

SANTIAM PASS SKI LODGE

AN EVALUATION OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

By

Catherine Lindberg-Muir

McKenzie Ranger District
Willamette National Forest
USDA Forest Service

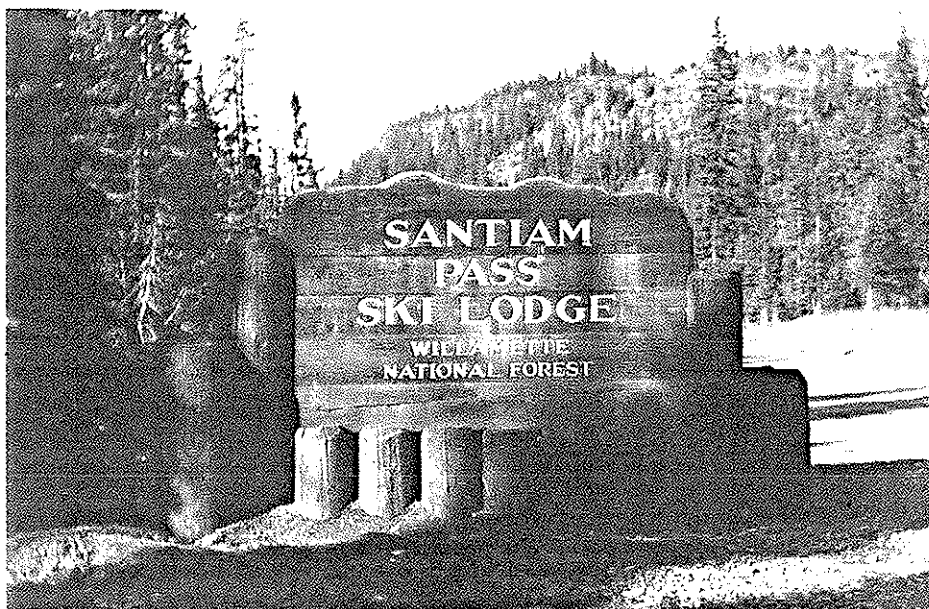
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EVALUATION SUMMARY

Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is an historic structure constructed of local, native stone and timber by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work forces between July 1939 and February 1940 at Santiam Pass in the High Cascades of Western Oregon. Originally designed as a ski lodge, in the Three Fingered Jack (Hoodoo) winter sports area, it provided accommodations for about sixty overnight guests, as well as dining and skiing-related facilities. The lodge included three dormitories with bunks, a large warming/dining lobby dominated by an impressive stone fireplace, showers and restrooms, a ski waxing room, storage rooms, kitchen, and quarters for caretakers and/or Forest Service officials. The lodge was intended to complement the development of Hoodoo Ski Bowl which had opened the previous year in 1939, as well as to enhance winter recreation opportunities in the central Cascades of Oregon. The Santiam Lodge is one of only six such ski lodges of original design constructed by the CCC on National Forest lands during this period (E. Gail Throop, personal communication, 1988). In fact, this type of development has not been pursued since by the Forest Service. It was part of a large organized response to a growing demand from the public for increased recreational opportunities of all sorts. This response was facilitated largely by the appropriation of funds for the CCC program nationwide.

Originally, Santiam Lodge was operated under special-use permit by Harry Miller, chairperson and president of the Cascade Recreation Council, as a ski lodge. In 1958, the lodge was converted to an organization camp and was operated under special-use permit by the Presbytery of the Willamette church group until 1986. Although the lodge now stands vacant, it has received continuous use for nearly fifty years. The Forest Service is currently preparing a "Future Use Determination" (FUD) for the property, of which this assessment of historic significance is one component.

The Santiam Lodge possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is significant in terms of its association with the CCC era and the economic recovery from the Great Depression. Furthermore, it is representative of a unique period of recreational development on public lands and a distinctive architectural philosophy embodied by the rustic design style. These qualities merit its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the considerations that that status commends.

PREFACE

The Santiam Ski Lodge historic site (18-07-02H) is located on the McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest (T.13S., R.7-1/2E., Section 23, Willamette Meridian), Western Oregon. As a compliment to a Future Use Determination (FUD) undertaken by the Forest Service, this historic evaluation has been prepared in order to assess the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The lodge and the surrounding organization camp have received nearly continuous use since the lodge was completed in 1940. Although the lodge has incurred changes over the years, in general it has been well-maintained through the years and its historic and architectural elements for the most part have been preserved. However, some elements of the structure have been altered, while others have deteriorated as a consequence of weathering processes and vandalism. In order to manage the site as an historic resource and ensure its continued, hazard-free use by the recreating public, it is necessary to formally evaluate the historic values of the lodge and its significance in terms of eligibility to the NRHP.

An examination of the historic records maintained by the Willamette National Forest, interviews with persons knowledgeable of the site's history and management, and an on-site inventory were conducted by the author. The recent photos of Santiam Lodge and associated structures found in Appendix C were taken by the author as well; the negatives remain on file at the Willamette National Forest. Historic photos, plans and records are also on file at the Willamette National Forest at the Supervisors Office and the McKenzie Ranger Station.

Several individuals provided support and assistance in the project. Jon Silvermoon served as a District contact, facilitating field visits and providing references, files and site plans. I am grateful for the opportunity to have interviewed William Parke, the first Recreation Planner on the Willamette National Forest, who provided valuable insights into early recreational development on this Forest and CCC activities in general. Granted, not all resources were exhausted through this project, and certainly opportunities exist for further research, which would help to fill in the details regarding the construction of the lodge and its early use, the people that worked on the building and those that played in the surrounding snow fields. The Santiam Ski Lodge is a unique representative of rustic design architecture, one of few such lodges constructed in the region during this period, it may well be the best maintained and preserved lodge of this type.

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INTRODUCTION

The Santiam Ski Lodge is located at Santiam Pass about 70 miles east-northeast of Eugene, Oregon, within the lands administered by the McKenzie Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest. The lodge site lies due north of the Hoodoo Ski Bowl and Hoodoo Butte, the landmark from which their names are derived. Built between July 1939 and February 1940 by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor and funds, the lodge was one element of the Three Fingers Jack Winter Sports area development, which included modern-day Hoodoo Ski Bowl. The winter sports area was never fully developed, but Hoodoo Ski Bowl and the Santiam Lodge have flourished and experienced steady use for nearly fifty years.

The Santiam Lodge is a two and one-half story structure with facilities to accommodate over sixty people. The first floor is of rock construction, utilizing native stone from nearby Hogg Rock. Dormitories, restrooms, ski waxing and storage are provided therein. The second floor includes the main lounge with its massive fireplace, kitchen and dining areas, the caretaker's quarters and additional storage. Additional sleeping quarters are found in the attic. A double bay garage and a separate pump house are contemporary to the lodge and are also in good condition.

Santiam Lodge is one of many recreation sites built between 1933 and 1942 by the CCC in an effort to provide more recreational opportunities to a broader sector of the public, while still protecting forest resources by limiting access and concentrating users in manageable areas. The lodge was used through most of its history as part of an organization site under special-use permit with a church group until the permit terminated in 1986, and now stands vacant. The lodge retains a high level of integrity in spite of minor alterations incurred over the years. The garage and pump house, also in very good condition, complement the lodge and enhance the integrity of the site as a whole.

The primary objective of this report is to document the history of the lodge, to evaluate its cultural values in terms of the criteria established by Federal regulations (36 CFR 800) and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended, 1980). In order to assess the historical significance of the Santiam Lodge site, its use-history is derived and documented through a review of historic documents, recreation resource files, and literature related to the CCC and early Forest Service administration.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is located at an elevation of 4775 feet (1456 meters) on Santiam Pass near the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range in Western Oregon, on the Willamette National Forest in the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 23, Township 13 South, Range 7-1/2 East, Willamette Meridian. Here in the High Cascade Platform physiographic subdivision, the terrain is relatively gentle, while surrounded by steep buttes and impressive peaks of the Cascade crest. The landscape is largely a product of fairly recent volcanic activity, which resulted in extensive lava flows and deposits of volcanic ash, sand and cinder (Baldwin 1976; Wilson 1981). Soils are primarily volcanic in origin; surface soils are generally coarse textured, locally shallow, but fairly well-drained and low in moisture.

Outstanding topographic features in the vicinity of Santiam Lodge include Hayrick Butte, Hoodoo Butte, Hogg Rock, and Potato Hill. The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness lies directly to the north, while the Mt. Washington is located a few miles to the south. The Big Lake fire swept through the Pass area in 1967, but the Santiam Lodge was spared by virtue of its location, less than a mile north of the containment fireline. Structures at nearby Hoodoo Ski Bowl, however, were destroyed in this fire (Toepel and Minor 1980:14).

Vegetation in the vicinity of the Santiam Lodge is fairly typical of the Pacific silver fir forest zone (Hemstrom et al. 1982). The overstory consists primarily of western hemlock and lodgepole pine, while ceanothus, huckleberry and beargrass contribute to the understory vegetation. Hoodoo Creek is the nearest water source about 800 meters southwest. Lost Lake is located about two and one-half miles to the west. Several other high altitude lakes are also found in the vicinity.

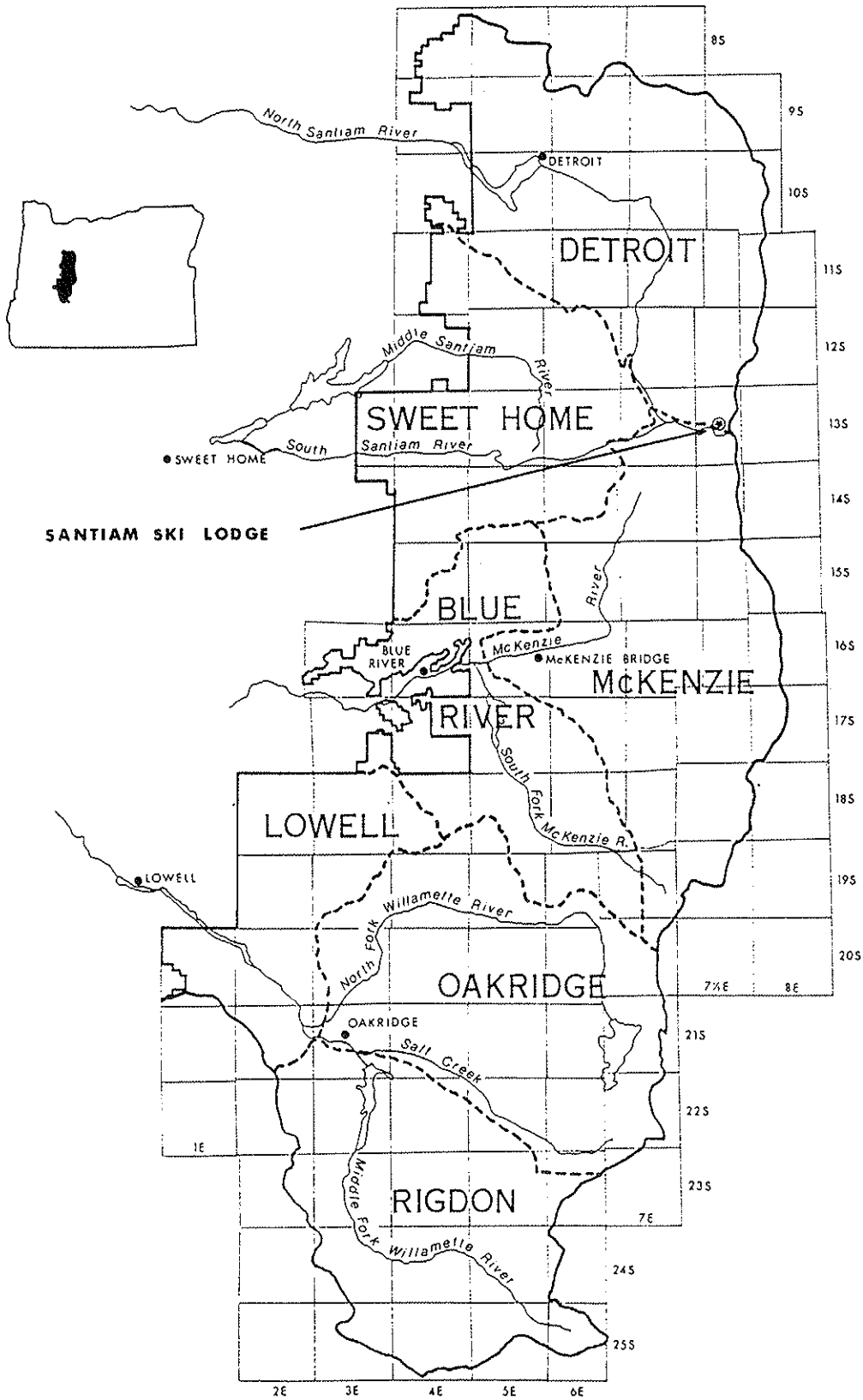


Figure 1. Locator Map showing the setting of Santiam Ski Lodge in the State of Oregon and the Willamette National Forest.

