

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received JUN 13 1983  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic I.O.O.F. Bend Lodge No. 218 Organization Camp, Paulina Lake  
and/or common I.O.O.F. Organization Camp, Paulina Lake

2. Location

street & number Deschutes National Forest N/A not for publication  
city, town LaPine vicinity of Second Congressional District  
state Oregon code 41 county Deschutes code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Recreation

4. Owner of Property

name U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region (For private holders, see continuation sheet).  
street & number P.O. Box 3623, 319 SW Pine Street  
city, town Portland N/A vicinity of state Oregon 97208

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Deschutes National Forest, Fort Rock Ranger District  
street & number 211 N.E. Revere  
city, town Bend state Oregon 97701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1982  federal  state  county  local  
depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office  
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>    N/A    </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Organization Camp of Bend Lodge No. 218, I.O.O.F., at Paulina Lake in Deschutes National Forest was developed for camp meetings and recreational use by the Odd Fellows Subordinate Lodge of Bend, Oreogn. The campground was developed on a 5.39-acre tract beginning in 1934, and a lodge and eleven cabins were constructed through a volunteer, fraternal effort. In consultation with the camp's building committee, directives as to site layout, building forms and building materials came from the United States Forest Service, as did approval of all building plans. These combined efforts produced simple, substantial log buildings in a vernacular version of the Adirondack Rustic style, grouped in a tight but contextually responsive site layout. Except for the major repairs needed for the roof structure of the lodge, due to snow damage, and repairs needed to cabin #11, the cabins are in good to excellent condition and continue in use as summer homes; several are only in their second generation of ownership. As a whole, the complex is unaltered and appears very much as it did when major construction was completed about 1936.

Paulina Lake lies 21 miles south of Bend, the county seat of Deschutes County. The lake is reached from Bend by route 97 and then east fourteen miles on Forest Road 2129. The 1200-acre lake is situated at an elevation of 6331 feet within Newberry Crater. The area is administered by the Fort Rock Ranger District as part of the Deschutes National Forest, which encompasses over a million acres in the Cascade Range of central Oregon.

The Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. Organization Camp building group is one of three special use permit complexes which are concentrated within two miles of each other along the south and southwest edge of the lake. The junction road, Forest Road 2129, which runs east to reach the lake from Highway 97, passes within a half mile of the southwestern and southern corner of the lake, and from this road short side roads run north to reach each complex. The westernmost group is the Paulina Lake Resort, with its two nearby campgrounds. In the center is the I.O.O.F. Organization Camp, beyond which is a group of summer homes. Six miles further is Little Crater Campground which has spaces for tents and pickup campers. Paulina Lake, approximately two miles in diameter, is an irregular oval in shape with a perimeter of some sixteen miles, most of which is accessible by trail. The trail passes through some fourteen miles of undeveloped forest lake frontage featuring rock slides and a mineral hot springs.

Paulina Lake Resort is a commercial resort consisting of a complex of log buildings dating from the 1920s and 1930s. Its store, two-story lodge buildings and nine cabins are arranged in an informal manner. Several of the buildings are in the Craftsman style. All are similar enough to suggest a common designer and builder. The complex also includes a modern duplex and some trailer houses. It is an early example of a private recreational resort built upon the authorization of a Forest Service special use permit.

About half a mile east of the Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. Organization Camp, on the southern rim of the lake, is an area designated by a sign "Deschutes National Forest Summer Homes." This area contains a group of half a dozen small houses with a few outbuildings. The one-and-a-half story, shingled, gable-roofed structures vary in form from the simple rectangle to T-shaped configurations. Some of them are shingle-sided and stained green and others naturally weathered; a more recent building is sheathed in vertical board and batten, painted red. The character of these buildings is utilitarian and not of a particular style, organizational emphasis or detail. They may date from the period of the Second World War.

The 5.39-acre organization campsite proposed for nomination is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 35, Township 21 South, Range 12 East, of the Willamette Meridian. It is described as Lot 1, Tract M-1, Newberry Crater Recreation Unit, and is situated on the south shore of

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

Item number

4

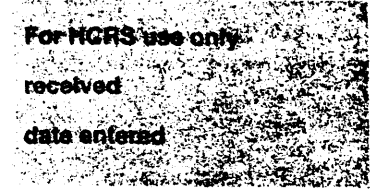
Page

1

Cabin #1	Elmo Dryden 8408 SW 39th Avenue Portland, OR 97219
Cabin #2	Kenneth E. Jarrell 1974 NE Brogden Court Hillsboro, OR 97123  Jane Jarrell 1498 S. Cherry Street Cornelius, OR 97113
Cabin #3	Harold Walters 1329 NE 10th Bend, OR 97701
Cabin #4	Kenneth Slusher 2105 N. Skidmore Terrace Portland, OR 97217
Cabin #5 and Cabin #6	Frank and Dick Hubbard 5300 SE Foster Road Portland, OR 97206
Cabin #7	Val Schaaf and Ed Moore Route 1, Box 61-F Hillsboro, OR 97123
Cabin #8	Palmer Byrkit, Ed Manning and Thomas J. Fohl c/o Palmer Byrkit Jewett, Barton, Levy and Kern 720 SW Washington Street Portland, OR 97205
Cabin #9	Merle Jackson 3849 Summers Lane Klamath Falls, OR 97601
Cabin #10	W. Lee and Patricia Kincaid 436 West 21st Street Eugene, OR 97405
Cabin #11	Arvid Trapans 2745 NE Weidler Street Portland, OR 97232
Lodge	Diane Spies 150 SW Harrison Street Portland, OR 97201

