no comparable resources have been identified:

- Similar construction or architectural style;
- Integrity;
- Comparable size;
- Privately-owned recreational/lodging facility; and
- Continuous use in the role for which the building was constructed.

Conclusion

Significant under National Register Criterion A, for its association with the development of recreation and commerce in the McKenzie River Valley, the Log Cabin Inn Ensemble continues functioning today in the same manner for which it was constructed in 1907. Additionally, the Ensemble's embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the Rustic style, establishes its significance under National Register Criterion C.

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Chronology of Property Ownership

George & Melvina Frissell	1885-1906
Alice & George Croner	1906-1925
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Wachsmuth	1925-1944
Francis & Virginia Taylor	1944-1946
Robert & Ethelene Tuttle	1946-1970
Arthur Lucey & Paul Krumm	1970-1985
(Property was leased to Mr. & Mrs. A.J. Marastoni)	
Anthony & Jean Puddefoot	1985-1991
Dave & Diane Rae	1991-present

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Log Cabin Inn Ensemble

Lane County, Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

UTM grid with Zone, Easting, Northing values for 1, 2, 3, 4. Includes a note: [] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Heather Goodson, assisted by Elizabeth Carter

organization

street & number 1939 E. 17th Ave. telephone 541-434-8454

city or town Eugene state Oregon zip code 97403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name David and Diane Rae

street & number 56483 McKenzie Highway telephone 541-822-3432

city or town McKenzie Bridge state Oregon zip code 97413

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington D.C. 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington D.C. 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

All that part of Lot 8, Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 5 East of the Willamette Meridian, and Lots 1, 2, & 3, Frissell's Plat, as platted and recorded in Book 3, page 22, Lane County, Oregon Plat Records, in Lane County, Oregon, lying north of line of the relocated McKenzie Highway as set forth in Suit No. 75991, Circuit Court Records of Lane County, Oregon; Save and except that portion conveyed to Alice M. Croner, a widow, to Alta M. Gobart, filed December 27, 1929, and recorded in Book 166, Page 108, Lane County, Oregon Deed Records; Also except that portion conveyed to Amy Wachsmuth and Albert L. Wachsmuth, wife and husband, to Alice M. Croner, filed August 15, 1938, and recorded in Book 195, Page 434, Lane County, Oregon Deed Records.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the entire area described in the legal description. This area includes the historic Inn, the associated historic cabins, house and garage, as well as the land around the buildings and between the McKenzie River and State Highway 126. The total area is approximately 8 acres.

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Figure 1

Tax Assessor's Map

Figure 2

Site Plan

Figure 3

Resource A: Log Cabin Inn
Floor Plan

Figure 4

Resource B: House
Floor Plan

Figure 5

Resource C: Cabin
Floor Plan

Figure 6

Resource D and E: Cabin
Floor Plan

Figure 7

Resource F: Cabin
Floor Plan

Figure 8

Map of Scott Road and McKenzie Pass Crossing

Figure 9

Map of the Route of McKenzie Wagon Road in 1890 and McKenzie Bridge in 1960

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Section number Photographs Page 1

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Photographer unknown
4. Circa 1927
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
Possession of copy of photograph. Location of negative is unknown.
6. View looking northwest showing overall setting of the Ensemble
7. Photo 1 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Photographer unknown
4. Date unknown
5. Lane County Historical Society
740 West 13th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97402
6. West and South façades of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 2 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Photographer unknown
4. Circa 1915
5. Lane County Historical Society
740 West 13th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97402
6. View looking southwest, showing east façades of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 3 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Photographer unknown
4. Date unknown
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
Possession of copy of photograph. Location of negative is unknown.
6. West façades of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 4 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 2

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Photographer unknown
4. Date unknown
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
Possession of copy of photograph. Location of negative is unknown
6. South and east facades of Resource B, House
7. Photo 5 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Photographer unknown
4. Circa 1932
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
Possession of copy of photograph. Location of negative is unknown
6. View looking northeast, showing south facades of House and Cabins C,D&E.
7. Photo 6 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Overall view of Ensemble, looking north
7. Photo 7 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. October, 2001
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. View of meadow between Ensemble buildings and the McKenzie River,
looking north
7. Photo 8 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 3