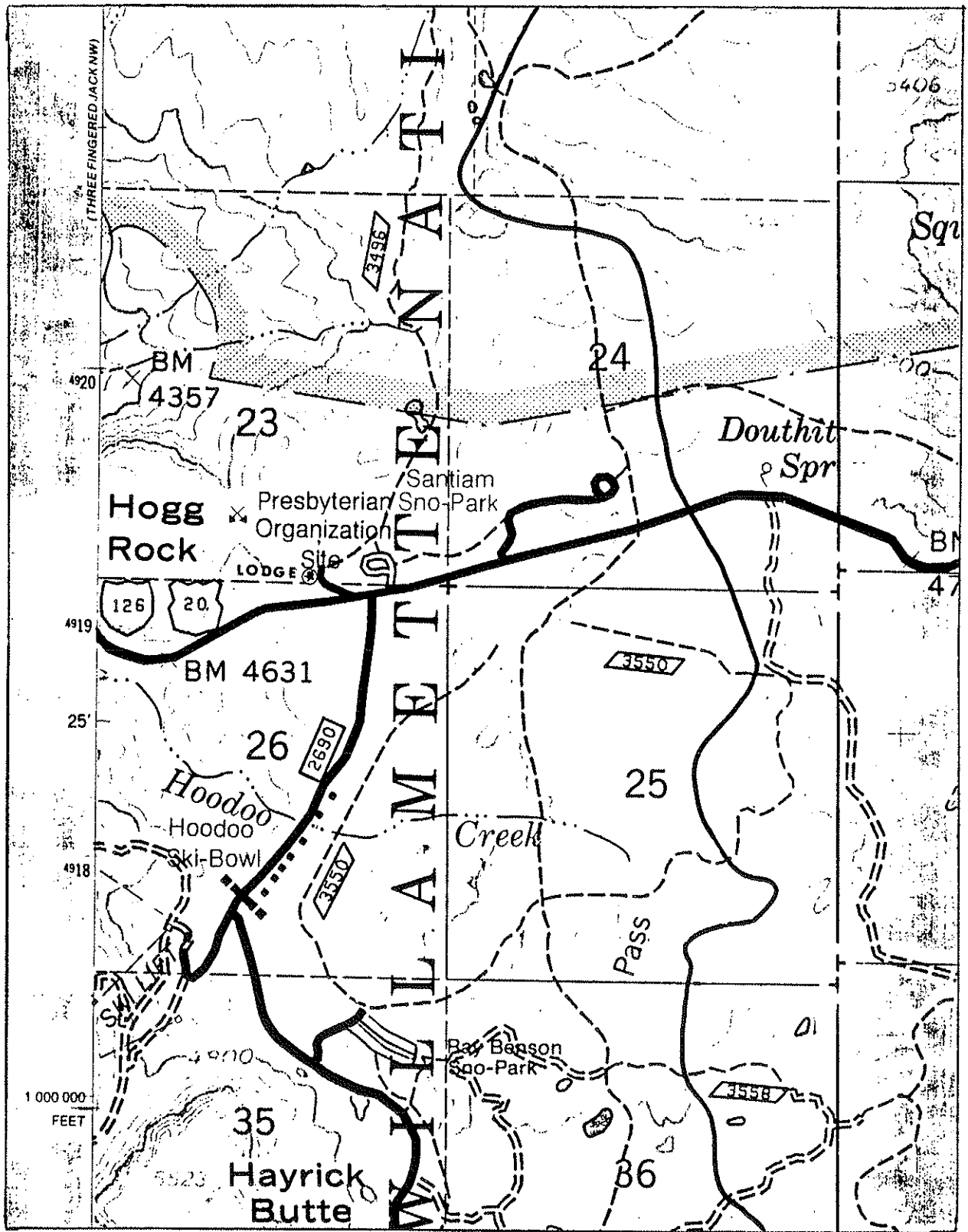


Figure 2. Vicinity Map. Three Fingers Jack N.E., Oregon, U.S.G.S. quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1985. (Scale 1:24000).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Santiam Lodge is located at the Santiam Organization Camp at Santiam Pass in the McKenzie Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest, Linn County, Oregon. The lodge was designed by former CCC enrollee Buzz Gilmore, Forest Architect, for the Willamette National Forest (Wm. Parke, personal communication, 1988), and executed in regional "Rustic" style architecture. Construction was completed between July 1939 and February 1940 by CCC labor crews stationed at nearby Fish Lake Remount Depoe (The Review 1940). Originally designed and operated as a ski lodge, it was later converted under special-use permit to an all-season lodge for the organization camp. The structure now stands in good condition, but modifications have been made over the years, primarily in the interest of safety and compliance with local building codes for public buildings.

Two other extant historic structures, a garage and a generator/pump house were built to complement the lodge. Numerous other structures constructed as part of the development of the organization camp were of more recent (post-1950) vintage, and have been removed since the special-use permit was relinquished in 1986. In that the original design plans were not located during the course of this study, the descriptive information, structural dimensions and details provided below are derived from historic photos and news articles, more recent building plans (circa 1960), and on-site inspection.

Ski Lodge

Exterior: The lodge is a two and one-half story structure, including attic and partial basement, constructed of local timber with a substantial uncoursed, rubble stone foundation. The stone for the foundation and chimneys was obtained from nearby Hogg Rock, and cut and set by CCC enrollees (The Review 1940). The general building layout is irregular with the main structure roughly rectangular and measuring 70 feet along the front elevation; side elevations measure about 30 feet. A separate wing is located behind the main structure, measures 20 by 40 feet, and contains the recreation and dining rooms. It is accessed by a 20 foot long hallway. Evidently, this wing was

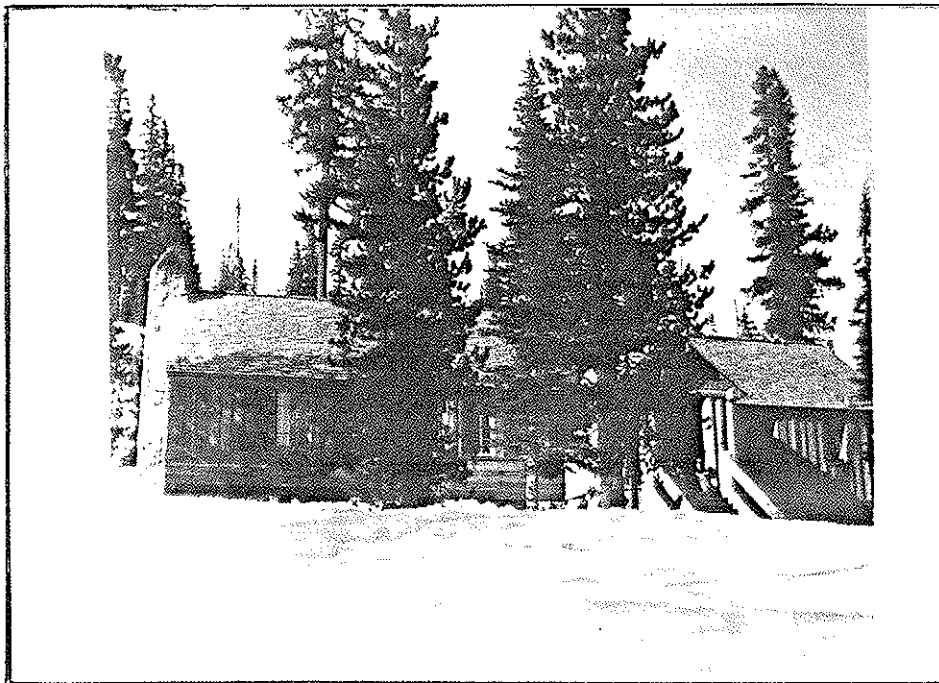
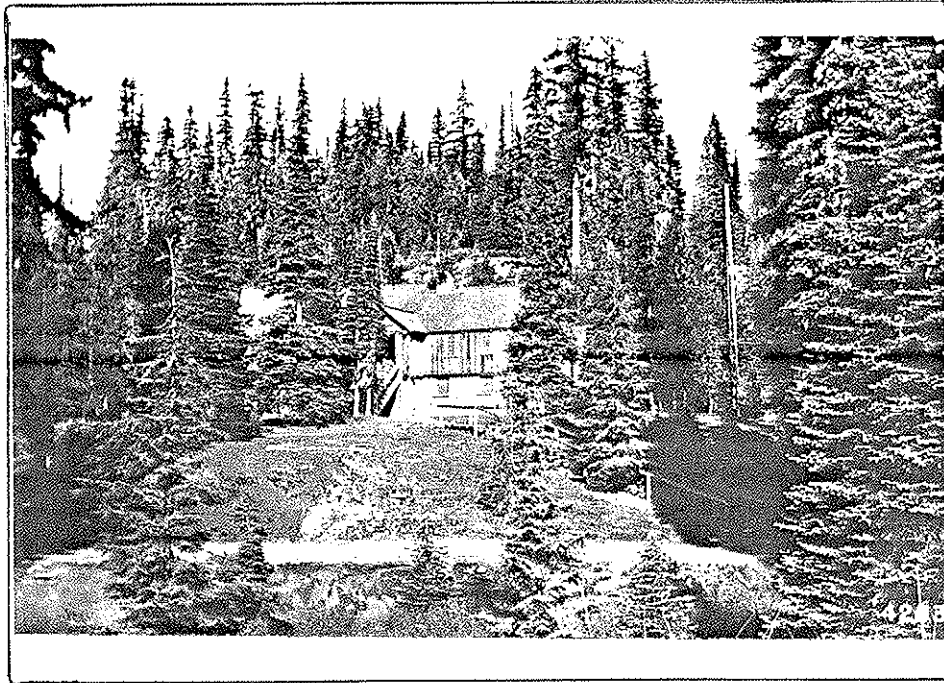


Figure 3. Historic photographs of the Santiam Lodge (ca. 1940). Upper photo shows lodge in its original setting; lower photo is a view of the front elevation with deep snow concealing the foundation of the building.

added to the main structure as an afterthought, probably a year or two after the main construction was completed.

The building is wood-framed with several substantial interior log columns and a vertical board and batten exterior. It has a wood-shingle medium gable roof with projecting eaves, exposed rafters, and wall-shakes on the gable ends with cornice fascia along the verges. There are no dormers or other ornamental additions.

The main entrance to the lodge is slightly off-center on the main (south) facade, by way of a small, semi-enclosed gabled roofed porch and a short, straight flight of stairs with log railings, providing access to the main (second) floor. The lodge has three other entrance ways: one on the east elevation of the north wing accesses the dining room, another accesses the hall also on the east elevation, and on the west elevation an enclosed, exterior stairwell was more recently (i.e., early 1960s) installed as a fire escape. All of the doors are single leaf of vertical plain board construction.

The lodge has two vaulted cap chimneys constructed of uncoursed stone. One is located exterior on the west elevation and the other is located central interior. Numerous (over 70) windows are present on the basement floor and main floor on all elevations. These windows are multi-paned (6-12), bottom-hinged casements with flat-headers, plain moulding surrounds and slipsills. The attic has small windows of similar design on the gable ends.

Interior: The lodge was designed to provide accommodations for approximately 60 overnight guests, as well as eating and warming facilities for a much larger crowd (Elliot 1939). The interior, while certainly modified and renovated over the years, still retains the qualities and atmosphere of the a CCC-era structure. In fact, many pieces of the original CCC furniture also remain in the main parlor area of the lodge.

The interior floor plan varies among the three levels. The ground (basement) floor exhibits a central hall plan with two rooms on the west side (dorms) and three rooms (ski shop, mens' and women's restrooms) and two short side halls on the east side of the main structure. The hall then continues through to the north wing with the recreation room.

The main (second) floor has an irregular floor plan with no halls except for the main hall which connects the main structure with the dining room in the north wing. This floor includes a large "parlor" with fireplace on the west side, and kitchen, pantry, cook's room, office, and another small restroom on the east side. Narrow stairways in the center of the main structure, as well as on the west end of the building, provide access between floors. Another stairway is found on the west end of the dining/recreation room wing.

The attic level floor plan is fairly simple with the west half of the main structure containing another dormitory; the remaining space is primarily storage. The attic of the north wing is not accessible from the main structure on this level.

Alterations: The exterior of the lodge has been modified through several additions which were executed during the early 1960s, according to special-use permit files. The front entrance has been quite extensively remodeled. A vestibule and a 45-foot long snow tunnel (1968) were constructed from the front entrance down along the stairs to the garage/parking area below. The tunnel has been partially removed and only a portion remains over the entrance way. {See Photos, Appendix C}. The extant addition consists of an enclosure covering the original entrance stairway (i.e., vestibule) which is constructed primarily of wood frame and plywood siding with a gable roof similar to the original entrance. The enclosure extends along the front walk to the head of the stairway which leads to the garage. This too is wood-framed with plywood siding but has a shed roof.

The front elevation of the west side of the main structure has also been enclosed in a similar fashion; that is, wood-framed with plywood siding and a shed roof. This forms an enclosed walkway to the firewood storage area at the southwest corner of the building. The covered walkway then conjoins with an enclosed exterior stairwell/fire escape on the west elevation of the lodge. This was built about 1963 and is also a wood-framed construction with plywood siding.

Several minor modifications have also been incurred over the years, some of which are described below in the Historic Summary section of this report. For example, in 1960 the steps to the basement dormitories were remodeled in order to reduce fire hazard. At the same time, globe exit lights were installed and

attic fire escapes designed. In 1961, some of the basement windows, presumably along the west elevation, were converted to doors to provide a suitable exit from the dormitories in case of fire. This same year, the stairway between the recreation room and the dining room was constructed.

Many other alterations were the result of regular maintenance (e.g., reglazing windows, replacing vinyl floor covering, replacement of kitchen sink, and so forth), while other projects were undertaken in order to bring the structure up to current health and safety codes for public buildings (e.g., electrical and heating, fire alarms, etc.).

Associated Structures and Features

A double bay garage is located about 125 feet east of the lodge. Constructed in 1940, following completion of the lodge, this structure measures approximately 20 by 25 feet. It is rectangular in plan, wood-framed with vertical board and batten construction and wall shakes on the gable ends. The garage sits on a poured concrete foundation and floor. It has a wood-shingled medium gable roof, close eaves with cornice fascia on close verges. A series of three windows are located on each the east and west elevations; a single window is centered on the south gable end. Two large vertical lift doors are located on the south gable end. A rectangular addition, slightly taller than the building itself, is located on the north gable end and houses the hardware of a rope tow and a generator. Decoration is limited to well-defined pine tree cut outs on the shutters of the gable window and those along the east elevation. No exterior modifications are apparent.

The pump house is located about 300 feet east-northeast of the lodge entrance. It was built in 1940 to supply water to the lodge. The structure is small (12 by 14 feet) with an exterior finish compatible with the other structures. It is wood-framed with vertical board and batten siding, medium gable roof with wood shingles and wall shakes on the gable ends. The entrance door is on the west gable end and a small window is found on the south elevation. The building has no decoration and no apparent exterior modification.

A primary feature directly associated with the lodge is a long stairway from the garage and parking area to the lodge entrance above. This was originally designed of large, half-logs about 6 feet in length for the individual steps (about 35) with smaller pole railings and supports on either side of the

stairs. The stairs which remain today are apparently in the original location; however, the railings are no longer in place and the steps themselves have been replaced with planks of similar dimension.