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

Paulina Lake. The lot is an irregular trapezoid with its base parallel to, but set back 100' from the lake edge. Beginning at 10 to 20 feet above the lake, contours rise from the northerly edge of the lot to 60 feet or more at the rear of the lot and frame a declivity which creates a sloping but flattened triangular-shaped central space which opens towards the lake. Within this area the buildings have been placed, all facing the lake, but almost invisible from the lake because of the wide setback, intervals of tree trunks and the shadow of the forest canopy. The lake is, however, the view from the buildings, possible because of the lack of undergrowth. The road enters the site from the east, avoiding the small hills which border the site on the south.

In direct response to the ground characteristics of the area, the complex of buildings was laid out along two axes in a broken T-shaped formation, with the lodge at the meeting point of the E-W and the N-S axes. The lodge has been placed nearest the lake and in a central position on the site. The central axis, running from the declivity on the south and in a northerly direction perpendicular to the lake and the lodge, has been developed for the more communal functions: nearest the lake are the well, the lodge, public toilets, six masonry campstoves, picnic tables, an open area for large assemblies, and at the southermost end are campsites for tents (later designated for campers). Because the contours step down toward the lake, the level of the lodge floor is 15 or 20 feet below the assembly area. From the picnic area, vistas are gained and a sense of openness is felt, for under the cover of lodgepole pine and hemlock there is little undergrowth, a characteristic of high altitudes and light pumice soils.

The second axis is formed by the cabins, placed either side of the lodge and the central open space, in two separate groups reaching toward the edges of the five-acre lot. There are six cabins in the west group and five in the east. Behind the cabins are four storage sheds and individual pit toilets. Each group is tightly spaced and organized on contours parallel with the elliptical lake front: the west cabin group at a contour 25 feet above the water; the east, 20 feet above the water. The slope of the land means that the buildings' foundations are high in front, at the most 36 inches, while the land at the rear has been excavated in a slight shelf to set foundations above ground surfaces. In both west and east groups the contours rise more steeply behind the cabins, and dramatically so at the west group.

Much of the construction was done on a cooperative basis including exchanges for specialized skills. Sub-committees also had particular assignments. Such highly organized endeavors and shared tasks applied particularly to the building of the lodge, to all aspects of site development and to at least some of the heavier construction phases of the individual log cabins. An individual also traded services or supplied material for the site or the lodge at no cost with the agreement that its value would be worked out on his own cabin. The uniform character of the cabin foundations suggests a common builder, as do consistencies among some of the log details. Some of the craftsmen who contributed to the lodge may have had a hand in a number of the cabins.

The main building, the lodge, was built for fraternal group meetings and social events. Construction began in the summer of 1934, although the building permit was not received until August and the special use permit for the site, about September 1. Most of the logs for the main building were cut near Reed's Bear Trap and were snaked out and then hauled

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

3

by truck. Some portions of the walls were up by the fall of 1934. On November 17, the lodge was "already erected all but the roof, floor, doors and windows."

By November 22, 1935, the roof was described as completed and the floors as laid. On October 7, 6,000 shakes or shingles had been purchased from Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company of Bend for \$54 after an earlier effort by several of the brothers to hand-make their own shakes from tamarack cut in Shevlin Park proved unsuccessful. The following summer the fireplace was completed; the chimney stack above the firebox was completed later, apparently in the summer of 1937.

The grand lodge building is 34 feet wide by 46 feet long with a porch 9 feet deep and 46 feet long facing the lake. A gable roof covers both the lodge room and the porch under a single pitch. The lodge building is distinguished from all other buildings on the site by its central position, its larger size and in having the only gable roof whose ridge is parallel to the lake.

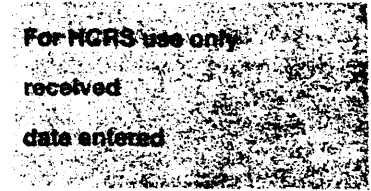
Masonry work on the fireplace and chimney was by Louis Carmichael and Emil Wienecke. Carpentry work was by Walter Daum and D. Roy Miller; furniture, by Joe Holmes. The design of the building was based partly on plans drawn and submitted by the main building committee (Daum, Miller and Helbig) to the Forest Service for approval. Some difficulties were met here for the Forest Service was described as "insisting on changes in plans of the main building" (Burleigh, p. 21). However, construction, to the considerable extent of laying log walls, was undertaken immediately in 1934. The masonry work of the lava stone and cement mortar foundations is not as sturdy as foundation work at the individual cabins. It appears to have been placed after the logs were in position. The lodge walls are of peeled logs. In long lengths, the logs are notable for their thick, straight, undiminished diameters. Low walls of the same logs are carried around the porch to a height of three feet. Saddle notching is used at the corner joints; the log extensions have been sawn straight at six or eight inches. Walls on gable ends are of weathered shingles. The roof is shingled, too.