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. View of back of Cabins C, D, E & F from meadow, looking south
7. Photo 9 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. South façade of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 10 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. South and west façades of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 11 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. North façade of two-story portion and east façade of one-story ell
and addition of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 12 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 4

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. October, 2001
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. East façade of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 13 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Elizabeth Carter
4. October, 2001
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Detail of second story of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn's, east façade
7. Photo 14 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Detail of southwest corner of the first floor of the two-story portion of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 15 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Exterior detail of window on south façade of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn
7. Photo 16 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 5

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
 2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
 3. Heather Goodson
 4. January, 2002
 5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
 6. Interior view of parlor of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn,
looking northwest
Stairway on left side of photo leads to second floor
 7. Photo 17 of 31
-
1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
 2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
 3. Heather Goodson
 4. January, 2002
 5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
 6. Interior view of saloon of Resource A, the Log Cabin Inn, looking east
 7. Photo 18 of 31
-
1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
 2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
 3. Heather Goodson
 4. January, 2002
 5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
 6. South façade of Resource B, House
 7. Photo 19 of 31
-
1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
 2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
 3. Heather Goodson
 4. October, 2001
 5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
 6. West façade of Resource B, House
 7. Photo 20 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 6

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Interior, Living Room of Resource B, House, looking west
7. Photo 21 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. South façade of Cabin C
7. Photo 22 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Elizabeth Carter
4. October, 2001
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. East façade of Cabin C
7. Photo 23 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Interior west unit of Cabin C
7. Photo 24 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 7

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. South façade of Cabin D
7. Photo 25 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. South and west facades of Cabin E
7. Photo 26 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. West façade of Cabin E, showing rear porch extending
across Cabins D & E, view looking east
7. Photo 27 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Representative view of interiors of Cabins D & E
7. Photo 28 of 31

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

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 8

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Detail of fireplace in west unit of Cabin D
7. Photo 29 of 31

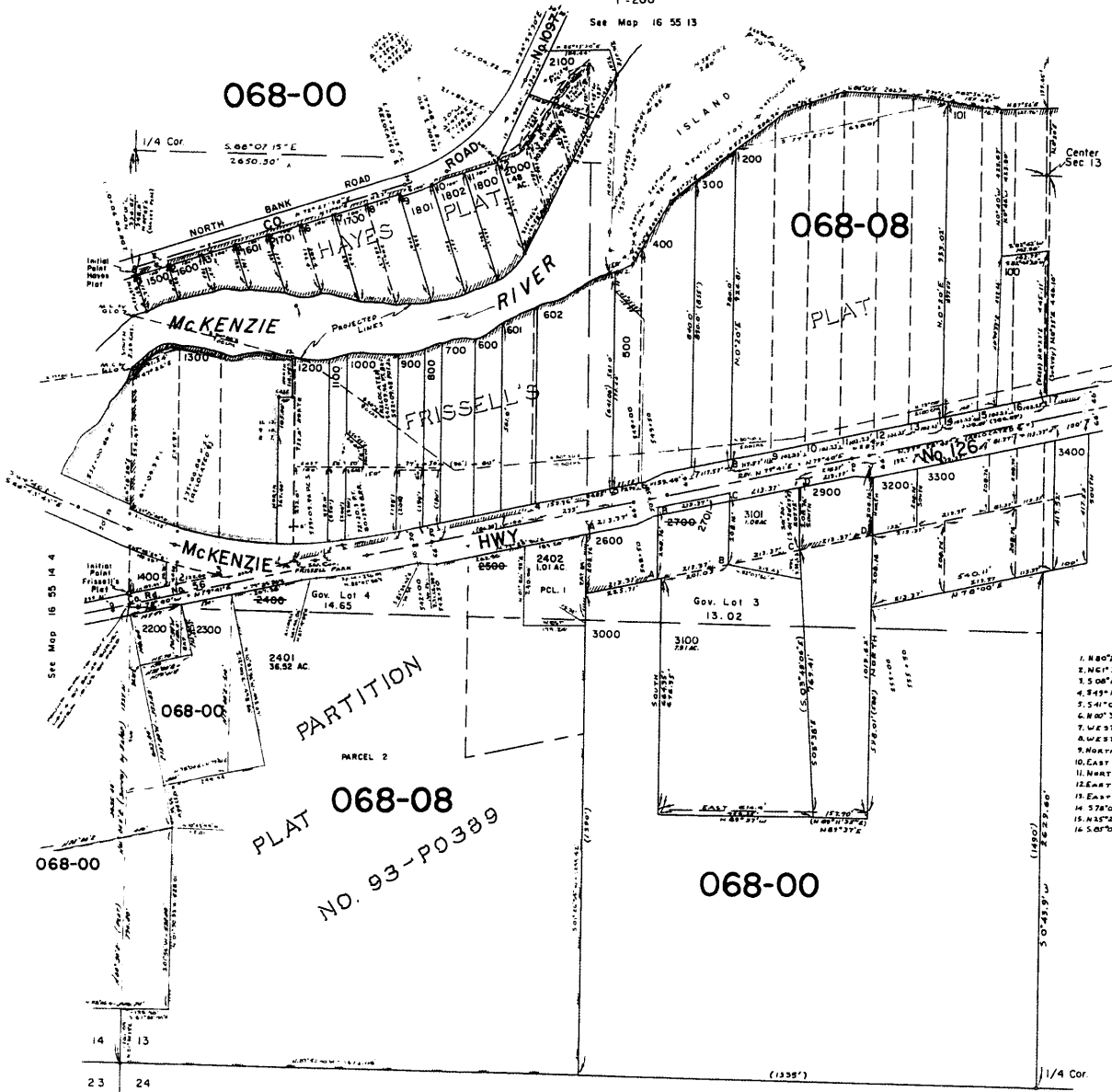
1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Elizabeth Carter
4. October, 2001
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. East façade of Cabin F
7. Photo 30 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. Interior view of Living Room of north unit of Cabin F
7. Photo 31 of 31