Other features associated with the original water system may also exist but were not specifically documented through this investigation. Records show that the water was obtained from "nearby springs and a reservoir installed on the hill in back of the lodge" (Burgess 1940). Additionally, the "Investment and Depreciation Record" for the site indicates that other structures (i.e., a power house and a gas & oil house) were constructed during the site's early developmental period (ca. 1939-1942), but they no longer exist today. This document specifies that as of 1950 a total of \$23,048.90 was spent on the development of this winter sports site.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The historical significance of Santiam Lodge is derived primarily from its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and early recreational development on public lands, particularly the development of winter sports areas on National Forest System lands. Some background information is necessary to understand the major factors influencing these developments and the role of the CCC's in the early history of the National Forests. Rakestraw (1988) provides a detailed overview of the evolution of the recreational on Willamette National Forest, the highlights of which are presented here.

Forest Recreation

Prior to the 1930's, the administration of USDA Forest Service lands focused little on recreational development. Although there had been some recognition of the need to provide recreation opportunities for the public sector, other issues took priority during the early development period of the National Reserves and Forests. During the period from 1907-1915, an increase in automobile travel and the development of forest roads brought an increase in Forest use by the recreating public (Rakestraw 1988). Due to a lack of developed recreation sites, recreational opportunities were pursued at the visitor's discretion without the benefit of organization or direction from the Forest managers. This resulted in misuse and overuse in some areas while other prime recreation areas went unrecognized.

It was soon evident that Forest Service policy would have to be adapted meet to the changing needs and demands of the public for recreation in the Forests. Development of campgrounds and other public facilities, recognition of scenic values, and issuance of special-use permits for resorts were among the early responses designed to meet the growing need for recreational opportunities. It was some time later, however, when funds were officially appropriated for improved campgrounds and a program of campground development was devised. Much of the earliest recreational development in the forests was initiated by the private sector. Overall, the period from 1915-1933 remained primarily one of planning with some progress in developing improvements for recreation (Rakestraw 1988).

In 1933, the "Copeland Report" was issued as an overall plan for the administration of the National Forests. Robert Marshall, head of Recreation in the Washington Office, prepared the section on recreation which emphasized ideas espoused by key Region 6 officers, such as C. J. Buck, Fred Cleator, and Perry A. (Pat) Thompson. Marshall summarized the various recreational uses of the Forest lands, encouraging a process of classification and analysis of the interests of the public. The "Copeland Report" became the basis of land management philosophy for the Forest Service (Rakestraw 1988:VII-13). Ferdinand Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service, was a strong advocate for recreational development, in 1934 issuing a policy directing Regional Foresters to place a greater emphasis on the "social" aspects of the Forests, especially in the administration of emergency programs such as the EWP and CCC (Cox 1988:6). Ironically, it was the Great Depression which provided the impetus to operationalize these ideas and plans. President Roosevelt's Federal Work Relief Program which established the "Civilian Conservation Corps" (CCC) by Executive Order 6101 on April 5, 1933, provided the labor force necessary to accomplish the numerous projects identified for implementation by Forest officials.

On the Willamette National Forest, Forest Supervisor, Pat Thompson, hired William Parke as the Forest's first recreation planner to implement the philosophies and direction outlined by Marshall, Silcox, and others. Thompson authorized 25 percent of the CCC labor used on the Willamette to be expended in recreation development. Parke, a recent graduate of the Forestry program at Oregon State University, had been engaged in post graduate work in landscape architecture at the University of Oregon. Parke selected sites, developed site plans, and designed structures and other improvements for a wide range of recreation facilities on the Forest. These included:

- Santiam Ski Lodge (McKenzie Ranger District)
- Hoodoo Ski Bowl (McKenzie Ranger District)
- White Branch Winter Sports Area (McKenzie Ranger District)
- Clark Creek Organization Camp (Lowell Ranger District)
- Long Bow Organization Camp (Sweet Home Ranger District)
- Dee Wright Observatory (McKenzie Ranger District)
- Trail Shelters on the Skyline Trail (Eastern Margin of the Forest)
- Summer and Winter home tracks (Forest-wide)
- Seventy campgrounds (Forest-wide)

Sites designed by Parke comprised virtually all of the developed recreation sites on the Willamette National Forest for the next 30 years. Recreational development again lagged during World War II and it was not until the 1960's that a comparable program was undertaken (Cox 1988:7).

Winter Sports Development

Although participation in winter sports has an ancient and diverse history, a "world-wide drive to get out and play in the snow first became evident ... in troubled Europe following the shock and dissolutions of the World War, 1914-1918" (Lord 1940:117). Snow skiing soon became a popular form of recreation and the sport of ski racing drew great public interest. Pleasure skiing was probably introduced in this country in the early 1800's by Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish immigrants, who found the snow and terrain of New England and the Great Lakes area well-suited to their native sport. The sport was further promoted by colleges and outdoor organizations, such as the Sierra Club in California, the Mountaineers in Washington, and the Mazamas in Oregon (ibid:119). With the success of the American team in the 1932 Winter Olympics, held at Lake Placid, New York, the interest in all types of winter sports was accelerated in this country (Bowen 1963, cited in Cox 1988).

Prior to the 1930's, however, there were no developed ski areas in this country. Groups of ski enthusiasts would simply band together and travel to areas with sufficient snow and an open hillside for a day's skiing. In the Pacific Northwest, it was generally necessary to travel well into the mountains to find adequate snow for skiing. Roads in these areas were generally poor and were rarely kept open on a year-round basis. Better skiing areas at the higher, snow-bound elevations were often inaccessible. This obstacle was partially overcome by arranging with the railroad companies to charter passenger cars that would transport large groups of skiers to a siding near a steep, snow-covered ski slope in the morning for a day of skiing (Williams 1982:16).

As the popularity of the sport grew, the demand for developed ski areas increased. By the early 1930's, groups of skiers (e.g., Obsidians, Ski Lauffers, and Mazamas) began to lobby for developed winter sports facilities on the Willamette National Forest. The USDA Forest Service (Pacific Northwest Region) administered the majority of the mountainous lands in Oregon and

Washington; therefore, most of the lobbying efforts were directed toward this agency (Cox 1988). The Forest Service (FS) response was necessarily limited by the lack of winter access and inadequate recreation funding.

The establishment of the CCC in 1933, coupled with the commitment of key Forest Service officers to recreation, finally allowed for the development of winter sports areas on National Forest system lands in the Pacific Northwest and other regions. On the Willamette National Forest, White Branch Winter Sports area was to the first to be developed in 1934. Improvements constructed with CCC funds and labor included a spacious two-story lodge, cabins, water and sanitation systems, a ski run cleared from second-growth forest and an access road from the McKenzie Highway (Elliot 1963:4). Due to its low elevation setting (about 2500 feet) and lack of reliable snow pack, it was doomed to failure (ibid.). In 1948, the ski facility was converted to a group organization site under special-use permit (Cox 1988:15).

The next to be developed by the Forest Service for winter sports recreation was the Hand Lake area (1937) on the McKenzie Summit at an elevation of approximately 5000 feet (Elliot 1963). Improvements including an Adirondack style warming shelter, ski runs, rope tow, ski jump and a short access road from the McKenzie Highway were provided through a cooperative effort with the Obsidians Outdoor Club. The area experienced heavy use until 1941, when the State Highway Commission found it could no longer justify keeping the highway plowed all winter, and this area was also abandoned (Cox 1988:13; Elliot 1963:4).

The impending completion of two major trans-Cascade highways provided the impetus for the Forest Service to examine the feasibility of developing winter sports areas in the vicinities of Santiam Pass and Willamette Pass located on the north and south ends of the Forest, respectively. Special surveys (i.e., Parke 1938, 1939) were conducted in order to select the areas best-suited to this type of development based on criteria derived from the comprehensive recreation policy of the day (USDA 1933). The survey of the Santiam Pass area eventually led to the construction of Santiam Pass Ski Lodge as one facet of the proposed Three Fingered Jack Winter Sports area. Hoodoo Ski Bowl was another aspect of this development and became the third winter recreation area established on the Willamette National Forest.

In this way, the development of winter sports areas, and recreation opportunities in general, was facilitated by a change in Forest policy, emphasizing a commitment to enhance recreational use of Forest lands in response to public interest. Implementation was made possible largely by the availability of CCC crews and funds to accomplish conservation work and other Forest projects. By 1941, five winter sports areas were available for public use on the Willamette, twenty-one on National Forest lands in Oregon and over fifty in the Region (USDA 1941).

General Recreation Policy and Direction

The Lands/Recreation Handbook (USDA 1933) for the North Pacific Region (Region 6) provides valuable insight into service-wide Recreation Management policies of the period. The handbook provides clear direction on the types development appropriate in the National Forest setting (USDA 1933:59 ff.): urbanization was to be discouraged. In recreation planning, the forests would be managed for the fullest use by the general public, and not for exclusive use by small (elite) groups. Participant recreation was preferred over spectator sports. Economic considerations included providing a full range of recreational opportunities for many visitors within the constraints of a limited budget (i.e., stretching the available dollars to meet a variety of recreation needs). The needs of lower income families were also taken into account; fees for resorts and other special facilities would be kept low or comparable to those charged by the private sector. There would be no charge for "ordinary" facilities, such as picnic areas, campgrounds and winter sports areas.

Resorts and service facilities were allowed on Forest Service lands, but construction by private initiative (i.e., Special-use permits) was favored as long as fully adequate services could be provided at reasonable prices. The Forest Service wanted to avoid the development of attractions which were so high priced as to limit use to an exclusive minority. Resort sites in the vicinity of unique or exceptionally fine scenery, natural phenomena, or extraordinarily valuable recreation ground could be reserved for development by the Forest Service (USDA 1933:59-c).

The Lands/Recreation Handbook also furnished guidelines for the management and development of organization camps, summer home tracts, wilderness areas and winter sports areas (USDA 1933). Generally, the National Forests would not

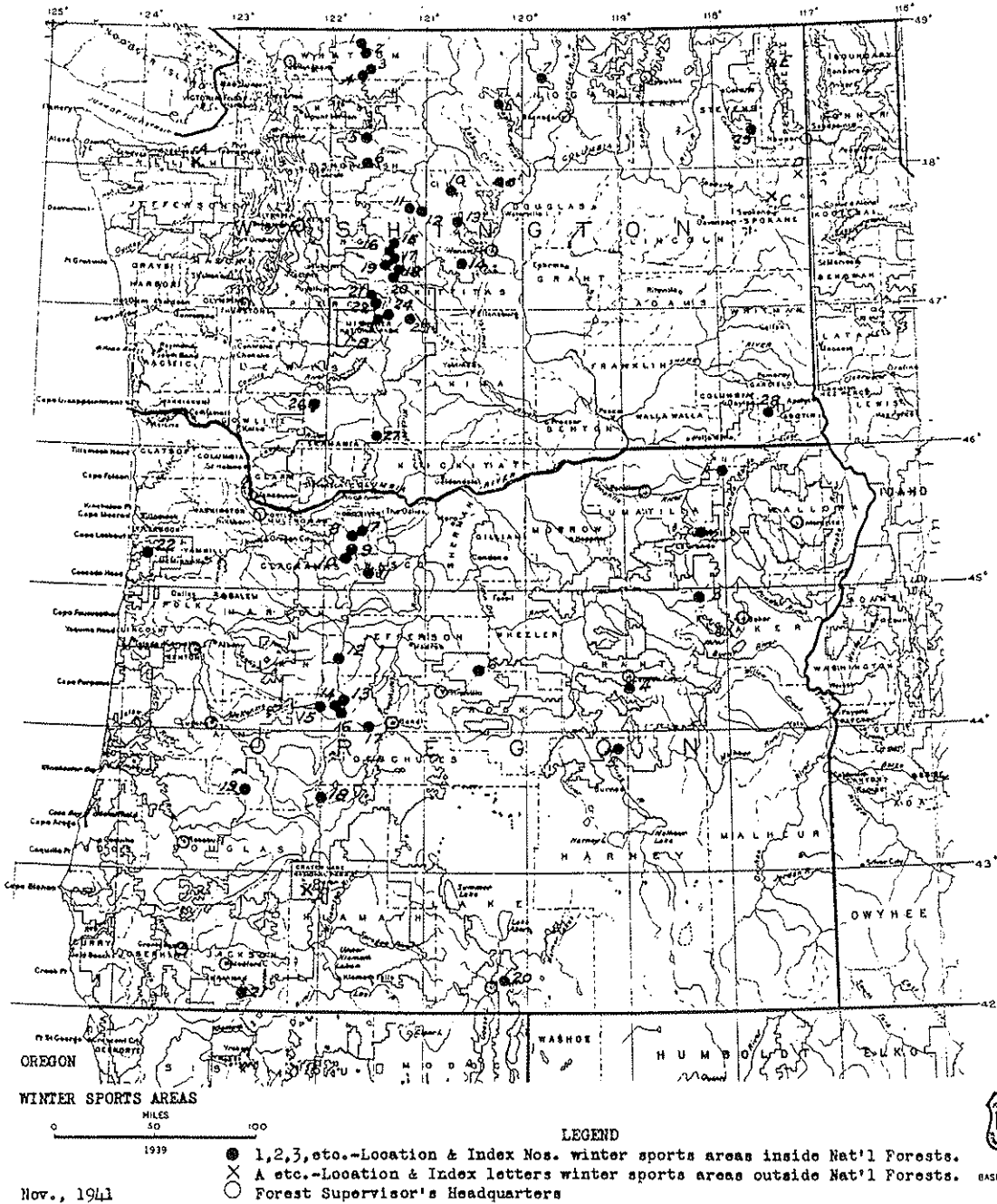


Figure 4. Map of Winter Sports Areas in the North Pacific Region adapted from Winter Sports Areas pamphlet (USDA 1941).

construct winter recreation facilities where privately-owned operations already existed on nearby private lands. Where none were available, "the Forest Service itself would construct them" (ibid.). If inadequate funding was available, special-use permits could be issued by the Forest Service in partnership with the private sector. Non-profit organizations were preferred, again in order to "make the recreation resource available at a reasonable rate". Ski trails would be designed to follow natural clearing or existing summer trails, otherwise very limited clearing would be permitted (ibid.).