The interior of the lodge is one large rectangular room open to the roof. The roof is supported by a truss-like system of poles. Ties span the building's width and through diagonal braces support purlins and rafters. There are two entrances: a rear or south door, which opens toward the communal assembly area; in the center of the north elevation is a door opening on to the porch. Flanking these are a symmetrical arrangement of wooden case-ment windows fitted with exterior shutters of vertical boards. The floor is 3-inch T & G fir. Wall and roof construction elements and materials are exposed throughout the interior. Centered on the west wall is the fireplace, 9 feet wide and 5 feet high. It is faced with glassy obsidian rock. The 8-inch thick mantel is split from a log. The chimney mass is an exterior one and built of common brick. Except for repairs to the roof systems, the interior has remained as built.

No major alterations to the lodge have been made. Repairs to the roof were recorded in 1957, when heavy bracing was put in. The lot holders assisted with the work. At this time the lot holders contributed \$25 each to pay for shingles, and in the summer of 1958 the building was shingled. Recent snow damage and settling has rotated some of the supports and top plates. These have been temporarily reinforced with jacks, cables and iron rods.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

4

In an original agreement with I.O.O.F. Lodge the Forest Service had stipulated that: by the end of the summer of 1935 the lodge and 4 new cabins were to be complete; in 1936 the lodge was to be accompanied by 10 cabins, and in 1937 there were to be 16 cabins, with yearly fees increased accordingly. In the final contract the timing was set forward one year. Probably the main lodge building came close to meeting this schedule and individual cabin construction apparently kept reasonably in step.

Some descriptions of log hauling activity at the Paulina site in 1934, found in "The History of Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. Club Site," may have referred to individual home construction. On April 22, 1935, the Project Building Committee received ten plans presented by individual lot holders. These the committee examined and delivered to the Forest Service for approval.

Various statements in the "History" suggest that little if any cabin construction had occurred before May, 1936. On May 6, 1936 it was pointed out that according to the contract at least four cabins were to be finished during the year. At this same time nine lot holders applied for logs. According to oral tradition, cabin #1, the D. Ray Miller summer home, was the first completed, and was shared as a home while other cabins were being completed. On February 3, 1937, building committee secretary Helbig reported that the Forest Service would write a letter on the matter of "stockade type" cabins, clearly referring to cabin #6, which is of vertical or stockade type log construction, but apparently still under consideration at that date. The stockade letter may possibly also refer to #7, which has horizontal logs to window sill height and vertical logs above (the original owner was Cecil E. Culler, who sold it to Earl Zeek in 1944). All cabins (except perhaps #7, the stockade Culler cabin) were undoubtedly substantially complete in 1936 or 1937. A map of the "I.O.O.F. Clubsite Organization Camp-Private" was drawn or issued by the Forest Service August 23, 1937; it is of a survey made in July, 1937. It records contours, the legal lot lines, the rectangular shapes and positions of the lodge and ten of the cabins; on lot #7 no cabin is shown. The map is to scale, and the sizes of the cabins shown correspond to their known dimensions.

Cohesiveness in form and character of the individual cabin summer homes was stipulated in the two-page "Special Use Permits" (Form 832, Revised Feb., 1921) by which a lot was obtained for the purpose of "building cabins or summer homes." Accompanying the permit was a second two page form of standard printed information, "Instructions to Special Use Permittees," Deschutes Form 54 (L). That which was issued to Leo F. Helbig had the date 8/9/34 typed on it. The special use permits given Leo F. Helbig, Lot 6, and Edgar R. Barnes, Lot 1, were both dated Aug. 6, 1934. Many of the agreements contained in the permit related to responsible forest use. Information was filled in relating to the summer home: construction was to begin within 12 months and be completed within 2-1/4 years and the lot and cabin were to be used at least 30 days each year. 2-1/4 years would have completed construction by December, 1936.

Typed in on the permits was the following: "All cabins or summer homes shall be built of green peeled logs to conform with the main building on I.O.O.F. tract. All cabins or summer homes shall be of gable type construction. All plans shall be submitted to the I.O.O.F. Lodge for approval and also be approved by the Forest Service." The "Instructions to Special Use Permittees" stated that "plans and specifications for all proposed improvements" were to be submitted prior to the issuance of the Special Use Permit. Instructions call for drawings of floor plan, foundation plan, roof plan (pitch and material) and general wall plan (height, material). Instructions were given on building design and on landscaping.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

The cabins are simple rectangular one story forms varying only slightly in size. Lofts containing one or two rooms are concealed under the gable roofs, made evident in cabin #1 and cabin #6 by low shed dormers; in the others, a south-facing gable window indicates an upper space. One or two chimneys straddle the ridges. Some cabins have unobtrusive wall food lockers of board construction hanging under the eave near the back door. A major distinction between building forms is effected by the entrance placement and treatment. Front entrances on seven cabins face the lake, three face east, and one, #5, faces west. Seven entrances are marked only by steps or a small flat stoop. The side entrances on cabin #1 and cabin #6 are marked by a slight, shed dormer-like lift of the eaves. Three entrances are distinguished by larger decks and two of these have trellis-like overhead framing. The major entrance variation is the prostyle treatment given cabins #2 and #11, where the porches are cut back under the gable roof. A dominant roof form (each building a gabled structure) is maintained throughout the complex.