1. Log Cabin Inn Ensemble
2. McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon
3. Heather Goodson
4. January, 2002
5. David and Diane Rae
56483 McKenzie Highway
McKenzie Bridge, OR 97413
6. West façade of Resource G, Garage
7. Photo 31a of 31

1"=200'

See Map 16 55 13



CANCELLED
2700
2500
2400

See Map 16 55 13 4

1. N80°20'E	25.48'
2. N61°35'E	50.56'
3. S08°20'W	52.00'
4. S85°15'W	54.00'
5. S41°08'W	33.60'
6. N00°30'E	120.00'
7. WEST	0.40'
8. WEST	0.35'
9. NORTH	3.00'
10. EAST	1.02'
11. NORTH	6.60'
12. EAST	0.90'
13. EAST	4.95'
14. S70°00'W	48.00'
15. N45°28'E	197.39'
16. S07°02'W	76.11'

See Map 16 55

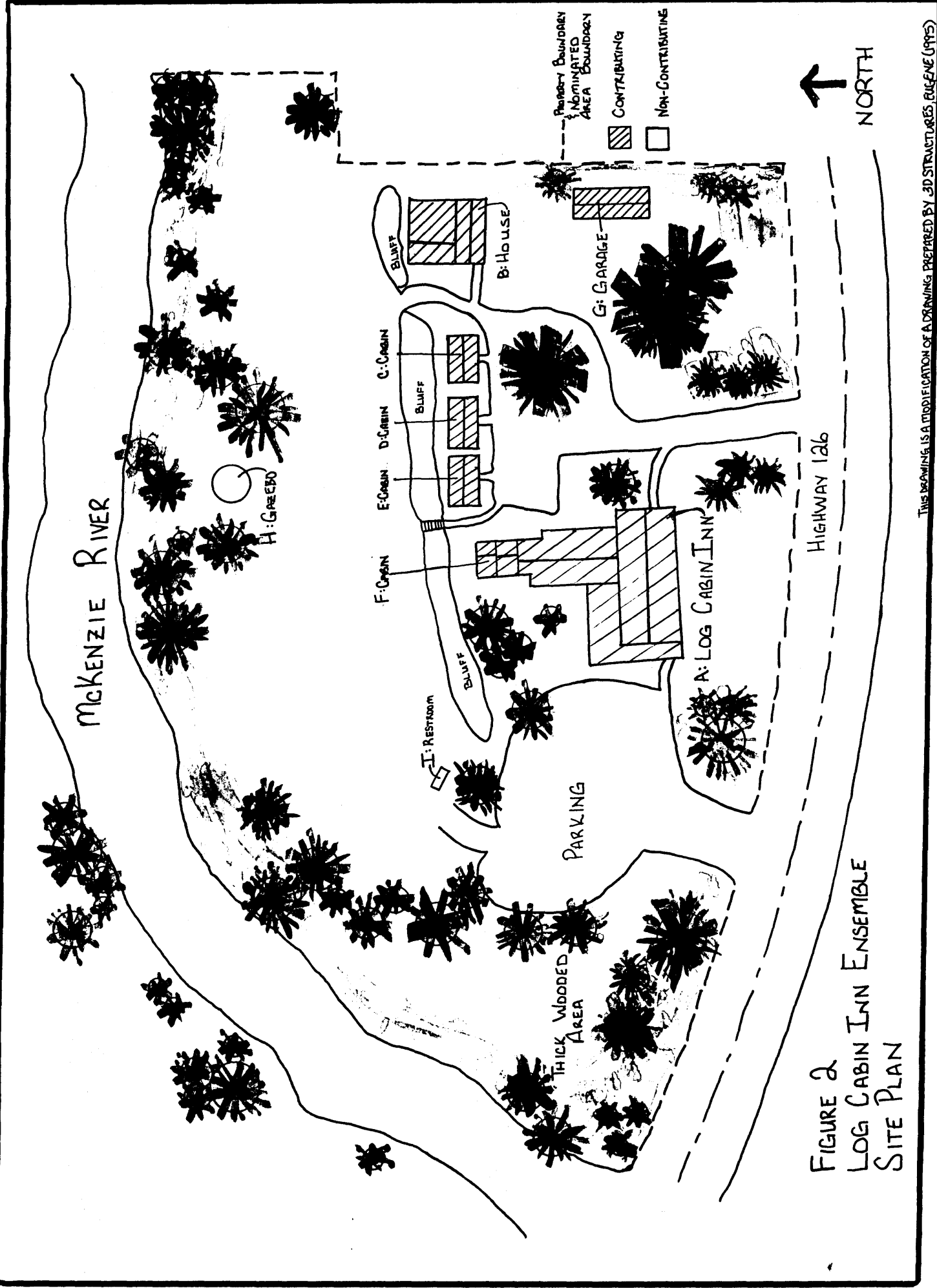
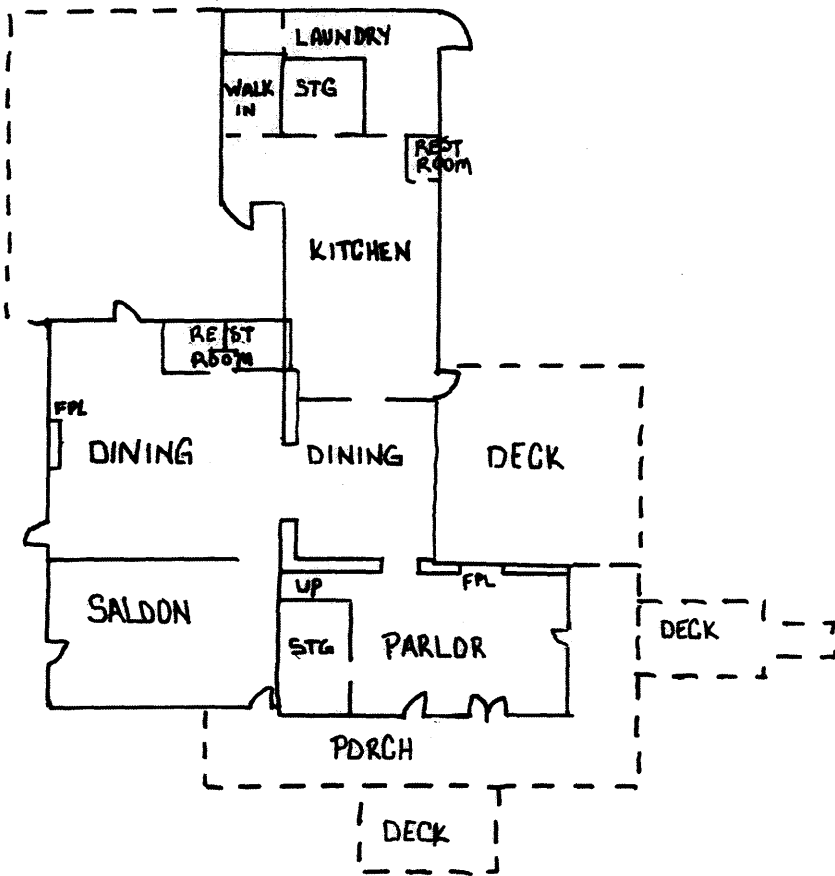
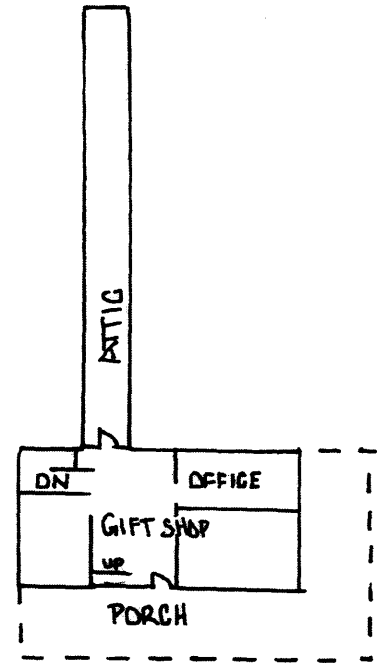