By the late 1930's, several Forests in the Region had begun to develop, albeit modestly, winter sports areas, and were being "pressed for data on accommodations, accessibility, etc., involving winter sports areas (USDA 1937(rev):72). Therefore, an up-to-date record of resort accommodations was to be provided annually to the Regional Office for public distribution (ibid.) By 1941, fifty-eight winter sports areas with non-commercial facilities were available on the National Forests of Washington and Oregon (USDA 1941). Many of these were furnished with warming shelters, pit toilets, and various types of ski runs/trails (e.g., downhill, cross-country, slalom and toboggan) (USDA 1939, 1941). Still, very few lodges with food service and overnight accommodations were available. One notable exception, of course, was Timberline Lodge, located on the flanks of Mt. Hood east of Portland. This lodge, also constructed in the 1930's, stands today as a National Historic Site, the largest wooden structure of its kind in the Pacific Northwest.

Historic Significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era (1933-1942)

The significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in terms of early recreational development on the National Forests is beyond comparison; for any policy direction, no matter how well-intended, is moot without financial support for its implementation. The Emergency Work Program (EWP) and CCC introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt provided the support necessary to achieve the recreation goals proposed by Forest managers.

Otis and others (1986) have examined the contributions made by the CCC on the National Forests across the country, as well as the demographic, sociological, and ecological implications of this cooperative program. The activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps on Region 6 National Forests and their importance in the history of the Pacific Northwest have been documented by Throop (1979). Throop presented an extensive inventory and preliminary evaluation of many

extant Depression-era sites and structures in Oregon and Washington. Through the inventory process about a thousand such resources were identified. Site-specific studies are available as well which further establish the historic context and significance of CCC-era sites in Oregon. For example, Cleawox Organization Camp on the central Oregon coast (Throop 1982), Belknap CCC Camp on the McKenzie Ranger District (Silvermoon 1984), Longbow Organization Camp on the Sweet Home Ranger District (Lindberg-Muir 1988), and White Branch Organization Camp (Cox 1988), also on the McKenzie Ranger District have been evaluated in this context. Rakestraw (1988) and Davis (1988) also provide summaries of CCC activities on the Willamette National Forest. Throop (1984) prepared a thematic nomination for Depression-era administrative structures in Region 6 constructed largely by the CCC. Considering the comprehensive studies already available to those interested in more background and details of CCC activities in the Region, only a brief summary is presented here.

By the authority of the Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933, twenty-three CCC work camps were established on National Forests in the State of Oregon. Companies numbering approximately 200 men (ages 18-23) were moved seasonally in order to accomplish projects in the higher elevations during the summer months and at lower elevations during the winter. The four main lower elevation camps on the Willamette National Forest were Belknap (F-23) near the present-day location of the McKenzie Ranger Station, Oakridge (F-25) near the location of the Pope and Talbot mill site, Fall Creek (F-24) near Lowell and the Fall Creek Reservoir, and Cascadia (F-109) near the extant town of Cascadia at the confluence of Canyon Creek and the South Santiam River. This last camp was closed in the spring of 1939, and the CCC company (No. 2907) was moved to a new camp, Mary's Creek (F-20), near Idanha on the Detroit Ranger District (Rakestraw 1988: VII-18). Fifty men from this company were moved to Fish Lake side camp, and were responsible for the construction of the Santiam Ski Lodge (cf. Lebanon Express, 4/6/39; Eugene Register Guard, 4/11/39; Eugene Daily News, 10/5/39).

At least eight other side (or "spike") camps were established on the Forest for specific projects, mostly at higher elevations. These included camps near Quartzville, at the site of the old Rigdon Ranger Station, near Breitenbush on Humbug Creek, on Seven Mile Hill at Snow Creek, at Big Pine Opening about 22 miles from Oakridge, and at Bear Pass along the divide between Blue River and

Sweet Home Ranger Districts (Lindberg-Muir 1988:7). In fact, there appear to have been more side camps than regular CCC camps in operation in Region 6 during the CCC period. While 84 main camps were operating in Region 6 during the first enrollment period (1933-34) there were 104 side camps, ranging from 1 to 50 men each, operating by the end of July, 1933 (Otis et al. 1986:45). Side camps allowed more work to be accomplished more efficiently, according to Regional Forester C. J. Buck and his inspectors (ibid).

Projects accomplished with CCC labor encompassed many aspects of conservation. This was all work that was essential to the management and development of the National Forests, not "make-work" projects that were created simply to keep CCC crews busy. The variety of undertakings executed by CCC crews included reforestation, soil conservation, hydrology projects, fire prevention and suppression, timber stand improvement, road building and recreational developments. During the CCC era, over 80 camps, picnic sites, winter recreation areas and observation points were developed Region-wide through these labor forces. Also, many administrative sites such as ranger and guard stations were constructed and landscaped by CCC workers, adding to their long list of accomplishments (Throop 1979).

In an unprecedented manner the CCC achieved and perhaps surpassed the goals and objectives of the Emergency Work Relief Program. By providing some three million young men with valuable experience and a much needed start in their work-life, CCC achieved its primary goal of relieving unemployment during the Great Depression. The complimentary objective of conserving and renewing the Nation's natural resources was also met. Furthermore, many of the CCC recruits received education which they had not been able to obtain at home, including basic literacy, elementary, high school, college and vocational courses.

Among the immediate benefits the program provided employment for thousands of young men, financial relief for their families, and economic stimuli for the communities through the purchase of supplies, not only materials for the numerous construction projects, but also the day-to-day sustenance for the large camps of young men. Activities of the CCC stimulated the floundering timber industry due to the high demand for dimensional lumber required for the construction of various protective and administrative structures. The National Forests and the public as a whole today reap the long-term benefits afforded by CCC crews through its large-scale resource conservation efforts.

President Roosevelt had attempted unsuccessfully to make the CCC a permanent agency in 1937. By June 30, 1942, all active operations ceased due to the activities of World War II, although many camps had closed in previous years as a result of waning enrollment. The CCC organization was officially discontinued by the Labor-Federal Security Administration Act (Public Law 647), which specified that the CCC be completely liquidated by July 1, 1943. Only 350 of some 1650 original camps nationwide remained to be closed. Approximately 60,000 enrollees were discharged over that year, many were reassigned to military positions, and the War Department appropriated most of the equipment (Otis et al. 1986: 11-12). The efforts of the CCC prepared the Forests for the great demand the war would place on timber resources. We are left today with a variety of remains of this era, monuments to the legacy of the CCC crews. The Santiam Ski Lodge is a local reminder of a time gone by, and the evolution which has occurred in the past half century of the Forest's development.

HISTORIC SUMMARY

The history of the Santiam Pass Ski Lodge can be derived from a combination of sources. Documentary evidence pertaining to the Lodge itself and the local Civilian Conservation Corps in general is dispersed and incomplete, especially in terms of primary documentation (e.g., records maintained by the Forest Service). National Archives and Record Service in Washington, D.C., and the Regional Record Center in Seattle maintain additional records which could help to expand the details of the historic background of the lodge, as well as other early Forest Service activities (cf. Otis et al. 1986: 1). For the purposes of this evaluation, adequate information was obtained from the historic files maintained in the Supervisors Office of the Willamette National Forest, and through consultation with individuals who were involved in this early period of winter sports development, within both the Forest Service and private sector. A few gaps exist in the Lodge's records, especially for the first decade or so of its operation; however, these can be filled in generally with information provided by various sources. Further research would be valuable with respect to confirming recollections and generally filling in detail.

As discussed in the previous section, the Santiam Lodge was constructed as part of the larger "Three Fingered Jack Winter Sports Area" development, which was conceived in response to growing public interest and pressure for increased recreation opportunities accessible from Willamette Valley communities. In March of 1938, an expedition led by William Parke (Recreation Engineer, USFS) conducted a survey of potential ski areas accessible from the new State Highways 20 and 22. Four general areas were examined by a group of Forest Service officials and representatives of local outdoors clubs, including Rangers from Detroit and Cascadia Districts, representatives from Santiam Fish and Game Commission, Linn County, Lions Civic Club, Chemeketans, Obsidians and Ski-Laufers (Parke 1938: 4). Equipped with a recently invented "snowmobile and sled, compasses, thermometers, rules, abneys, and cameras" the group set off to assess the mid-winter snow conditions and the feasibility of site development in the upper Santiam region (1938: 3-5).

Areas examined during the 1938 survey:

- Little Nash Crater
- Tombstone Prairie-Iron Mountain area
- Hoodoo and Hayrick Butte areas
- Three Fingered Jack Area

Areas considered but not part of the 1938 survey:

- Diamond Peak
- Elk Lake-Dunlap Lake
- Hand Lake and McKenzie Highway area

Prime considerations included accessibility (e.g., distance from major communities, requisite new road construction and snow plowing) and dependability of snow. Also taken into account were the nature of the terrain for various types of winter recreation, site carrying capacity and development costs. The Three Fingered Jack area, which was revised to encompass the Hoodoo/Hayrick Buttes area as well, was selected by consensus as the most desirable location on the Willamette National Forest for winter sports area development. Detailed planning was initiated later that same year with the intimate involvement of the prospective (Special-Use) permittee, Edward Thurston (Elliot 1963: 7). [An early example of a successful partnership which has persisted to the present day, although the permit is now held by Hoodoo Inc. of which Thurston is still a board member (Phil Raab, personal communication, 1989)].

By the next winter development had begun, focusing on the area around Hoodoo Butte. Evidently, this area had been used for winter recreation by the Albany Tadena's (and probably others) since 1925 (Albany Democrat Herald 2/5/40). A special-use permit was issued by the Forest Service to Thurston, of Eugene, and construction got underway (Elliot 1963). The first ski facilities were installed at Hoodoo (ski bowl) in 1938, and the area was ready for limited public use the following season. Improvements continued over the years, to include by 1963 "a spacious lodge, restaurant, store, ski shop, a three-quarter mile chair lift to the top of Hoodoo Butte, three lesser rope tows, and an access road from the highway" (Elliot 1963: 7). In 1967 and 1968, fires destroyed the old lodge as well as portions of the wooden chair lift (Toepel and Minor 1980: 14). Apparently, Hoodoo Bowl was intended to supplement the

greater development of the Three Fingered Jack winter sports area, much like the relationship of Government Camp to Timberline Lodge, although that concept was never realized (Elliot 1963: 6).

Santiam Ski Lodge was constructed as another component of the developing Three Finger Jack Winter Sports Area, also known as Santiam Winter Sports Area. The lodge was built by a CCC crew from Mary's Creek Camp (Company 2907) from Detroit, with a side camp at Fish Lake. The crew consisted of about 50 men under the direction of Lt. Frank Thrailkill and foremen Fred Bloomer and Lee Fountain (Oregon Statesman 2/7/40). The two-story structure was designed by Wesley "Buzz" Gilmore under the direction of William Parke (Parke, personal communication, 1988). Work was accomplished between July 5, 1939 and February 1, 1940, and the lodge was dedicated February 4, 1940 (The Review 2/15 1940). Local materials were employed, incorporating native stone from Hogg Rock and timber from the Clear Lake area. The furnishings (such as tables, chairs, beds, stools and so forth) were manufactured by members of the Oakridge CCC camp (F-25), Company 943 (Salem Capital Journal 2/15/40). The total cost of the lodge and complimentary developments (e.g., water and sanitation systems landscaping, tow lift, and garage) was just over \$22,000, according to the Forest Service "Investment and Depreciation Record" for the site.

Use-History

The construction of the lodge was sponsored in part by the Central Cascades Recreation Council which was formed in 1939, apparently in response to the winter sports area surveys (Parke 1938, 1939). The council was composed of representatives from outdoor clubs from Eugene, Salem, Albany, Lebanon and Bend. At a meeting of the council at Fish Lake in October of 1939, lodge construction was inspected, by-laws were passed, and plans were made to incorporate the council as a non-profit organization (Elliot 1939). According to Elliot, the council also made plans to undertake the operation of the lodge as a winter sports center (ibid.). When the lodge was dedicated (February 4, 1940), Willamette National Forest Supervisor J. R. Bruckhart turned over the building and an adjacent two acres to Harry Miller, chairman of the Central Cascades Recreation Council, to operate under the terms of a special-use permit.

The Forest Service maintained some control over meals and lodging fees so that the lodge would remain accessible to low income groups, in accordance with standard USFS recreation policy. Unfortunately, a combination of factors inhibited the success of such an operation; competition with nearby Hoodoo Ski Bowl and limited seasonal use due to inadequate snowfall prevented a realization of a reasonable profit for the lodge and its managers. Santiam Lodge became a source of administrative inconvenience and expense. The permit changed hands several times between 1940 and 1958, when the site was reclassified as an organization site and the permit transferred to a church group (Elliot 1963: 10).

Apparently this did not resolve the management problems for the Forest Service. The Santiam Lodge special-use file provides documentation of various interactions between the permittee and the Forest Service. The earliest document on file is a "Transfer of Title/ Application" for a new special-use permit, dated July 1, 1959, whereby Kenneth Hanson relinquished his interest in the site and the Presbytery of the Willamette, represented by Robert Dougherty of Cottage Grove, became the new permittee. The "Santiam Lodge Commission" operated the property as a youth/organization camp year-round with no special emphasis on winter sports. Evidently they attracted a substantial clientele, as supported by available lodge records. The Presbytery maintained the permit until 1987, when it was relinquished and not re-issued by the Forest Service.

Improvements and Alterations

The special-use permit files for the Santiam Lodge provide a quite detailed history of the management of the lodge during this period. The McKenzie Ranger District has maintained comprehensive records of the operation and maintenance of the lodge and surrounding land also under permit. ~~Although the original site plans were not located during the course of this study,~~ the original building plans for the lodge (designed and drawn by Wesley Gilmore) demonstrate the intricacy and detail of the structure and can be quite valuable in assessing the degree of alteration that has occurred to the lodge during its history. The original permit fee in 1959 was \$12.50, then raised to \$25.00 the next year, and by 1976 the fee was up to \$680 per year. Inventory records indicate that at the time the Presbytery took over the lodge (1959) many pieces of the original CCC furnishings remained. Subsequent inventory reports

reveal that over time the number of articles decreased, probably due to normal attrition. Also, it is clear that numerous improvements and alterations to the property were made over the years. Some of which were initiated by the permittee, while others were required by the Forest Service to comply with various fire, health and safety codes.

