

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

712

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination 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 area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Canyon Creek Shelter

other name/site number Sol Duc Falls Shelter

2. Location

street & number Approximately .9 miles from the Upper Sol Duc River Trailhead and approximately 42 miles S.W. of Port Angeles: Lake Crescent Sub-district
city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles

not for publication
 vicinity

state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Allyn M 4-25-07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State of Federal agency and bureau
Joe Wallis 6-8-07

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

Joe Wallis 6-8-07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

National Park Service
State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[Signature] 7/13/2007
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- 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:)

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.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp; Recreation: Outdoor Recreation

Domestic: Camp; Recreation: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic

foundation	<u>Stone</u>
walls	<u>Wood Shake</u>
roof	<u>Wood Shake</u>
other	<u>Wood Log</u>

Narrative Description

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

Summary: The Canyon Creek Shelter, also known as the Sol Duc Falls Shelter, is a T-shaped, 1-story, log building with a wood-shaked, cross-gabled roof set on a concrete foundation. The shelter is located in a forested setting, along the Sol Duc River Trail, within Olympic National Park. The Canyon Creek Shelter is the only one remaining that was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps working under the administration of the National Park Service. It is an example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (National Park Service) and Architecture (Rustic Style). The building has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

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 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 Bibliographical 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)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

- Primary location of additional data:**
State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository:

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Politics/Government

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

circa 1939

Significant Dates

circa 1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

National Park Service/Civilian
Conservation Corps

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	438887	5211083	3
	zone	easting	northing	
2				4

_____ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is formed by lines completing a rectangle 100 feet from the sides of the building.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the structure itself and the immediate surrounding natural environment to convey a sense of the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian / Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian (1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle State Washington zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **7.5 minute USGS map** 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

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 and 8

Canyon Creek Shelter: Clallam County, WA

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Narrative Description: The Canyon Creek Shelter was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1939. It is sited in a forested area along the Sol Duc River Trail, along and overlooking the river near Sol Duc Falls. This building is T-shaped: the main body measures 11' x 24' 6" and the "T" measures 10' x 10' in size. It is 1-story in height, built of log wall construction with saddle corner joints, hewn, pointed log ends at the corners of the building, and vertical half-log siding with lancet, pointed ends in gable ends of main body. The roof is a cross-gable with exposed rafter ends and covered in wood shakes. The building sits on a concrete foundation.

Alterations to the building include a new concrete foundation (date unknown), and replacement in-kind as materials have deteriorated, such as the new interior bunks installed in 1981-2. In 2003, a tree fell on the shelter and damaged the roof at the north wall of the shelter; preservation maintenance work was completed in 2005 to repair the damage. It continues to exhibit the qualities of its original design and method of construction as built by Civilian Conservation Corps crews under the guidance of the National Park Service. It is an exemplary example of the Rustic Style of architecture as practiced by the NPS and built by the CCC through its use of local building materials, its size and massing, and its siting. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and exhibits the registration requirements identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARD PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: The Canyon Creek Shelter is significant for its association with politics and government activities within what is today Olympic National Park (criterion A) and as an example of the Rustic Style of architecture as executed by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the auspices of the National Park Service (criterion C). Built in 1939, this building is representative of the types of buildings that the National Park Service constructed to accomplish one of its objectives on the Olympic Peninsula--ensuring the safety of park visitors. The building exemplifies NPS Rustic architectural design through its use of local, natural materials applied in a manner that is sensitive to the surrounding environment so as not to have a negative visual impact. The shelter was constructed by the NPS as another piece of the larger trail and shelter network first established by the United States Forest Service, but the style and method of construction reveals an emphasis more on aesthetics and enhancing a visitor's experience in the wilderness than the purpose set forth by the USFS, which was practical and functional in nature (fire protection and access). The shelter is indicative of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Park Service) and Architecture (NPS Rustic). The shelter has integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth for these properties in the multiple property documentation form.

Narrative: As road construction and recreational development invited a broader public to venture to the Olympic Peninsula, its earlier reputation as an untamed wilderness diminished. Accessibility provided by the

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Section number 8

Canyon Creek Shelter: Clallam County, WA

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loop highway encircling Mount Olympus National Monument was only one agent in the opening of the interior wilderness to recreational pursuits. Beginning in 1905 and continuing for 33 years, lands now included in the inland portion of the national park were under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. Although multiple resource management was, and is today, the underpinning of the USFS administrative policies, timber management received particular emphasis in the Olympics. Following the appointment of Rudo L. Fromme as Olympic Forest Supervisor in 1911, plans were initiated to develop a comprehensive trail system to facilitate management of timber and other resources, with the specific concern of forest fire prevention and suppression. This trail system would include shelters, cabins, sheds, and phone lines to assist the forest rangers in their fire suppression work.