FIGURE 2
LOG CABIN INN ENSEMBLE
SITE PLAN

THIS DRAWING IS A MODIFICATION OF A DRAWING PREPARED BY 3D STRUCTURES (EUGENE 1995)



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

FIGURE 3
LOG CABIN INN ENSEMBLE
RESOURCE A: LOG CABIN INN
FLOOR PLAN



NOTE: NORTH END OF ONE-STORY ELL AT
LAUNDRY FACILITY IS ATTACHED TO
SOUTH END OF RESOURCE G.

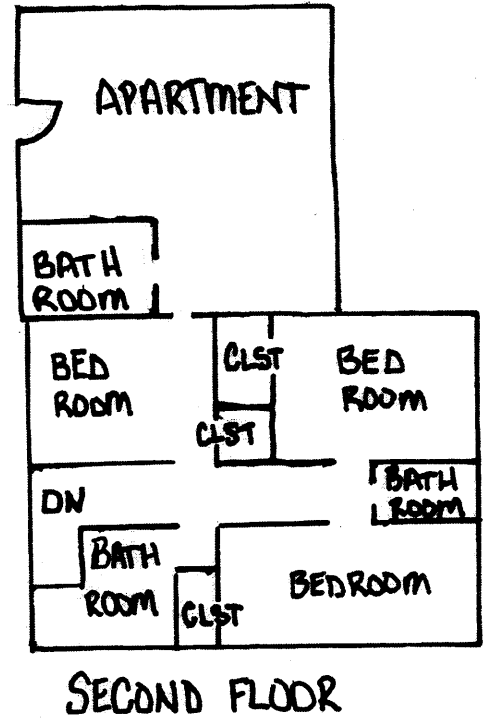
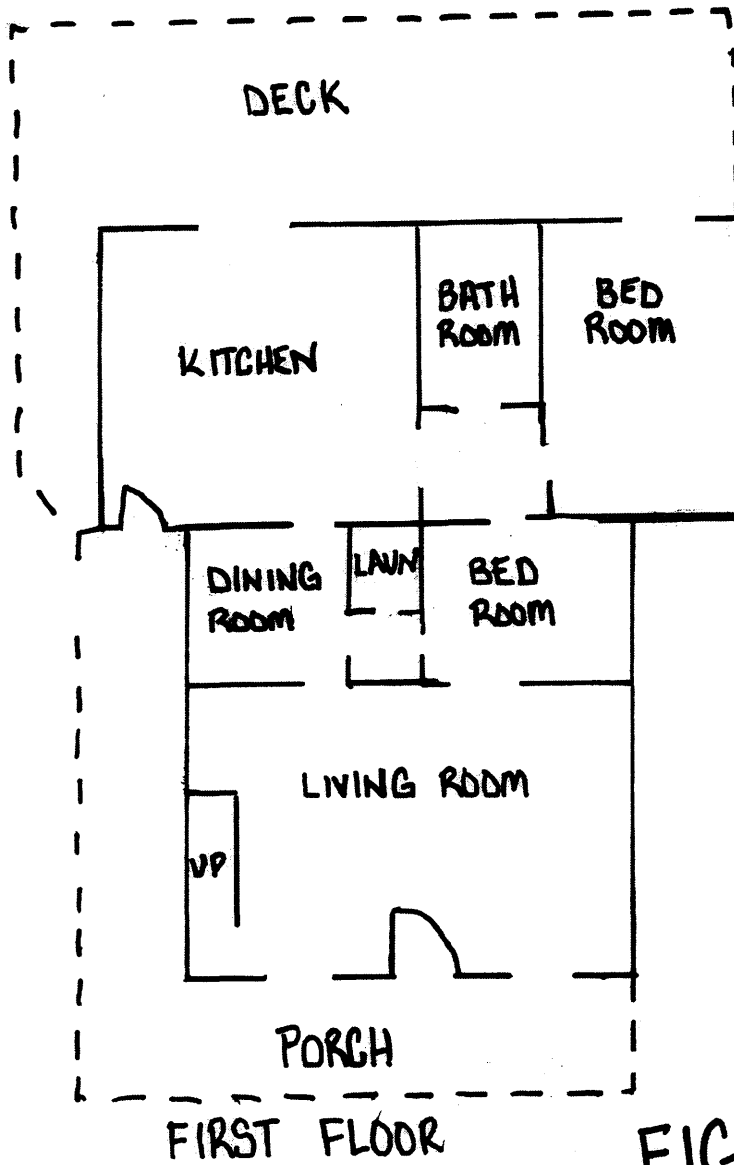