The largest cabin, #1, is 18x28 feet; #7 is 17x29 feet; a number of others, 16 feet or 18 feet wide and 28, 26, or 24 feet long. The smallest cabin, #8, is 16x18 feet. The basic plan divides the cabin into back and front sections with a masonry chimney between for a fireplace or stove. Sometimes the rear space contains a kitchen and a bedroom. While the front portion is usually open up to the roof, the rear contains a loft of one or two rooms. Frequently, the access to the loft is weighted, pull-down ship's ladder. The high-ceilinged living rooms are given interest through the roof structure selected. Rafters carried on long purlins or peeled poles are one type. The most interesting is a system with pole rafters which run parallel to the ridge and are supported on pole studs at the gable and bracket outriggers at the eaves. This treatment is found in cabins #4, #9 and #11.

Several types of log construction are employed in the exterior walls of the cabin construction. Construction type is distinguished by the wall system (e.g. horizontal poles) and the corner joint where one wall meets another. Another variant is determined by the method of enclosure used in the gable ends. Methods of enclosure include shingles, board and batten, vertical boarding, and carrying the log wall all the way to the peak of the gable. Windows are placed symmetrically. The majority are 8-light casements; a few 6-light single sash are found. However, only one window type is employed in a given cabin. While there is some range of variation among all the cabins, it should be noted that there is a high degree of unity within the east group and the west group; certain variations in log construction characteristic of one group are not found in both groups.

All cabins sit on thick foundations of concrete and lava rock, tuff or obsidian, in which form work was used to pour the concrete after placing the rock. There is a vigorous, contemporary character to the masonry. Upon these foundation walls three basic types of peeled log construction have been placed. These are: a wall of horizontal logs with corner notching; a wall of vertical logs, and a horizontal log wall held in place by vertical members at either end.

There are five cabins in the east group, cabins #1-#5. All of these are of horizontal poles with saddle notching at the corners. On four of the cabins the logs extend out beyond the corner a few inches and are cut the same length. Originally #1, and perhaps others, had logs projecting with the extensive random lengths and random cuts which characterize cabin #5, but these were cut back due to the inevitable deterioration problems.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

There are six cabins in the west group, cabins #6-#11. While these are more varied in their log techniques than are the cabins in the east group, they all involve to a greater or lesser degree vertical log construction, principally in the corner treatment. The stockade system found on cabin #6 is of large poles standing on a 2x8 inch sill. Cabin #7 carries the stockade theme but the vertical logs fill the space between window sills and eaves; below them, the log wall is horizontal with false corner notching. The four other cabins, #8-#11, are of horizontal logs which do not lap at the corners but are nailed through a vertical blank. The intersection at the corner is filled with a pole set vertically.

Minor alterations have been made to the cabins as part of normal repairs. The roof of cabin #3 was replaced after the 1962 hurricane. Replacement of porch members and steps has presented some difficulty, and a few porches show heavy construction or crude construction, mistakenly interpreting the sturdy rustic and Craftsman-like detail of the original treatment. Following termination of lease permits in 1979, with a year's grace period set to remove structures, the former owner of cabin #3 took down interior partitions and removed sash. The new owner hopes to restore these. The most serious alterations have occurred to cabin #6 and include the gray paint on the exterior logs and an external rear stair added to reach an exterior door introduced to give access to the loft during heavy snow. Cabin #11 is in a seriously deteriorated condition requiring the replacement of some elements and structural repairs to the east and west walls and to the roof. The condition of the majority of cabins and outbuildings, however, is very good and the buildings are well maintained overall.



# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Outdoor recreati
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

**Specific dates** 1934-1936 **Builder/Architect** Members of I.O.O.F. Bend Lodge No. 218

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake on the Deschutes National Forest in central Oregon was planned and constructed under authority of a United States Forest Service special use permit by members of the Bend Lodge No. 218, International Order of Odd Fellows. The private group venture was carried out, for the most part, between 1934 and 1936. While the campsite is, at most, three years short of being fifty years old, it has qualities of exceptional significance to the state which meet National Register criteria considerations. The camp was developed as a fraternal meeting place and recreation site for members of the Bend Odd Fellows, Junior Odd Fellows and Rebekahs and their families. The buildings, consisting primarily of a centrally-placed lodge and eleven cabins, all of peeled log construction, were erected entirely by amateur volunteers. The buildings have a simple, functional layout more expressive of traditional camp meeting ground arrangement than the naturalistic tenets of the Rustic style. In this respect, the I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake appears to be more extraordinary than it is representative of recreational resort development promoted by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service in response to national policy during the Great Depression. The buildings, too, are unusual in their vernacular and traditional references, translated into the Adirondack Rustic style. As is characteristic of the best folk architecture, certain individual expression was achieved by the Odd Fellows at Paulina Lake within a unifying framework provided by the setting, by the functional requirements of the group, and by the design guidelines of the Forest Service. In short, the I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake is among the best-preserved and most singular of private recreational developments antedating 1940 on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest.

The Rustic style of recreational architecture propounded by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service in the era of the Great Depression was based, in part, upon the Arts and Crafts ideal, which emphasized hand craftsmanship and expressive use of materials. The style was based also upon the precedent of the "great camps" in the Adirondack Mountains of New York built as private, "rustic" retreats for the well-to-do around the turn of the century. The Rustic style of architecture is of particular interest in the Pacific Northwest, where it was widely employed, particularly in the Cascade Range, by the Forest Service, the major Federal land holder. The essence of the Rustic style is a conscious use of native materials which harmonize with the forested setting. Logs, occasionally unpeeled of bark, and peeled poles are basic structural elements. Shakes and shingles are typical roof and wall cover. Native stone or river-washed boulders are typical materials for foundations and chimneys. To encourage snow run-off, roofs are double-pitched, often steeply, and dormer windows light the lofts or upper stories. Sheltering porch overhangs or verandas are typical also.