The Santiam Lodge Commission often expressed an interest in enlarging the lodge and expanding the permit area. While the lodge itself was not changed substantially, the permit area was increased first to 34 acres, then in 1961 to 79 acres. However, by 1970 the permit area had again been reduced to 34 acres. The area was also developed by the addition of a caretaker's residence (1960), ten A-frame cabins and four pit toilets (1961 and 1962), a picnic area and community shelter (1962), "primitive" camping areas (1963), a chapel (1964) and several A-frame cabins (1965). The operators of the lodge also indicated that additional community buildings and additional shelter cabins would be added as the program developed over the next ten years, all through consultation with and approval of the Forest Service.

Alterations to the lodge itself consisted primarily of those which were designed to directly corrected safety violations. For example, 1960 fire inspection documents indicate the need for fire escapes from the attic, redesign of steps to the basement, and "EXIT" globe-shades at the exits. About this time the basement windows were converted to doors, apparently for the same reasons. Other improvements were developed for convenience or aesthetic purposes, although these were limited by federal regulations since the lodge is a government-owned building. In 1963, the permittee's proposed maintenance schedule included plans to replace the kitchen sink, extend the woodshed and enclose the vestibule. An automatic fire alarm system was installed in 1967. In 1968, an extension "tunnel" was constructed off the front entrance of the building, some 45 feet in length. In the early 1970's, about 72 windows were reglazed, and over 3000 square feet of vinyl-asbestos tile flooring was installed in the bathroom, kitchen, dining area and adjacent halls.

As early as 1960, the lodge was considered something of a "white elephant" by some government officials. In the words of Assistant Supervisor Edward L. Peltier, "every effort should be made to get out from under this improvement, so to speak, and either sell it or turn it over to a private group ... it is

now a problem to us and will become an even greater problem in the future." In 1962, the lodge was appraised with the intention of transferring ownership of the building to the Presbytery. Its value at that time was assessed at \$35,000 with 5120 square feet of useable floor space, some \$10,000 in improvements were recommended. In 1965, the Presbytery in fact made an offer of \$12,500 for the lodge, which was unacceptably low. The desire to sell the lodge to the permit holder was a recurring theme throughout this decade. By late 1968, District managers realized they could not dispose of the building without following regulations regarding the disposal of Government property (i.e, first the building had to be declared as surplus, then the Forest Service could proceed to offer the building for sale to the highest bidder). This approach was not satisfactory to some agency and the Presbytery officials, therefore the lodge remains in public stewardship.

Records from the 1970's reflect the same scenario: the permittee and the Forest Service debating over various proposed improvements and maintenance projects to extend the life and usefulness of the building. Among the improvements during this decade were the installation of new flooring, staining the building, upgrading the heating and electrical systems and fire alarms, and re-roofing the garage. The Presbytery still harbored hopes of renovating and enlarging the lodge in order to expand their service and the Forest Service again expressed interest in transferring ownership to the permittee.

Through the late 1970's and early 1980's the Presbytery continued to use and maintain the lodge, as well as the large organization camp, in much the same fashion as previous years. The site was in fairly high demand and continued to be well-used by various groups of people. Again, the need for expansion was expressed by the Presbytery, and architectural design plans were submitted for Forest Service approval for the expansion of the lodge in 1984. These plans indicated that substantial remodeling and renovation, as well as new construction would be required to meet the growing needs of the church organization. Given the lodge's potential historic value, the Forest Service felt it could not allow such alteration to occur to the historic structure. The Presbyterians, unable to expand the building to meet their needs, finally relinquished the special-use permit in 1986, at which time they were required to remove all the structures (e.g., cabins, picnic shelters, caretaker's

residence, etc.) that they had constructed during the tenure of their permit (1959-1986). Modifications to the lodge itself were not corrected at this time.

The Santiam Lodge and the organization camp as a whole have been largely out of use since this time. The building has been boarded-up and secured, though vandals have occasionally broken in causing minor damage particularly to door and window openings. Natural elements also take their toll, as the vacant building remains more vulnerable to damage caused by snow, wind and water than if it was continuously occupied.

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Federal legislation (e.g., the Antiquities Act of 1906, Historic Sites Act [1935], National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act [1979]) provides direction for the preservation of our heritage through the management of cultural resources on public lands. The USDA Forest Service and other federal agencies are entrusted with the responsibility of preserving cultural resources, in addition to managing other resources within the lands of their jurisdiction in the "spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations" (Executive Order 11593). Federal regulations designed to operationalize these objectives provide guidelines for evaluation of the significance of a property, determinations of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and general management direction for these resources. Those properties which meet the criteria for inclusion to the NRHP are deemed "significant" in those terms and are managed accordingly with the protection associated with this status. In order to design and implement an appropriate and effective management plan for the Santiam Ski Lodge and its associated structures and features, the site has been evaluated in terms of the criteria presented above.

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

- (1) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (2) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (3) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (4) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

(36 CFR 800.10)

(1) The first criterion addresses the association of a property with events which have contributed significantly to the broad patterns of history. The Santiam Lodge was constructed by CCC labor and funds and thus is directly associated with the economic recovery from the Great Depression. The lodge belongs to this category of cultural resources of established historic significance. It has been demonstrated by Throop (1979, 1982, 1983), and certainly others (cf. Otis et al. 1986, Rakestraw 1988, Burwell and Williams 1989a,b) , that the Civilian Conservation Corps was an integral facet of an important era in the nation's history. Many Forest Service administrative and recreation sites are representative of the achievements of an unprecedented Federal work relief program, which helped to rehabilitate the nation's economy. Thus, the Santiam Lodge satisfies the first criterion through its association with the Great Depression, a significant era in the nation's history. The actions of the CCC had a significant and positive impact on economic recovery during an extremely difficult period of the nation's history.

(2) Similarly, the Santiam Lodge is associated with the lives of a group of people who made a valuable and enduring contributions during this period of our country's past. By virtue of its direct relation with the CCC, the lodge is significant in terms of the second criterion listed above.

(3) The Santiam Lodge clearly embodies the distinctive characteristics of the regional style of Rustic design philosophy and architecture. This design is discussed in detail by Throop (1979:41-64), and is represented in several other CCC-era structures throughout the region. According to Throop, the term "rustic architecture" applies to all elements of development at these CCC-era recreation sites, "including the built structures, furnishings, interior and exterior, and landscaping features, as each was an integral part of the whole" (1979:54). Certainly this is the case at the Santiam Lodge site, as it was designed to blend with the surroundings, employed native materials and rustic style architectural techniques. The use of massive logs and half-logs for structural elements is also quite characteristic of this architectural style. The lodge reflects high standards of workmanship, on the interior as well as exterior, typical of the works of the CCC.

Yet, the Santiam Lodge is also sufficiently unique, in that ski lodges were erected in significantly smaller numbers than other sorts of administrative and

recreational structures of this era. In fact, records indicate that Santiam is only one of six ski lodges developed during this period in the Pacific Northwest region. Apparently some of these have already been lost, while others have been modified to various degrees. Santiam Lodge may be the best preserved and least altered lodge of this type remaining in the region today.

(4) The Santiam Lodge may also satisfy the fourth criterion presented above, that is, its potential to yield information important in history, as these CCC-era cultural resources "possess considerable potential for non-consumptive research" in many aspects of this period of history (Throop 1979:73). Like many other structures created by the CCC, the Santiam Lodge contains unique information related to the rustic design philosophy, concepts of structural and spatial organization, construction technology, and building materials adopted by the USDA Forest Service during the Depression era (Throop 1982:17).

It has been demonstrated that the Santiam Lodge meets all four criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore is considered a significant cultural resource. Importantly, it also possesses a high level of integrity, as dictated by the federal regulation cited above (36 CFR 800.10). Clearly, the lodge retains integrity of location, as it has never been moved, and of setting, as the immediate environment has not been significantly altered or impacted. The integrity of the lodge in terms of design, materials and workmanship have been somewhat compromised by the various additions described in preceding sections (e.g., fire exit, enclosed walkway and fire storage area, and the extension off the main/front entrance). These were largely executed in conflicting style and modern materials. While these modifications certainly detract from the exterior appearance of the lodge, at the same time they are superficial and may be fairly easily removed or otherwise rectified. The Lodge's interior retains a high level of integrity in terms of design, materials and workmanship, with a few exceptions which are a reflection of modern health standards. Still the lodge retains a clear feeling and association of the CCC-era, in spite of the changes that have occurred through its years of use. In the future, attention directed towards enhancing the site's integrity would certainly increase the historic significance and value of the property.

In consideration of the other two associated structures, these are also significant resources for the same reasons as discussed above for the lodge itself. While these do not appear to be especially unique in design or execution, their individual value is increased by their association with the lodge and they are important elements of the site as a whole. Therefore, all three structures are hereby determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and should be managed accordingly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the preceding evaluation, the Santiam Pass Ski Lodge and associated structures are found to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore should be nominated. The lodge, garage, and pump house possess integrity of setting, location, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. The Santiam Lodge site is associated with events of significance in the broad pattern's of this country's heritage, specifically the Great Depression and economic recovery. Likewise, it is associated with the lives of the CCC enrollees, who made lasting contributions through the work projects they accomplished on National Forests and elsewhere. The site has local importance as it was created out of native resources; it is a symbol of early recreational development on the National Forest which would not have been possible without CCC support. The extant structures at Santiam Pass are representative of rustic design architecture and a philosophy which was seen only at this time in our nation's history. Furthermore, the site has the capacity to provide additional information on this architectural philosophy through the study of this and other comparable structures. Sites of this type yield data regarding construction philosophy, concepts of spatial and structural organization, and the nature of early recreational development on the National Forests (Throop 1979).

Santiam Ski Lodge is a relatively unique type of structure, especially in comparison with the more common picnic and trail shelters, and administrative guard stations and houses of this era. It has been fairly well-maintained, although it is not unaltered; it still transmits a sense of the era in which it was created, and a respect for the people who worked together to build such a structure. The lodge and its associated structures warrant continued careful preservation and future management in keeping with their historic values. Architectural and cultural values should be specifically addressed in future management plans and decisions, so that these values will be protected for future generations. Santiam Lodge will no doubt continue to be a local representative of the CCC era as well as a preferred recreation spot and source of cultural enrichment for many years to come.

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Williams, Gerald W.

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Wilson, Jeffery

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1959-87 Special Use Permit files for the Santiam Organization site, on file at the McKenzie Ranger Station, McKenzie Bridge, Oregon.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
SITE RECORD FORM

18-07-02H Cultural Resource Site Report
 Forest Service Number Region 6-USDA-Forest Service Permanent Number

Forest: Willamette Ranger District: McKenzie County: Lane
 Site Name (if any): Santiam Pass Ski Lodge or Santiam Lodge
 (includes associated structures and features)

LOCATION DATA: TRI Compartment: Name: Hayrick Number: 7101
 Legal Description: 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4, sec. 23, T.13S., R.7-1/2E. W.M.
1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4, sec. , T. S., R. E., W.M.
 Aerial Photo: Number 388-198 Flight 20 Date 1988
 UTM: Zone 10 Easting 589250 Northing 4919400
 U.S.G.S. Quad.: Name Three Fingered Jack Series 7.5 min. Date 1984
 Elevation: Feet: 4775 to . Meters: 1456 to .
 Describe access to the site and site datum:

The site is located on the north side of the Santiam Highway (State Hwy 20/126) at Santiam Pass about 3 miles east of Lost Lake, and approximately 85 mile east of Eugene, Oregon.

SETTING:

Terrain: Slope 5-25% Aspect SSE
 General Topography: Locally gentle, surrounded by steeper slopes and buttes.

Land Form: High Cascade Platform

Soils: SRI type 821, a shallow, nonplastic landtype derived from black volcanic sands and cinders, as well as some residuum.

Surface: Thin to moderately thick loamy sands, less than one meter in depth.

Subsurface: Thin to moderately thick gravelly loamy sands

Depth: 1-2 meters

Bedrock: Competent, hard andesites and basalts

Flora:	On-site	Surrounding Site
Overstorey	<u>Western Hemlock, Lodgepole pine</u>	<u>same</u>
Understorey	<u>Ceanothus, huckleberry</u>	<u>same</u>
Ground Cover	<u>Bear grass</u>	<u>same</u>

Water Sources:

Name	Type	Distance	Direction	Drainage Basin
Hoodoo Creek	: Class III	: 800 m.	: SW	:
Lost Creek	: Class III	:	: East	:

Relation to major drainage: Both creeks drain to Lost Lake.

Other Environmental Features:

Hoodoo Butte, Hayrick Butte, Hogg Rock, and Potato Hill

Site Dimensions: 150 m. by 150 m. (min.) Acres 2 Depth: unknown

Date(s) of Use (as specific as possible): 1939 to present

How Date Determined: Historic records research

Site Type/Function/Use: Originally ski lodge, later church organization camp, and associated support features (e.g., garage, pumphouse, water system etc.)

How Determined: Extant documentation, informant interviews, historic records check and on-site inspection.

Physical Data:

The Santiam Ski Lodge was constructed by CCC crews during late 1939 and 1940. It is a 2-1/2 story structure built of local timber, and stone from Hogg Rock in Rustic style architectural design. The lodge was part of the

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Forest Service Number

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Region 6-USDA-Forest Service Permanent Number

Physical Data/Other Data Continued:

development of the Santiam (or Three Fingered Jack) Winter Sports area which includes Hoodoo Ski Bowl. The structure provided accommodations for over 60 guests in three bunk-style dormitories, as well as dining facilities and ski equipment rentals. A complete physical description is found in the Evaluation report (Lindberg-Muir 1989).

A double bay garage and small pump house are associated with the lodge through location, vintage, and style. Both of these structures are located to the east of the lodge within 100 meters; related features include the original water source.

The structures discussed above have been managed by the USDA Forest Service and generally well-maintained under special-use permit for nearly 50 years. All of the structures are now standing in good condition, although some deterioration and damage is evident. The lodge itself has been modified over the years with the addition of a fire escape on the west elevation and a covered porch or walkway along the front (south) elevation; the original entrance vestibule has also been altered. The garage and pumphouse appear to be unaltered.

Present Condition of Site:

The site and structures are all in fairly good condition. The grounds surrounding the lodge evidence the use the organization camp has experienced for nearly 50 years. In accordance with the terms of the special-use permit, the permittees were obligated to remove all their improvements upon relinquishment of the permit.