FIGURE 4
 LOG CABIN INN ENSEMBLE
 RESOURCE B: HOUSE
 FLOOR PLAN

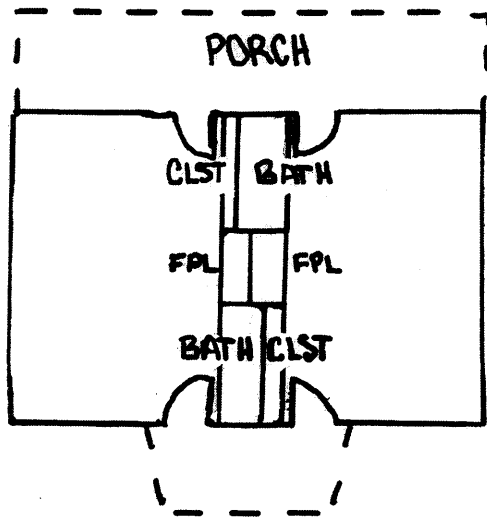


FIGURE 5
LOG CABIN INN ENSEMBLE
RESOURCE C: CABIN
FLOOR PLAN

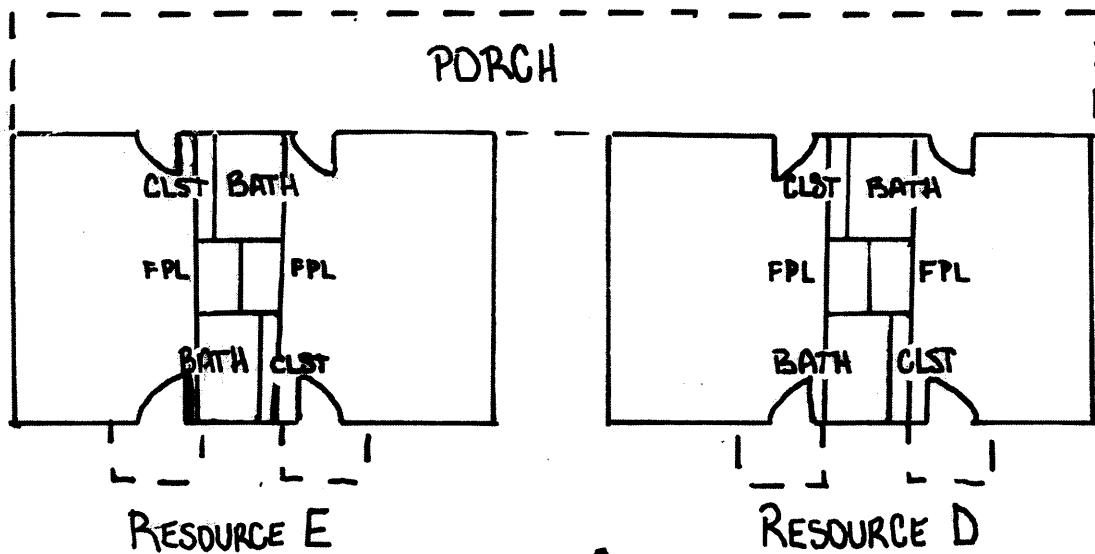


FIGURE 6
 LOG CABIN INN ENSEMBLE
 RESOURCES D AND E: CABINS
 FLOOR PLANS



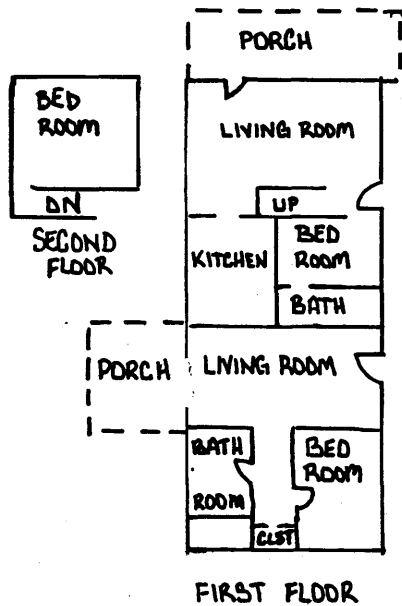


FIGURE 7
 LOG CABIN INN ENSEMBLE
 RESOURCE F: CABIN
 FLOOR PLAN

NOTE: SOUTH END IS ATTACHED TO NORTH
 END OF ONE-STORY ELL AT LAUNDRY FACILITY
 (RESOURCE A).