Although most trails and shelters were not built with the visitor in mind, the expanding network of USFS trails provided the growing number of hikers, hunters, and fishermen with access to the interior mountainous sections of the Olympic Peninsula. Under the leadership of the forest supervisors, many miles of trails and numerous shelters were built on federal lands. Trail construction accelerated over the years and by 1930 approximately 110 miles of trails were in place to protect the resources of the federal lands and to insure safety for the travelling public. Shelters augmented trails; before 1933, when Mount Olympus National Monument was administered by the Forest Service, it was estimated that approximately 90 shelters were built. Although they were primarily for use by forest officers who maintained trails and telephone lines, shelters were left open for use by the traveling public. By the mid-1930s, after hundreds of miles of trails and numerous shelters were constructed, the USFS actively promoted the trails' recreational use. Specifically placed 4 to 5 miles apart from each other, these buildings came to the aid of many individuals in the backcountry.

In 1938 with the establishment of the national park taking in all of the national monument as well as large sections of the national forest, changing perceptions in how the wild lands would be used brought changes in management of these peninsula lands. The NPS inherited from the USFS a tremendous infrastructure of trails, ranger and guard stations, lookouts and shelters scattered across its land holdings. But more would be added to this network. The NPS park superintendent looked to the Civilian Conservation Corps for assistance in developing the new park, which had limited personnel and funds for managing the area.

The Canyon Creek Shelter was constructed by CCC crews during the summer and fall of 1939. It was one of three built by the enrollees, the others were located at Moose Lake and Hoh Lake. This is the only shelter built by the CCC under the administration of the NPS that is extant today. The crewmen were based out of Camp Elwha, formally a USFS CCC camp that was turned over to the NPS to administer by December 1938. Corpsmen were immediately put to work constructing large, rustic entrance signs for the new park and planning for the reconstruction of hiking and truck trails that could be easily reached during the upcoming winter season.

Over the next several months work crews based at Elwha CCC Camp embarked on work projects throughout the northern portion of the park. In 1939 an Elwha side camp was set up on the Sol Duc River. The construction of trailside shelters was one of the many diverse types of projects these enrollees assisted with. Following rustic design tenets and philosophy, NPS staff supervised the CCC crews and the Canyon Creek

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Canyon Creek Shelter: Clallam County, WA

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Shelter is one example of this type, method, and style of construction. Using local, natural materials, the shelter was carefully sited in the forested environment, to have as little visual impact as possible. The intent was to have the new building appear to fit and harmonize with the landscape. It does this successfully through its materials, siting, scale, and massing.

The Canyon Creek Shelter is significant for its association with National Park Service efforts to enhance visitor safety and wilderness experience through the construction of backcountry shelters, supplementing the ones built earlier by the United States Forest Service (criterion A). This building is a noteworthy example of Civilian Conservation Corps construction, representing a specific style of architecture (Rustic) and type and method of construction (criterion C). It is a functional building with a specific purpose, and its design and method of construction reflects this purpose and function but the application of Rustic Style architectural design elements results in a building that is sensitive to its natural surroundings. The use of natural materials, and its siting, scale and massing all represent these Rustic design tenets and are indicative of the overall design philosophy practiced by the NPS and implemented by the CCC at Olympic National Park. It is an example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government and Architecture. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Bibliography: Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study. NPS. 1983.