By the time of the Great Depression, in the 1930s, the so-called Rustic style had become formalized by the United States Forest Service. It was applied to both recreational and administrative buildings, and where the buildings were infused with English Cottage stylistic characteristics by professionally trained Forest Service architects, the term "Rustic" is scarcely apt. At the opposite end of the spectrum, however, is the I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake, where traditional, or vernacular log construction was blended with picturesque rusticity. The result was an unusual ensemble of buildings in the approved

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5.39 acres

Quadrangle name Paulina Peak, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

110	640490	4840550
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake is located in the SE 1/4 of Section 35, Township 21 South, Range 12 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Deschutes County, Oregon. The area proposed for nomination is Lot 1, Tract M-1, Newberry Recreation Unit, Deschutes National Forest, a tract surveyed by the U.S.D.A

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries** (cont'd)

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Dole with assistance of Diane Spies

organization School of Architecture and Allied Arts date November 1, 1982

street & number University of Oregon telephone (503) 686-3631

city or town Eugene state Oregon 97403

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local


As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date April 29, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 date 7/14/83  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

stylistic vein but with decided qualities of folk architecture in the slight variations in design and methods of construction and enclosure.

The I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake meets National Register criterion "A" for the following reasons.

1. It is an intact illustration, substantial in scope, of national policy toward outdoor recreation forged by the Roosevelt administration during the Great Depression. The policy is best exemplified by such programs as the Recreational Demonstration Projects administered by the National Park Service, in which submarginal lands were restored for organized camp development, and by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service policy which permitted recreational use of Forest lands by organized groups of youths and adults.
2. It is the only known example of a campsite developed by a fraternal order on the National Forests of the region. Following closely the completion of a new lodge building in Bend about 1930, it illustrates the exceptional vigor of the sponsor, Bend Lodge No. 218, at the twilight of a golden age of fraternal orders.

The I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake meets National Register criterion "C" for the following reasons.

1. It is perhaps the most comprehensive, intact example of 20th century folk architecture and site planning in the state of Oregon. In its functional layout and execution by amateur volunteers, it appears to be unique among organizational campsites on National Forests of the region. Its quality of workmanship is nonetheless remarkable. Integration with the setting was successfully realized both by the handling of native materials and by an instinctively apt adaptation to the slopes and contours of a demanding site. The campsite has not suffered any substantial loss of integrity. Though some minor misguided improvements may be noted, and the roof structure of the lodge is in need of repair, there are no incompatible structures or other intrusions in the ensemble.
2. It contains a textbook array of three basic methods of log construction used in Oregon since the settlement period of the previous century. These include horizontal log walls with corner notching, horizontal logs walls without overlapping joints, held in place instead by corner posts, and vertical logs walls of the stockade type.

The development of the I.O.O.F. Campsite at Paulina Lake occurred just after the peak of the development of the International Order of Odd Fellows in Oregon. From the first installation of an I.O.O.F. Lodge in Salem in 1852, growth in the number of installations and membership reached a crest about 1925. The Bend Subordinate Lodge No. 218, was installed in 1910. In 1929 or 1931 its lodge building or Temple was constructed in Bend at 265 SE Franklin Street. The building was also used by the Pythian Sisters. The structure still stands, a large two story, gabled T-shaped structure. It is no longer used as an I.O.O.F.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 3

lodge. A frame building, its decorative aspects are the large diamond-shaped window in the attic story, plain bracketed verge boards and the standard bungalow system of distinguishing separate floors by stressing levels through the alternate use of cladding materials, floor by floor. Siding on the first floor and shingles on the second are now painted contrasting colors. Stylistically and in quality there is no comparison between the lodge in Bend and the recreational facility on Paulina Lake.

The size of the Temple, and the timing of its construction, indicate the vigor of the fraternal order and the organized use of human and material resources at the Temple and at the Campsite during the time of the Great Depression.

Following the installation in April, 1934, of the Pilot Butte Lodge of the Junior Odd Fellows at the Bend Temple, it occurred to the Grand Noble Austin B. Burleigh and other elder Odd Fellows that some kind of summer camp would be of interest to elder and junior Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Theta Rhos. Mr. Neal, Supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest was approached, and after inspection of several possible sites at Sparks Lake, Odell Lake, Big Cultus, East Lake and Suttle Lake, a site was found situated in the southwest corner of the south arm of Paulina Lake sheltered from southwest winds and close to the main road. Finally, by July of 1934, mutually satisfactory agreements between the Forest Service and the Lodge were worked out to have 5.39 acres at Paulina Lake with a free campground and 16 lots surveyed for home sites, a figure later changed to 14 and made final at 11 sites. Although work on the site proceeded immediately, the special use permit was not received from the Forest Service until September of 1934.