The garage and pumphouse are in good condition. They have been maintained in their original design.

The lodge is also in good condition, having been maintained throughout its history of use. However, several exterior alterations are evident, especially to the south and west elevation. These are addressed above, under the heading "Physical Data". The interior of the lodge retains a high level of historic integrity in floor plan, materials and overall association with the CCC-era. Several pieces of CCC furniture are found within the lodge, which are very valuable artifacts in and of themselves.

Expected Impacts/Present Use:

Short-term: The lodge is presently vacant. The District is in the process of a "Future Use Determination" (FUD). It is likely that the primary use of the site will continue to be recreation-related.

Long-term: This will be determined by the FUD. There is a possibility that the management plan for the Lodge will include some level of rehabilitation to restore the structure to its original design.

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Continuation Sheet No.(s)

Maps-pg(s). _____ Test Pit(s)-pg(s). _____
Photographs-pg(s). _____ Aerial Photos-pg(s). _____
Features-pg(s). _____ Other: _____ pg(s). _____
Artifact Drawings-pg(s). _____ pg(s). _____

References Cited:

Material Collected: Yes ___ No x

Present Location of Collection: _____

Date(s) Collected: _____

Description of Collected Material: _____

Inventory Report Title: _____

Author: _____ Date: _____

Name of Recorder: _____ Date: _____

NRHP Eligible Determination: Eligible X Not Eligible _____

Date Formal Determination Completed: August 1989

Approved: _____ : _____
Name of Professional Reviewer Title

R6-FS-2300-18

7/85

APPENDIX B

DESIGN PLANS: SANTIAM SKI LODGE

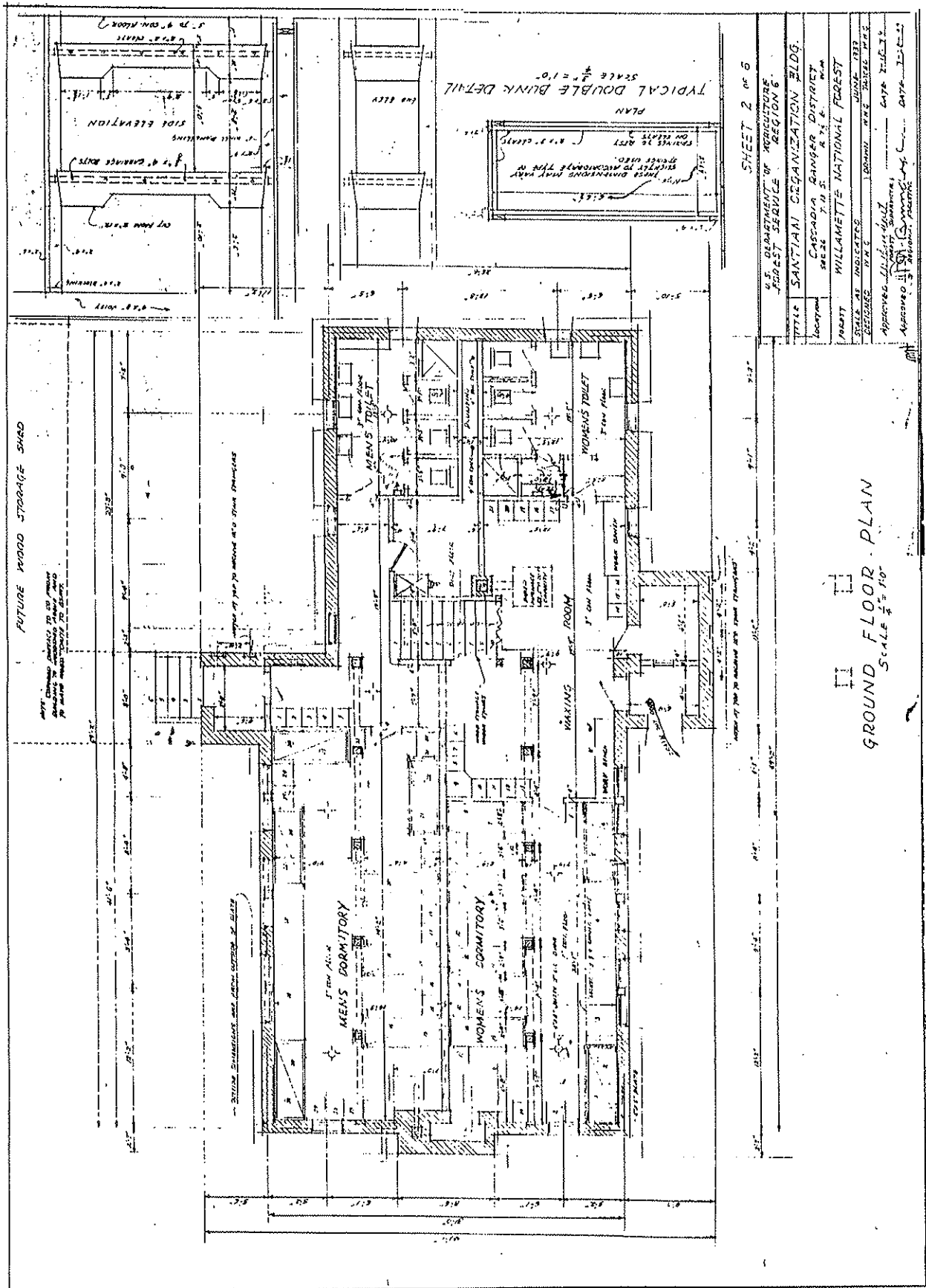


Figure B-2. Santiam Organization Building: Ground Floor Plan (1939). Adapted from original prints on file at the Willamette National Forest. Note: Plans for future addition (woodshed) behind main structure. This actually became the Recreation and Dining rooms added the year following the completion of the main structure.

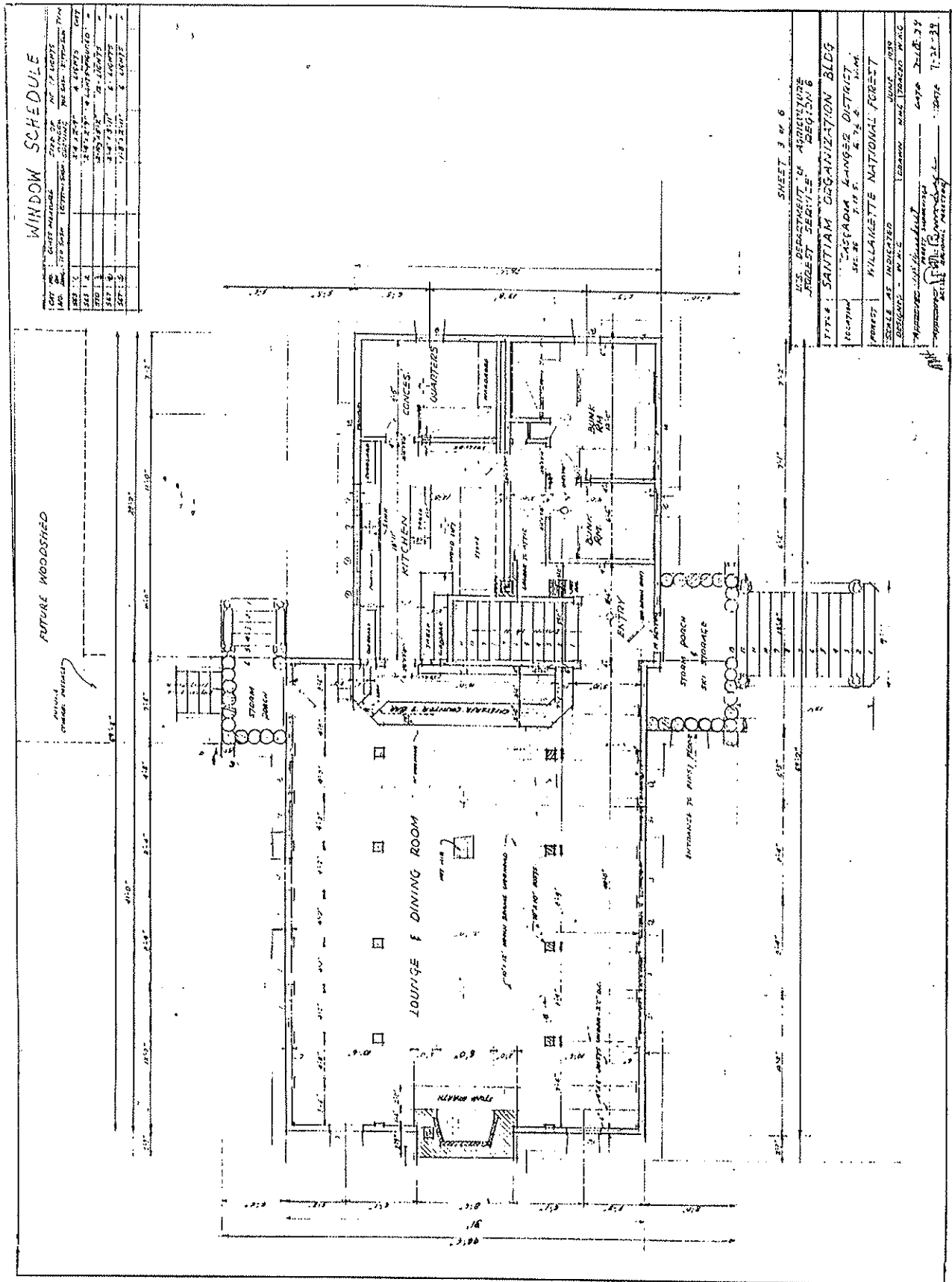


Figure B-3. Santiam Organization Building: Main Floor Plan (1939). Adapted from original prints on file at the Willamette National Forest. Note: Plans for future addition (woodshed) behind main structure.

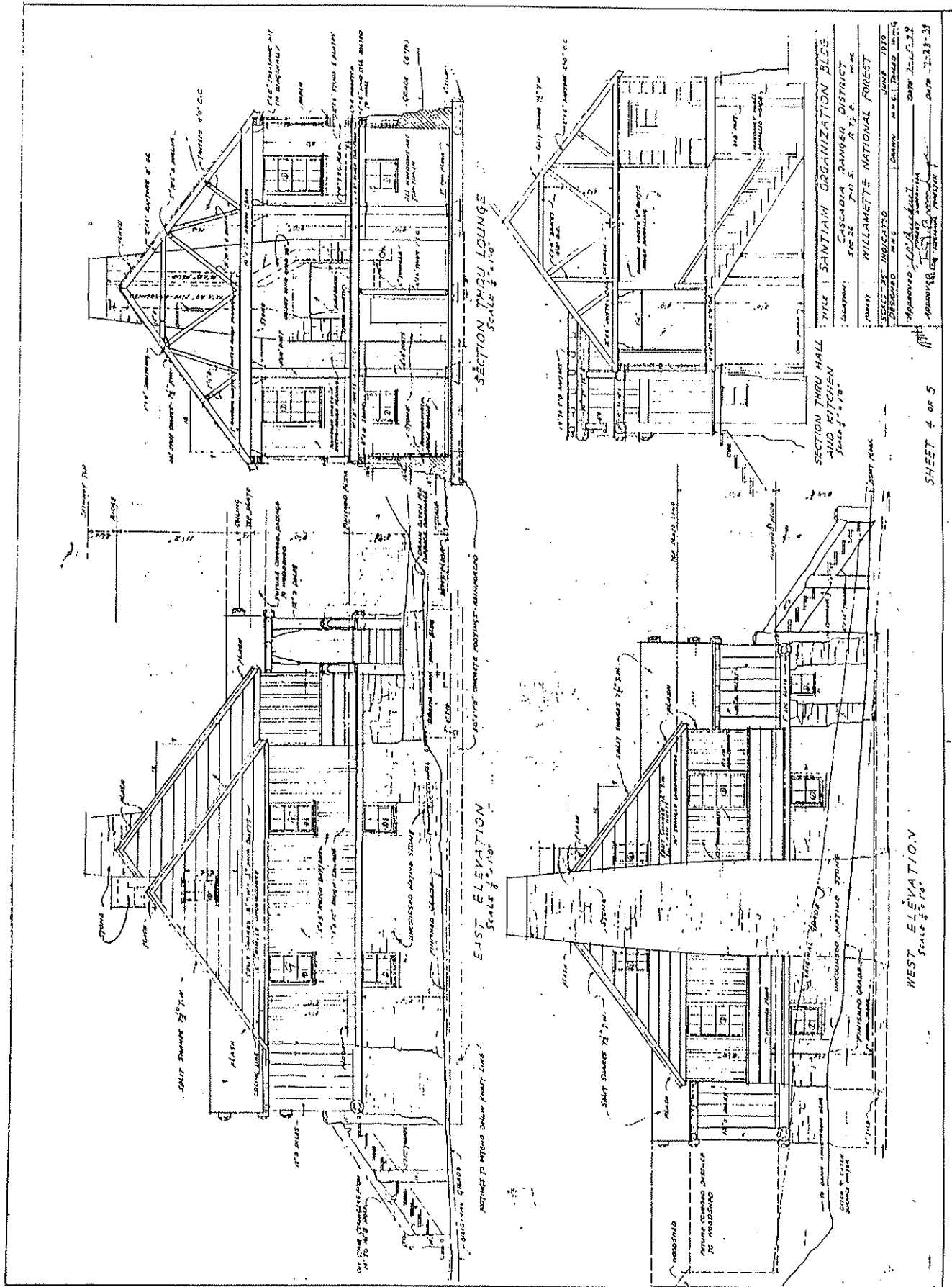


Figure B-4. Santiam Organization Building: East and West Elevations and Cross-section through Lounge (1939). Adapted from original prints on file at the Willamette National Forest.