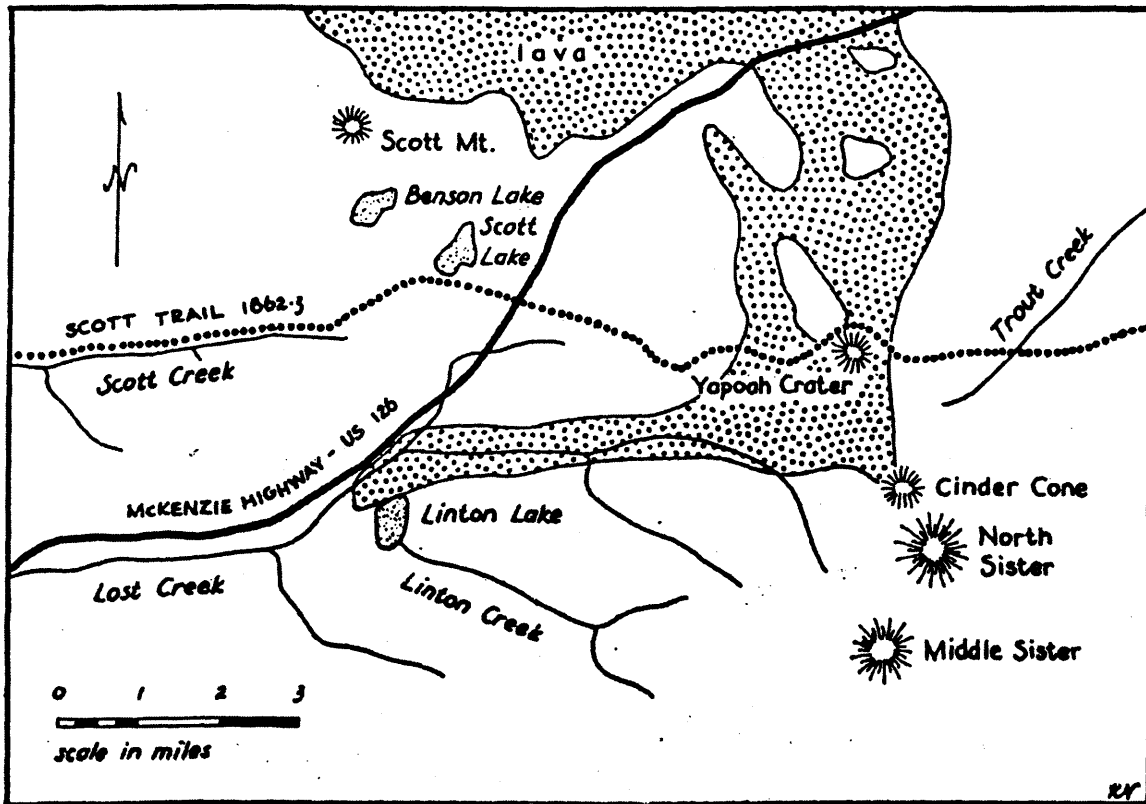


Figure 8. Scott Road and McKenzie Pass Crossing
 Source: Rarick, Theodore M. 1962. *Changing Landscapes in the McKenzie Valley, Oregon*. Masters Thesis presented to the Department of Geography, University of Oregon.

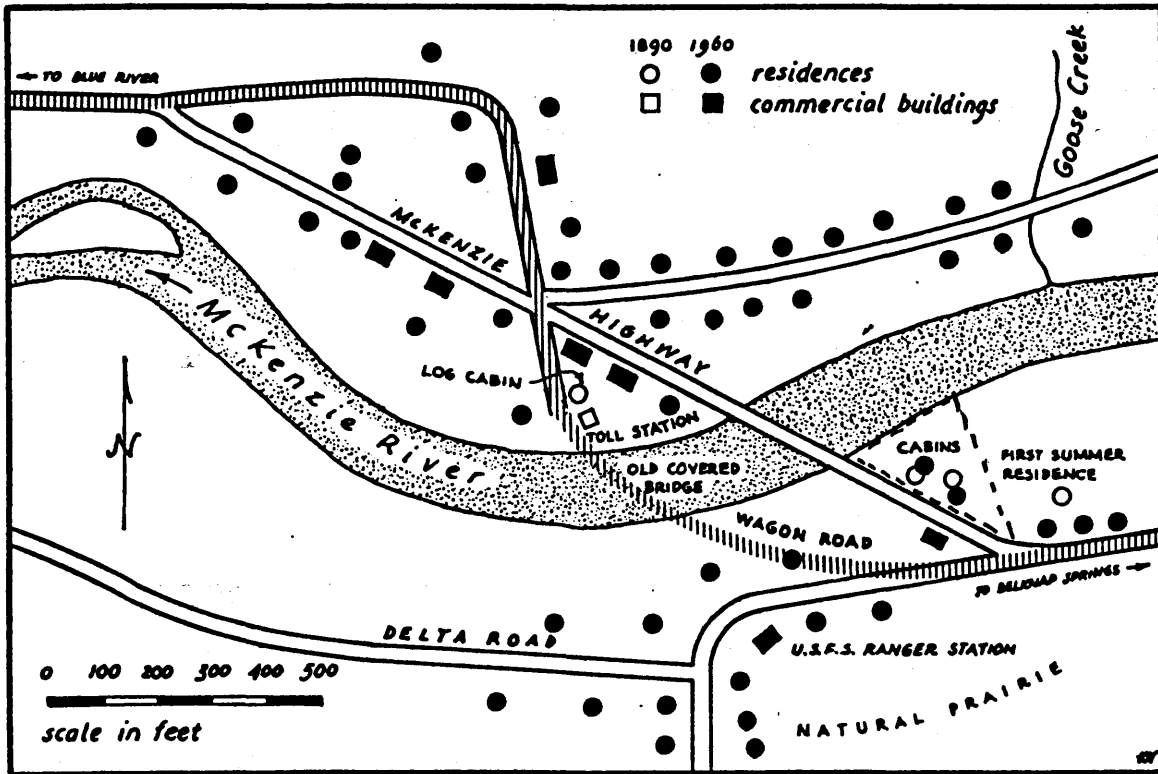


Figure 9. Route of McKenzie Wagon Road in 1890 and McKenzie Bridge in 1960.

---- Indicates approximate location of the Log Cabin Inn Ensemble's property boundaries, added by the author of this nomination, to designate the subject property from the "Log Cabin" notation on the map.

Source: Rarick, Theodore M. 1962. *Changing Landscapes in the McKenzie Valley, Oregon*. Masters Thesis presented to the Department of Geography, University of Oregon.