Over several years, during the months of May through October, effort went to clearing the site of fallen timber, developing roads, surveying lots; constructing toilets, outdoor fireplaces, picnic tables, boat docks; and building the lodge and the cabins. Members of the Odd Fellows volunteered labor and supplied equipment, trucks or horses to haul logs or lumber. In 1934, eight committees were formed to carry out different jobs: the Main Lodge Building, Log Hauling and Tractor, Grounds, Signs, Sanitation, Outside Fireplace, Roads, and Boat Landing. One of the first projects in the summer of 1934 was the excavation of the well, which was lined with concrete tile and operated by a self draining pitcher pump. This well is described as "a prize in the Newberry Crater area as the water flows over a rock from hillside and has no mineral smell or taste" such as other wellwater in the area has. The well is still the major water supply.

The organization of the site, the construction and the specific position of the major elements was set forth in Forest Service plans but through consultation and discussion with the members of the I.O.O.F., particularly with Brother D. Ray Miller, who was Building Committee Chairman for the entire project. Work on the Paulina project involved the Rebekahs and Junior Odd Fellows too. It attracted regional attention. Other subordinate lodges made contributions and there are frequent references to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon praising the project and making inspection trips.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

4

More than one acknowledgement was made of the uniqueness of this endeavor. On August 29, 1938: "This was our first Subordinate Lodge held at Paulina Lake and Brother Joe Eckley was the first Grand Master to appear at our meeting, which was the start of our Subordinate Lodge meetings to be held at Paulina Lake once a year. Brother Eckley made one remark that to this date has not been disputed . . . this was the highest elevation (6,300) that a Subordinate Lodge had ever held a lodge meeting in Oregon." (Burleigh, p. 15).

Association of the I.O.O.F. as a lodge with the Paulina site lasted thirty-five years, and today four of five of the summer cabin owners are members of the Odd Fellows. In the beginning all cabin owners were lodge members and of the Subordinate Lodge in Bend. By the 1950s, owners came from greater distances but lodge membership remained in force. The owners of log cabins then as now are predominately business and professional people. In the first decade, owners included three persons who worked for the Brooks-Scanlon Mill in Bend, two who owned or worked in hardware stores and one who operated a service garage. The demise of the Bend I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 218 occurred in 1970, and the Special Use Permit was transferred to the Grand Lodge in Portland. A short-term permit was issued by the U. S. Forest Service on December 29, 1969. It was to terminate on December 31, 1979. At the termination of the latter permit, the site was to be cleared of all structures. At that time contractual involvement of the Grand Lodge with Lake Paulina ceased. A cooperative known as the Paulina Lake Historic Cabin Owners Association was formed to pursue the common interests of the individual cabin owners.

The developing road systems of the 1920s increased access to forest lands in Oregon. Developments in the Deschutes National Forest are representative of the contemporary attitudes toward uses and accessibility in other national forests in Oregon. "More than 517 miles of telephone line, 426 miles of road and 97 miles of trail were built and maintained by the Forest Service on the Deschutes National Forest up to the end of 1929. The roads and trails, while built primarily for fire-protection purposes, are of great service to stockmen, hunters, fishermen and others and are a distinct asset to the community. . ." (Deschutes, 1931). The same descriptive material also states that "the Deschutes Forest is more accessible than most forests in this region. Road construction is comparatively cheap, hence high mountain lakes, attractive fishing streams, perpetual snow-capped glaciers hot springs, ice caves, fantastic lava formations, sagebrush deserts, lodgepole pine thickets, stately western yellow pine stands, and scenic Alpine forests are all conveniently within a few hours reach."

In the 1920s and 1930s the Forest Service, as part of its efforts to promote outdoor recreation, encouraged leasehold building in many of its recreation areas. The U.S. Department of Agriculture brochure of 1931 on The Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, Its Resources and Purposes describes such interests under the heading of "Recreation." "The Forest Service strives to develop forest recreation in a way to make the greatest returns to the public health and welfare consistent with the chief purposes for which the forests were established. As funds and time permit, public forest camps are laid out and developed with simple conveniences. Other tracts suitable for the purpose, usually along lake shores and attractive river banks, are platted for summer home use, club sites, and resort development. Summer home lots may be leased at a modest yearly fee ususally of \$12 to \$15 upon application to the forest supervisor. Club site and resort permits come higher, depending on size, location, and, in the case of the latter, the amount of business likely to accrue to the permittee. . . "

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 5

Following the Second World War the Forest Service discouraged the leasing of land for private construction in the National Forests and in many places prohibited it altogether. But from the 1920s until World War II hundreds of summer homes, resorts for the use of clubs and resorts which were private commercial ventures were constructed. Within the regulations and procedures involving site layout, plan approval and construction directives, the ultimate handling of materials, manipulation of style and the formal qualities of the structures could vary considerably.

In order to place the significance of the Paulina buildings in context, an enquiry was sent to the staff of the various National Forest offices in Oregon and in the state of Washington. The request referred to. . . "log cabins and lodges built in the Depression era of green peeled logs in an organizational camp" and to "special use permits and summer home permits." Responses were received from three National Forests in the state of Washington, from ten in Oregon and from the YMCA. The reporting forests in Oregon are: the U.S. Forest Service; the Siuslaw National Forest; the Umpqua National Forest; the Rogue River National Forest; the Siskiyou National Forest; the Mount Hood National Forest; the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest; the Ochoco National Forest; and the Deschutes National Forest.