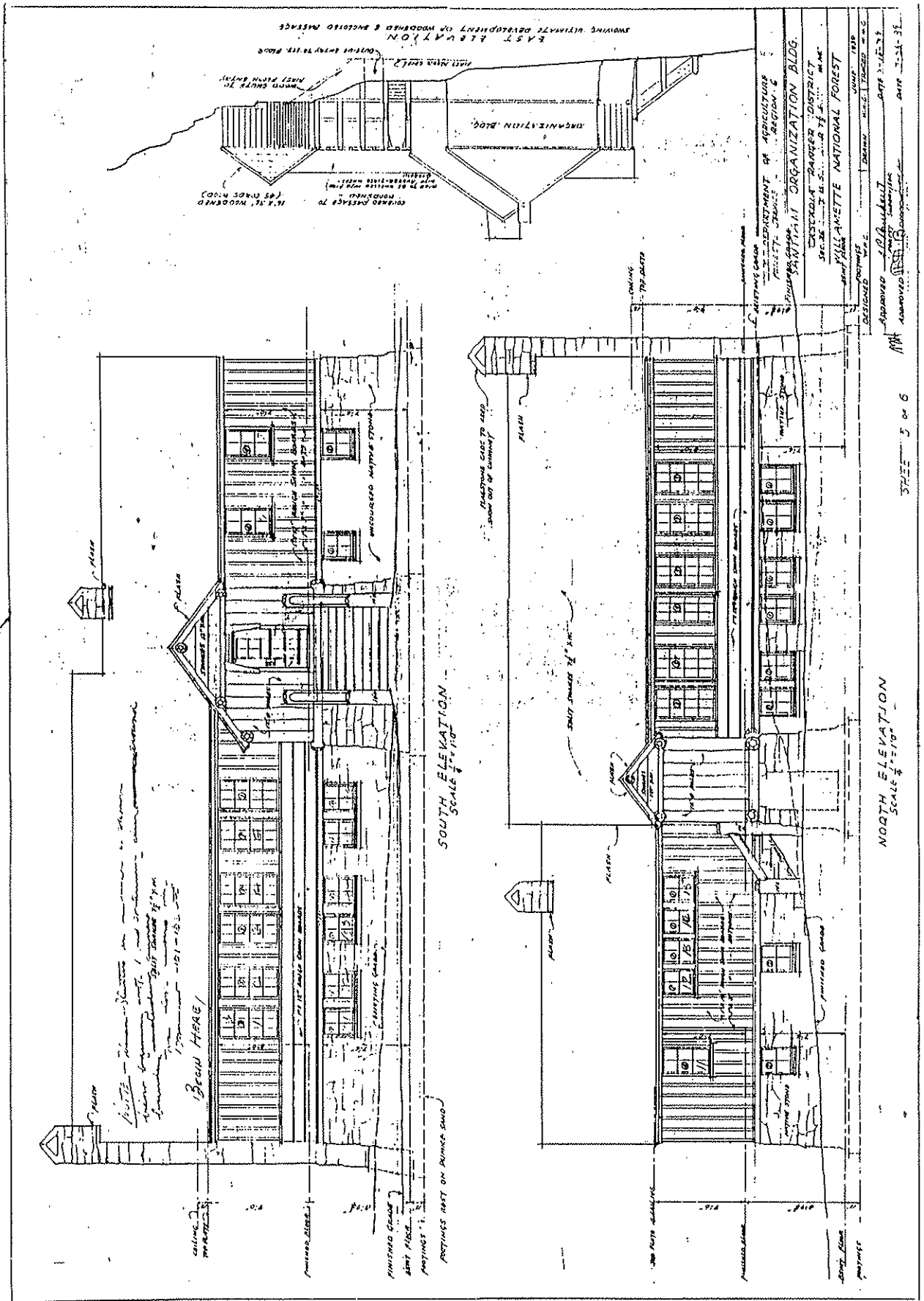


Figure B-5. Santiam Organization Building: North and South Elevations and Proposed Woodshed Addition (1939). Adapted from original prints on file at the Willamette National Forest.

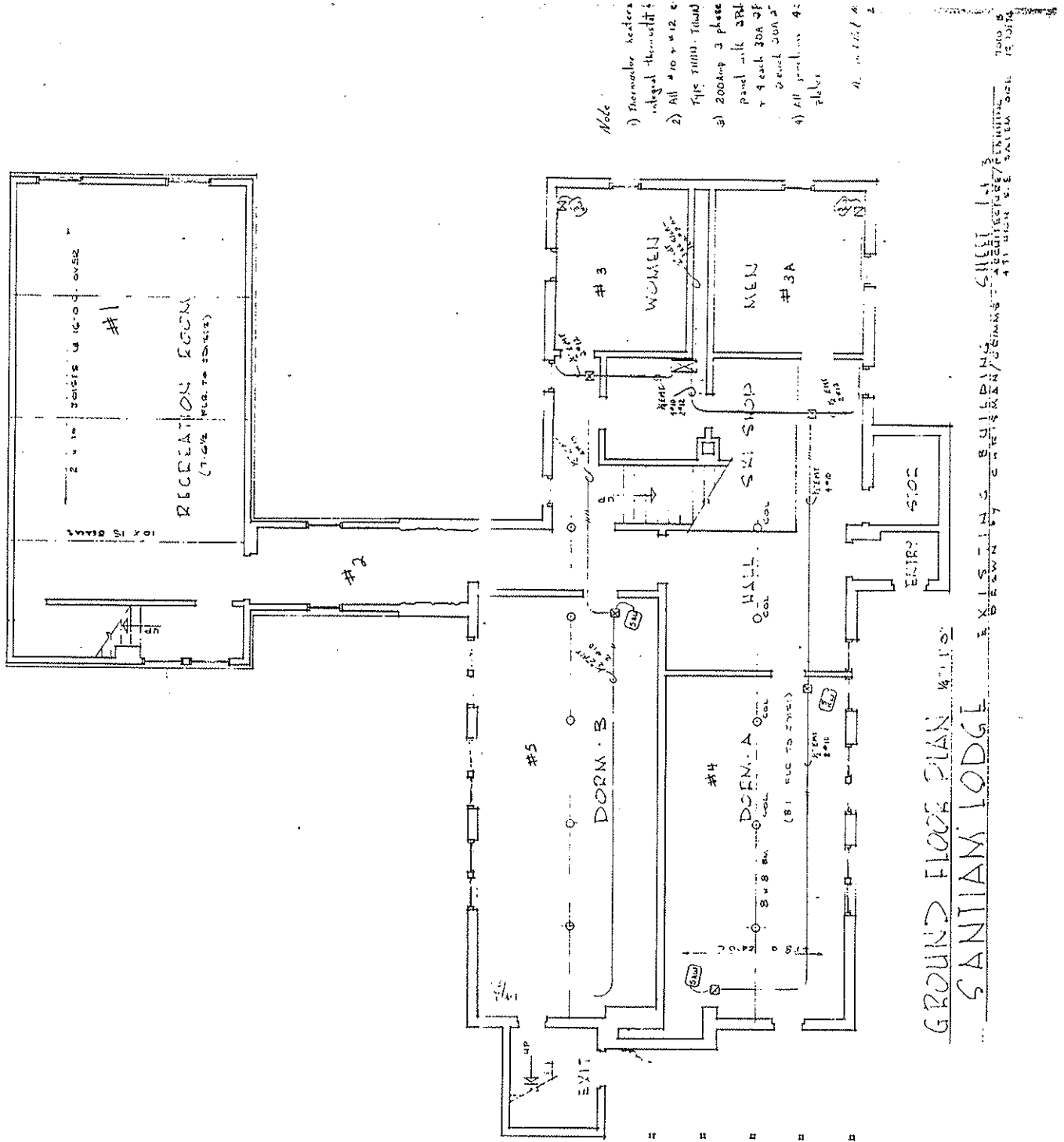
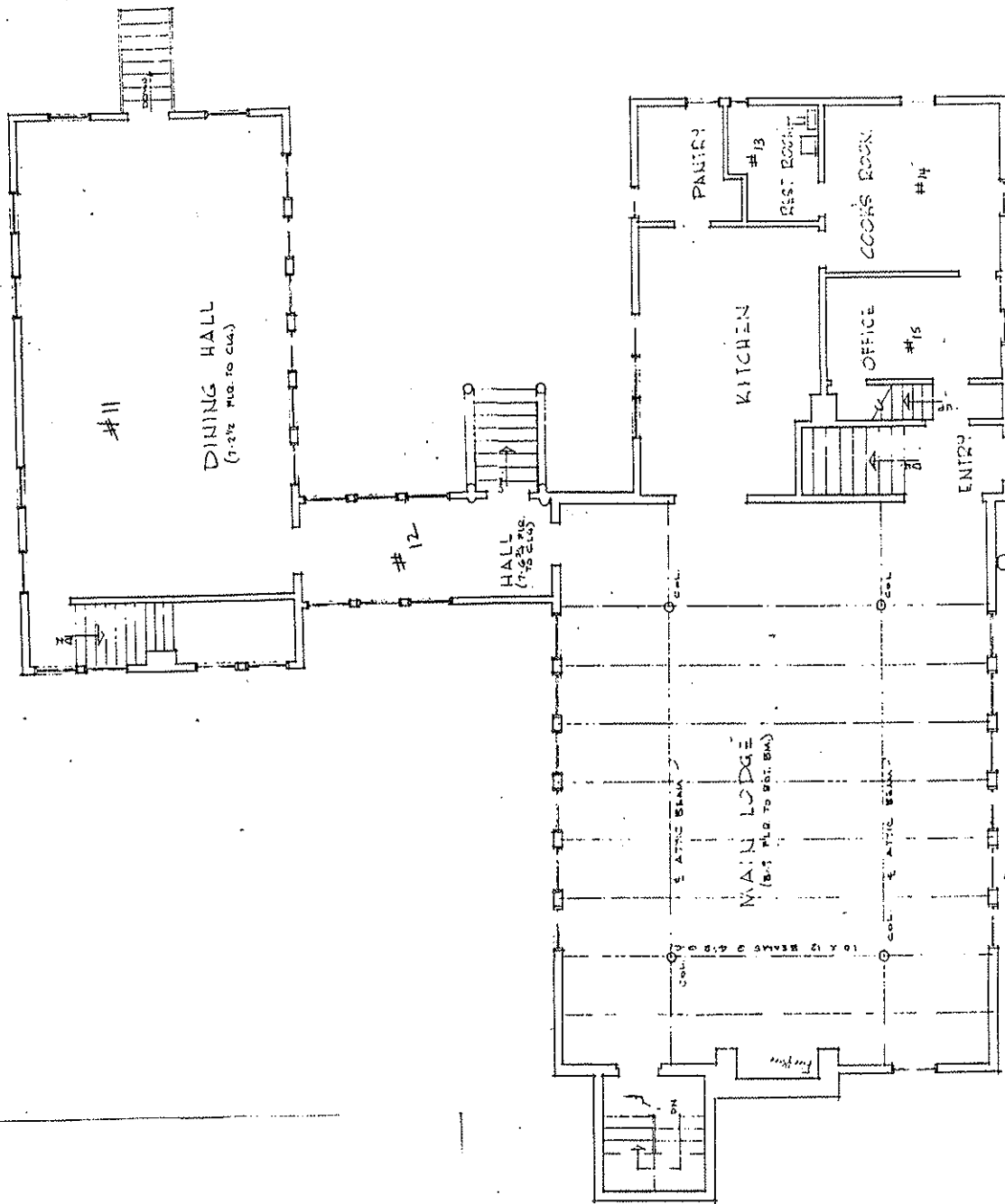


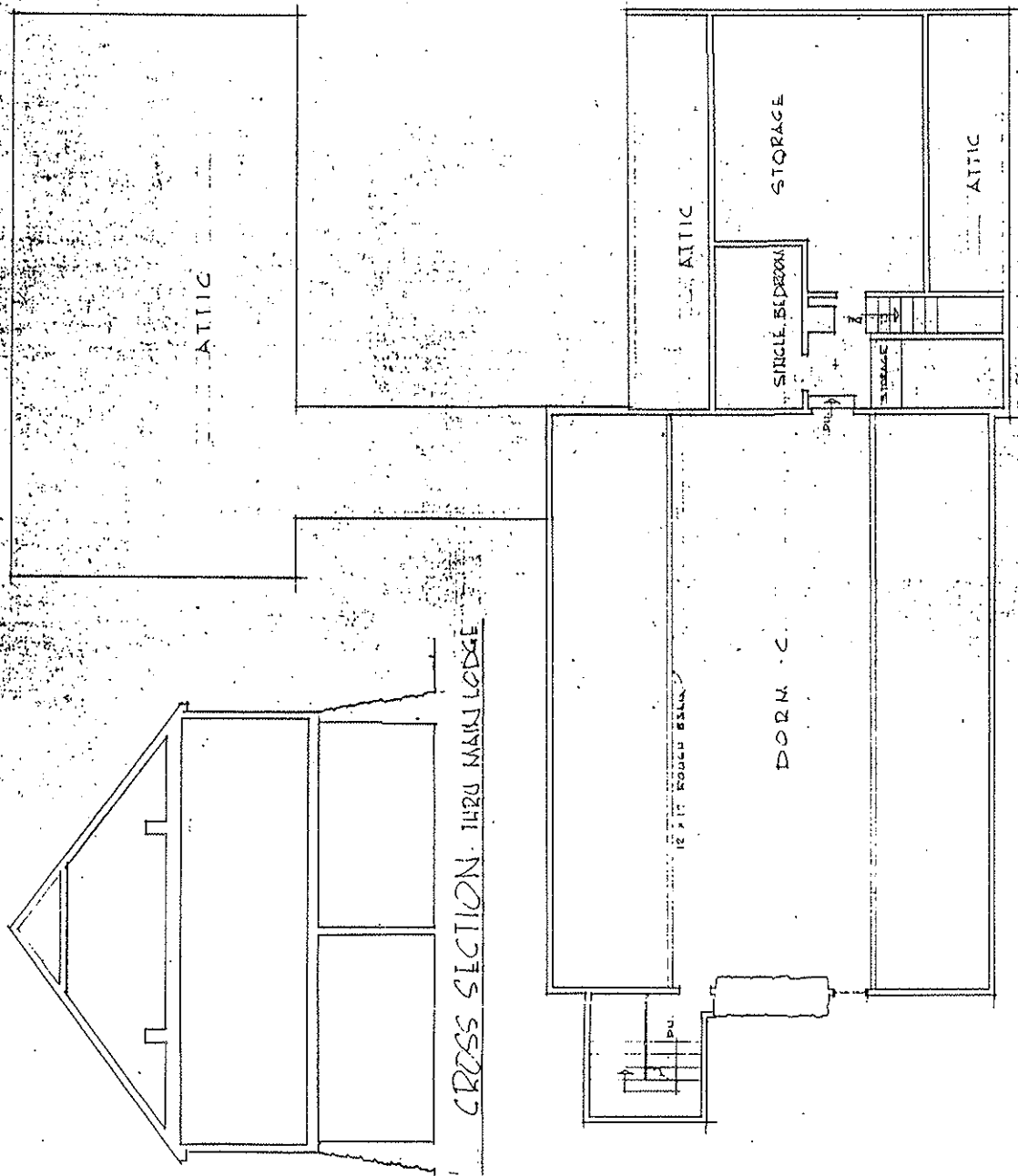
Figure B-7. Santiam Lodge: Ground Floor Plan. Existing Building drawn in 1974. Shows the addition of the Recreation room behind the main structure and the fire exit on the west elevation.