'38

'39

'40

12

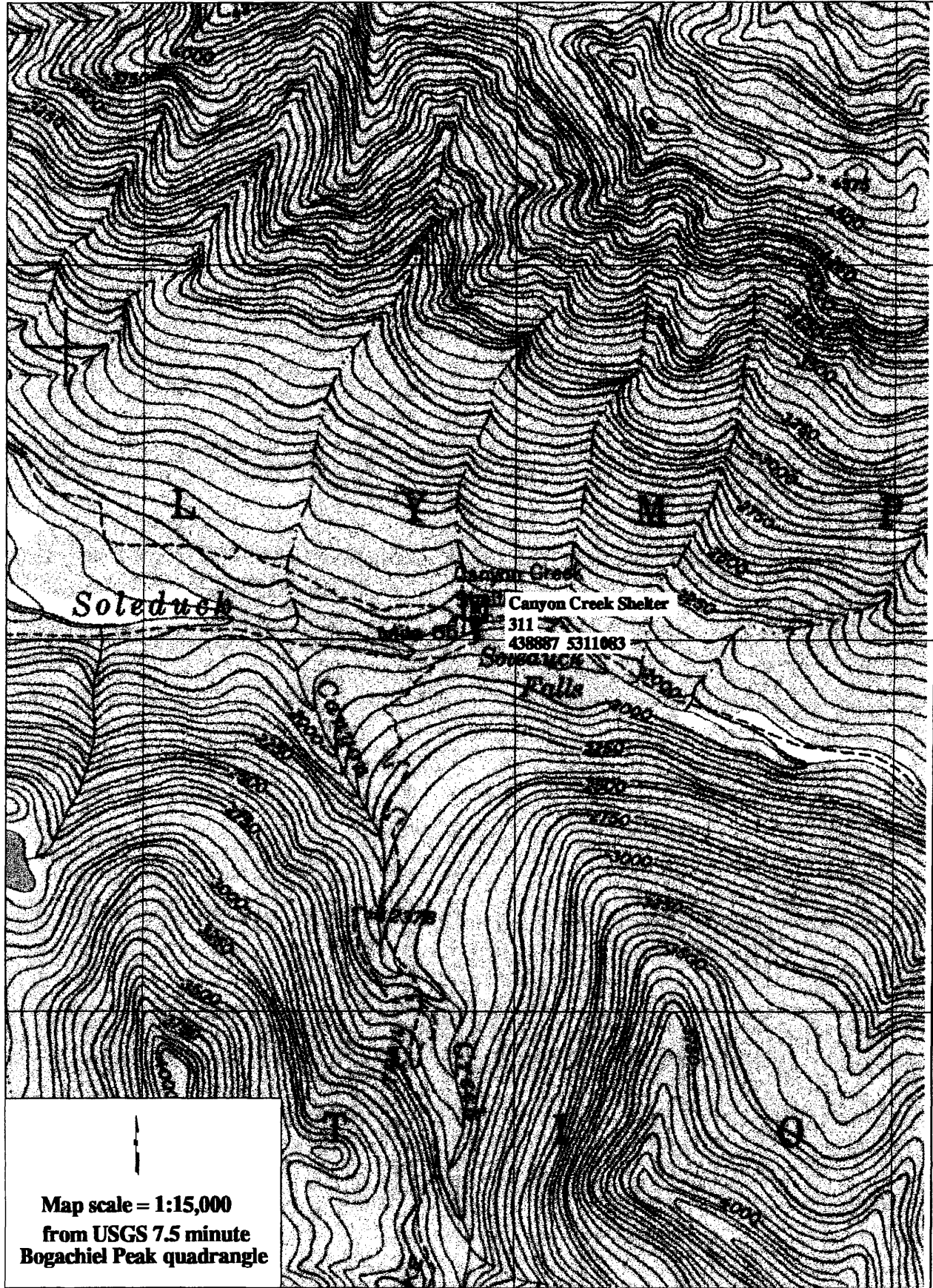
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Map scale = 1:15,000
 from USGS 7.5 minute
 Bogachiel Peak quadrangle

'38

'39

'40

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

7. CLASSIFICATION		3. RATING	
5. ORIGINAL USE	Shelter	10. DATE	1939
6. PRESENT USE	Shelter		

1. SITE I.D. NO.					
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	311				
CANYON CREEK SHELTER (SOLEDUCK FALLS SHELTER)					
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)					
Upper Soleduck River Trail, approx. 9 miles from the trailhead at Soleduck Campground					
4. CITY/VICINITY	COUNTY	STATE	QUAD NAME		
Approx. 42 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Clallam, Washington			Mt. Tom		

8. UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	11. REGION
10	438125	311050	PNR

SCALE 1:24 OTHER (1925)