The responses received varied in substance and in detail, based upon the availability of records, which ranged from virtual absence to considerable bulk. The response of the Mount Hood National Forest was similar to those given by several forests: "Unfortunately, none of our special use permit files for organization sites or recreation residences contain information concerning when structures were built or describe the structures' appearance. This is because the permit is for the use of Federal land rather than for use of Federal buildings." The same response, dated September 12, 1982, also stated: "The Mount Hood National Forest contains over 500 recreation residences. . . built over a long period of time. . . with variety in architectural style. Some. . . of log. . . how many and when. . . built is unknown." However, the Mount Hood National Forest investigation was supported in some detail by the Ranger District personnel who reported four lodges and subsidiary structures which were believed to have been built in the 1930s. A small ratio of lodges to a preponderance of individual private dwellings seems to be characteristic of special use permit structures on Forest Service lands in the Pacific Northwest Region. Of the lodges reported by the Mount Hood National Forest, one is of peeled log construction, the others are of frame construction. The reports from other National Forests indicate a similar balance among the various construction techniques. In other words, among the private buildings built on Forest Service lands in Oregon and Washington to fulfill functions allowed by special use permits, examples of peeled log construction are in the minority and appear to date, generally from the Depression era.

Nothing cited by any National Forest in answer to the enquiry is precisely comparable to the Paulina Lake Organization Camp in terms of function or purpose, scope and character of site plan, method and style, or construction. Several Forests reported only one or two individual log buildings. Where clubsites were reported, they were later in date, or buildings were of frame construction. No other I.O.O.F. or fraternal recreational complex was cited in the responses received from the various National Forests.

One of the most detailed responses was provided by the Deschutes National Forest. The

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

6

Deschutes National Forest listed log structures exclusively: recreation residences, resorts, and cabins associated with resorts. Eighty-one individual residences were listed. Five resorts, apparently private commercial ventures, were listed. Typically, the resorts are composed of a store and one or two cabins. In scope, or number of structures, the most comparable group of buildings is the commercial Paulina Lake Resort, which differs in several other ways, however, from the nearby Paulina Lake Organization Camp. The layout of the I.O.O.F. Organization campsite is characterized by a functional logic suited to the needs of a fraternal club and by intelligent response to land forms and the premise that the lake and lake frontage must be kept undisturbed and that within the site plant cover and natural features should dominate. Grouping the buildings tightly along a marked change in contour allowed the effect of the unbroken forested areas to penetrate the rather restrictive site. The overall distribution of the stand of evergreens achieves the dominance of nature over manmade elements.

As Marion D. Ross, Professor of Architecture Emeritus of the University of Oregon, remarked on visiting the site August 23, 1982, "It is like a village in the forest." The close grouping of the homes and the rhythmic effect of their forms and gabled roofs seen in succession does recall a village street. The diminutive scale of the cabins serves to emphasize the importance of the open space and their shared interest in it and in the lodge. The complex, whether by intention or accident, conveys the same traditional characteristics which are found in the nineteenth century camp meeting settings of New Jersey or Martha's Vineyard, namely: a functional, spatial focal point bordered by small homes, unified by grouping but individualized by judicious choice of detail.

The cabins in the I.O.O.F. Organization Camp at Paulina Lake have a sense of uniformity and, at the same time, a pleasing individualism. The buildings follow most of the Forest Service guidelines as to materials, form and simple, orderly surfaces. In the use of local lava rock, log casement windows, weathered shingles, log brackets and other detail, they carry out the tenets of the Adirondack Rustic style which emphasized harmony and integration with the natural setting.

The cabins also introduce some vernacular themes which give every evidence of being unique in time and function in Oregon. Rather than having been professionally designed, they were cooperatively designed and constructed by non-professional people. Professor Marion Ross concluded in an assessment dated June 21, 1982, "They are in this sense a true expression of vernacular building. . . good 'folk' architecture."

The buildings of the I.O.O.F. Organization Camp represent an unusual collection of log construction techniques. The techniques were carefully distributed to distinguish the East group and the West group. By coincidence or by deliberation, there are in the one campsite 20th century adaptations of each of three basic, ancient techniques of log construction employed in Oregon nearly a hundred years earlier.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page

2

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**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

9

Page

3

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Powers, David W., State Historic Preservation Officer, Parks and Recreation Division, 525 Trade Street SE, Salem, Oregon 97310; to George I. Chesley, District Ranger, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Fort Rock Ranger District, 211 NE Revere, Bend, Oregon. March 27, 1981.

\_\_\_\_\_; to Tony Skufca, Director of Recreation, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 319 SW Pine Street, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon. September 25, 1981.

McArthur, Lewis; to Diane Spies, 150 SW Harrison Street, Portland, Oregon. July 30, 1982.

Ross, Marion Dean; to Diane Spies, July 21, 1982.

Shull, Carol D., Acting Keeper of the National Register, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington D.C.; to James F. Torrence, Deputy Regional Forester of Resources, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, P.O. Box 3623, 319 SW Pine, Portland, Oregon. November 17, 1981.

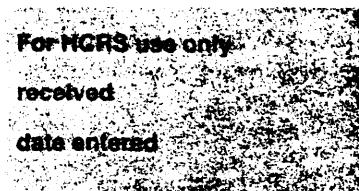
## INTERVIEWS

August through October 1982. With owners and former owners of Paulina Lake I.O.O.F. cabins; and with Bend I.O.O.F. members.

Byrkit, Palmer. Portland.  
Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. Elmo. Portland.  
Haugeberg, Mrs. Clint. Bend.  
Hubbard, Dick. Portland.  
Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Merle. Klamath Falls.  
Jarrell, Kenneth E. Hillsboro.  
Kincaid, W. Lee. Eugene.  
Manning, Ed. Portland.  
Slusher, Kenneth. Portland.  
Trapans, Mr. and Mrs. Arvid. Portland.  
Zeck, Mrs. Earl. Bend.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

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Forest Service in July, 1937. The tract contains 5.39 acres, more or less, and includes the lodge, eleven cabins and various accessory features of the historic campsite developed, for the most part, between 1934 and 1936.

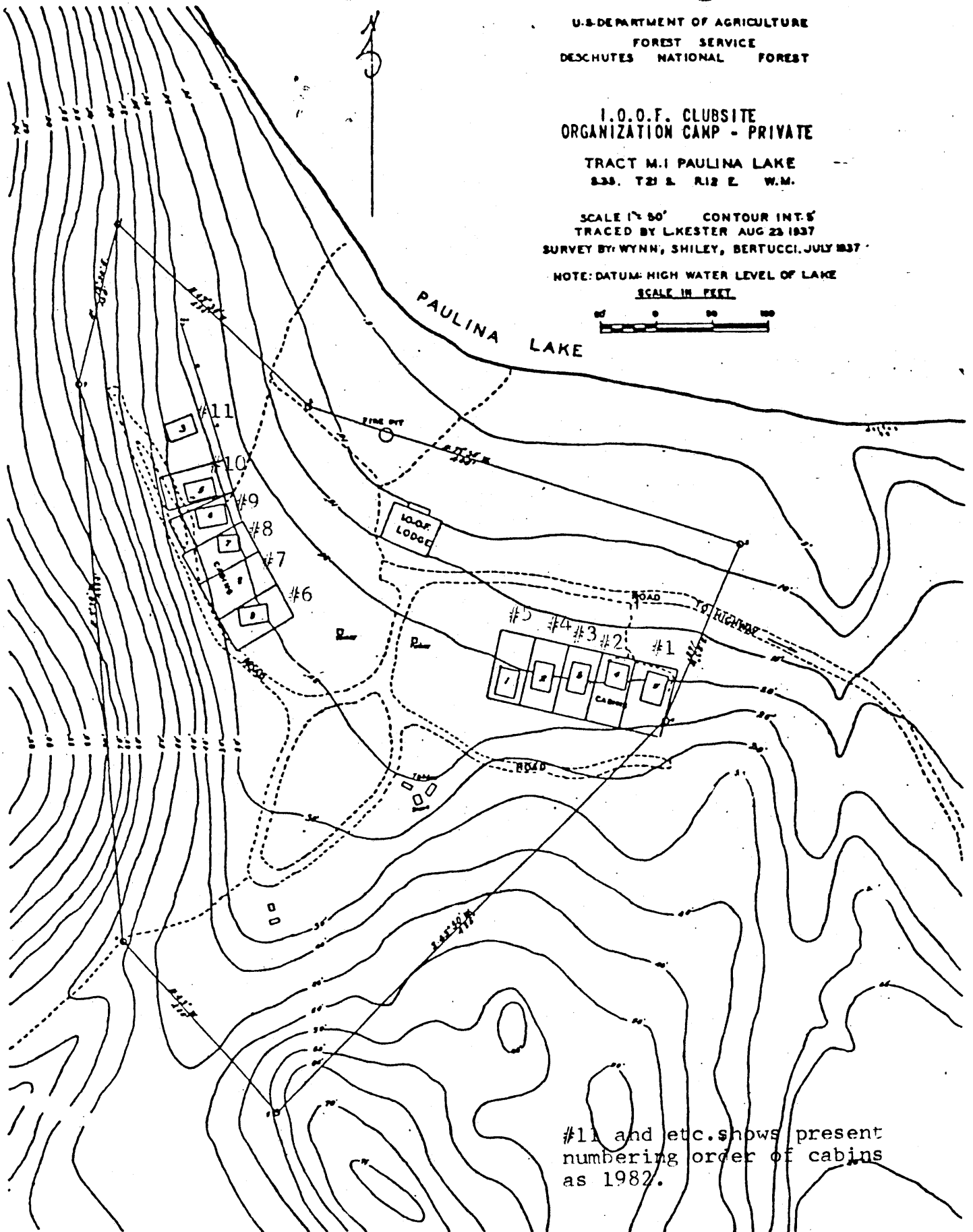
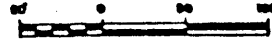
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

I.O.O.F. CLUBSITE  
ORGANIZATION CAMP - PRIVATE

TRACT M.1 PAULINA LAKE  
S33. T21 S. R12 E. W.M.

SCALE 1" = 50' CONTOUR INT. 5'  
TRACED BY L. KESTER AUG 23 1937  
SURVEY BY WYNN, SHILEY, BERTUCCI. JULY 1937

NOTE: DATUM: HIGH WATER LEVEL OF LAKE  
SCALE IN FEET



#11 and etc. shows present numbering order of cabins as 1982.