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

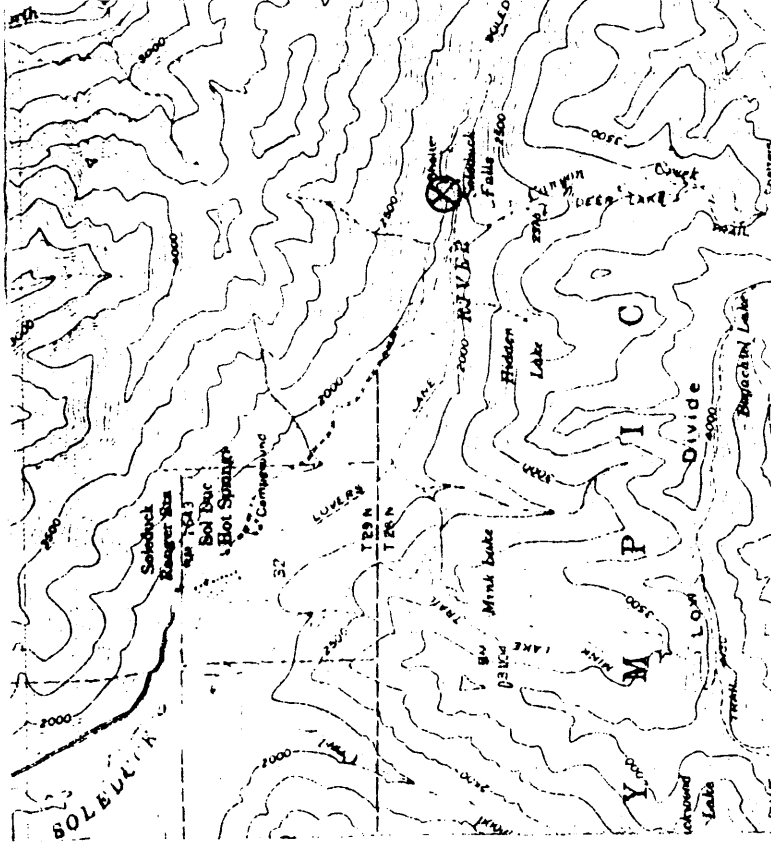
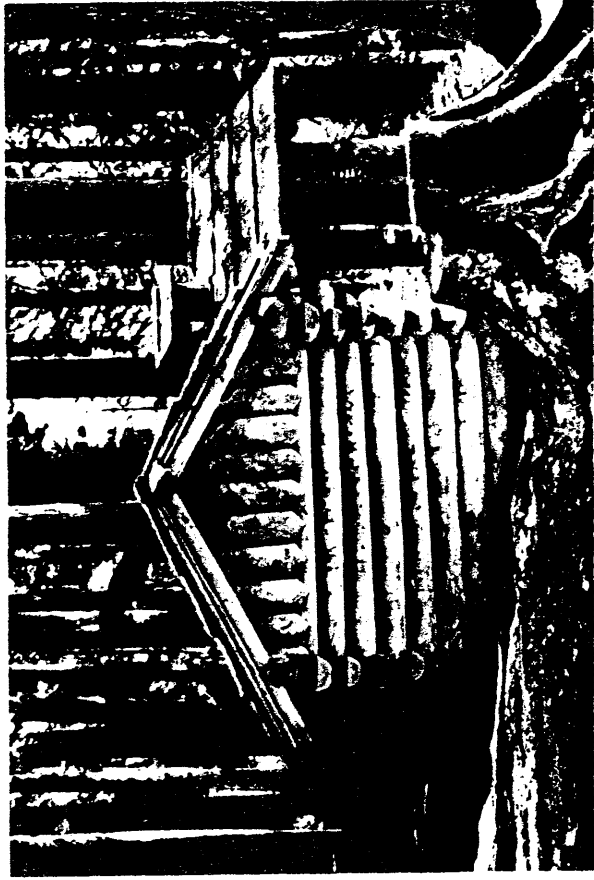
Soon after the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938, a contingent of CCC enrollees erected three trailside shelters in the park during the summer and fall of 1939. Of the three, located at Moose Lake, Hoh Lake, and Soleduck Falls, the Rustic Style, T-shape shelter at Soleduck Falls is the only one that remains standing. Begun in the early summer of 1939 by CCC corpsmen from Camp Elwha based at Eagle Guard Station side camp (now Soleduck Ranger Station), the shelter was 90 percent completed by the end of July 1939. Built of native materials, in scale with, and sensitive to, its immediate surroundings, the structure is an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture. T-shaped in plan; main body measures 11' x 24'6" stem of "T" measures 10' x 10'; log wall construction with common (saddle), corner joints; hewn, pointed log ends at corners; vertical half-log siding with lancet, pointed ends in gable ends of main body; cross gable roof with exposed rafters; sheathed with wood shakes; concrete foundation; no window openings; open walled "T" portion extends from wide opening on west facade of main block of shelter. Alterations: possibly recent addition of concrete foundation; new bunks installed in 1981-82. Siting: wooded, high bank above Soleduck River; approx. 30' east of trail.

14. CONDITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS
15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)					
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN					

16. SIGNIFICANCE
Soleduck Falls Shelter meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Its distinctive design, attention to detail, use of native building materials, noteworthy quality of craftsmanship, and its non-intrusive siting make it an excellent example of Rustic style architecture popularized by the National Park Service between 1916 and 1942. As one of possibly three other shelters in Olympic National Park constructed of this unique design type, it is now the only extant example in the park. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

As a product of CCC efforts, the structure is historically important because of the nationwide impact the CCC had on conservation of natural resources on public lands in the U.S., on stabilizing and boosting regional economic conditions, (continued)

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 29:28

T.28N., R.9W., (Unsurveyed section), W

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY YES, LIMITED YES, UNLIMITED NO UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER-1 HAER NPS STATE

COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

(Item No. 16 continued) and on building design throughout the nation's national parks and forests.

21. REFERENCES

Port Angeles Evening News (Port Angeles, Washington).

20 October 1939. Further account of Olympic Park projects, p.1, col.4-5. Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

Superintendent's Monthly Reports (for the summer months of 1939). 1939. Photocopy. History files.

Form 10-768. Soleduck Falls Shelter. 1952. Photocopy. History files.

22. INVENTORIED BY **Gail E. H. Evans**

AFFILIATION **National Park Service**

DATE **9/82, 1984**