SIXTH FLOOR PLAN 1/4" = 1'-0"
 SANTIAM LODGE

EXISTS
 DRAWN BY
 ARCHITECTURE
 ATTACHED TO SHEET 2 OF 3
 10/24/74

Figure B-8. Santiam Lodge: Second Floor Plan. Existing Building drawn in 1974. Shows the same additions as indicated in previous figure.



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
 SANTIAM LODGE
 EXISTING BUILDING
 DRAWN BY - H. J. S. SALLEN, DOR.
 ARCHITECTURAL FIRM
 421 N. W. 5th St., Salem, Ore.

Figure B-9. Santiam Lodge: Attic Floor Plan. Existing Building drawn in 1974. Same additions as shown in previous figures (B-7, B-8).

APPENDIX C
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure C-1. Santiam Lodge. (Above) Historic photo of approach stairway to the lodge. Compare with stairway shown in current photo. (Below) South elevation, east end, showing alteration of the entrance way, part of the snow tunnel addition, and the replacement stairway to the parking lot and garage below. October 1988.

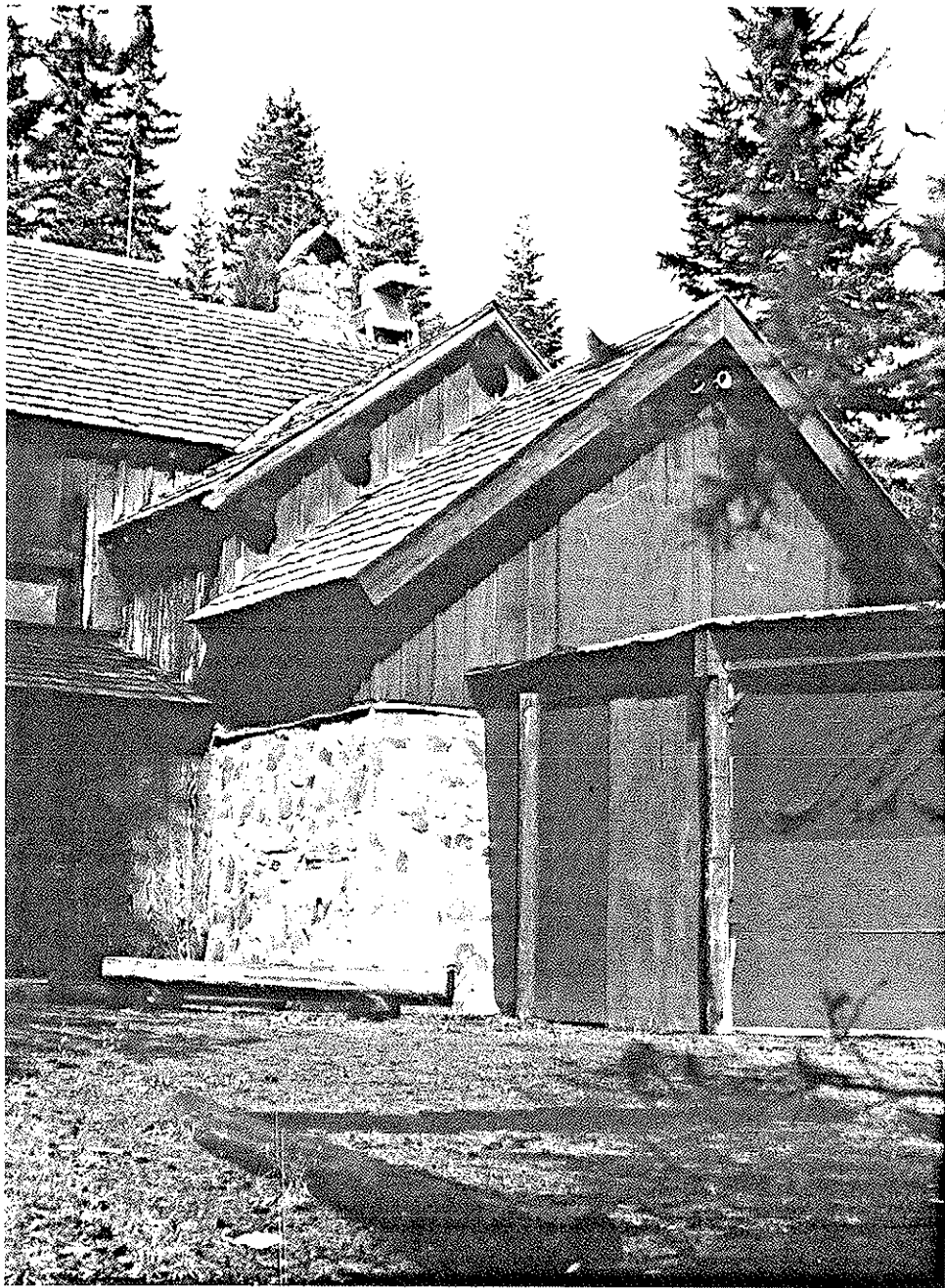


Figure C-2. Santiam Lodge. South elevation, center. Entrance way viewed from southwest shows alteration/addition to entrance vestibule and snow tunnel. October 1988.



Figure C-3. Santiam Lodge. South elevation, west end. This view shows the covered walkway which connects the entrance and the wood storage area. Plywood along the front is a temporary, protective covering, as is the plywood covering the windows of the lodge. October 1988.



Figure C-4. Santiam Lodge. West elevation of back wing of structure (i.e., Recreation/Dining rooms) and adjoining hallway. Again plywood is covering window openings for protective purposes. October 1988.

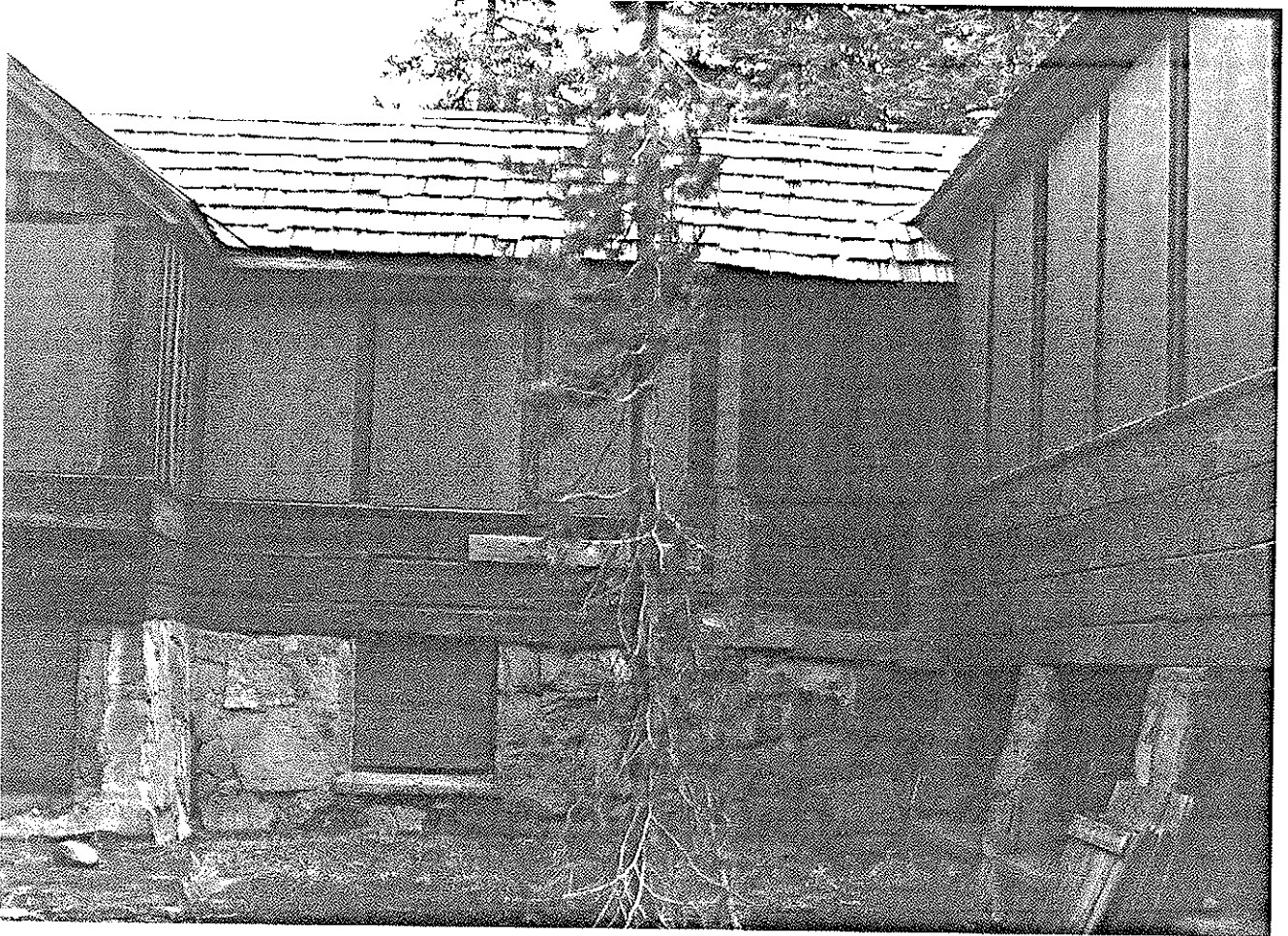


Figure C-5. Santiam Lodge. West Elevation, center, showing hallway which connects the back wing to the main structure. October 1988.

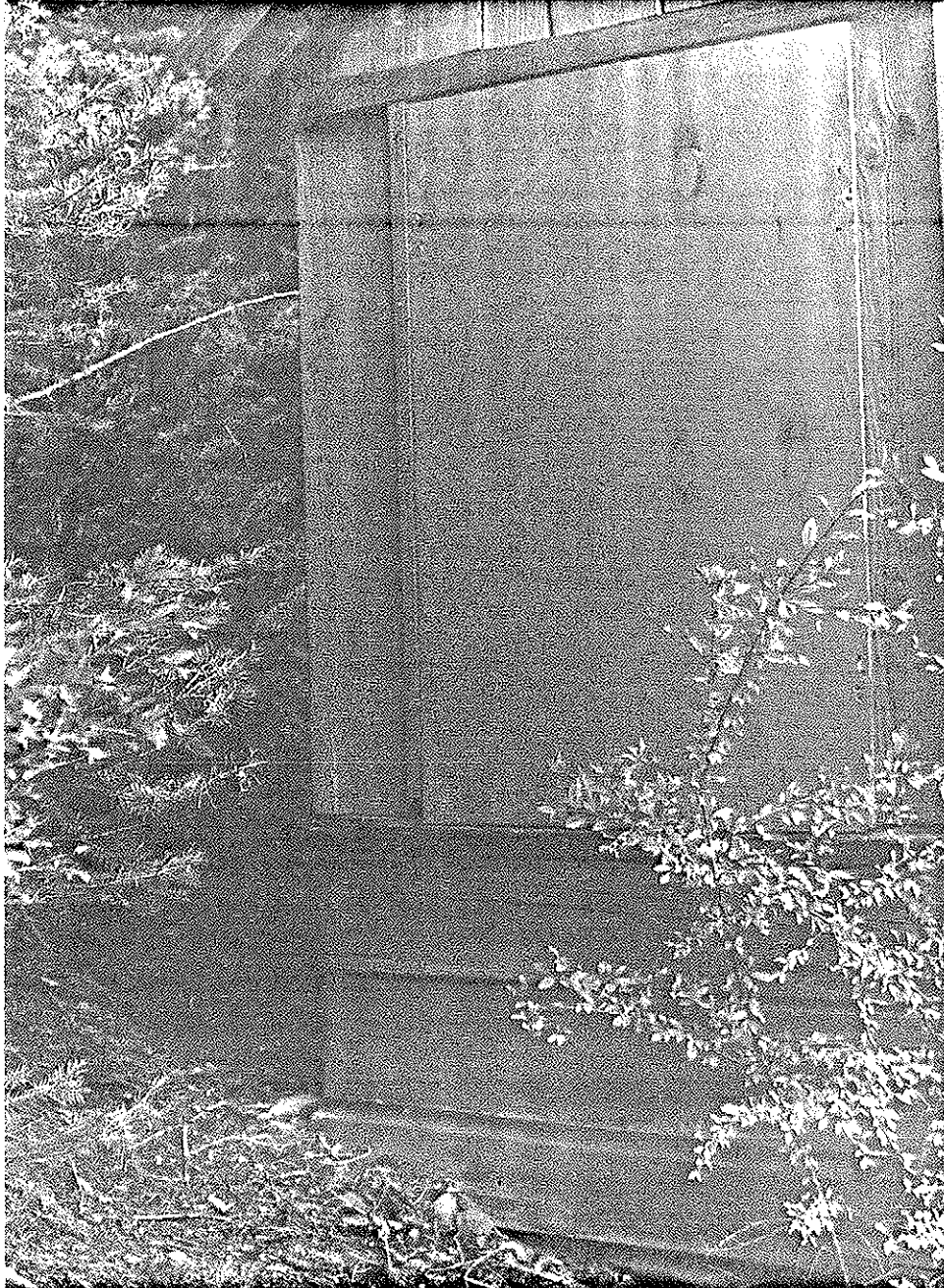


Figure C-6. Santiam Lodge. Northwest corner of the back wing of the structure. View shows back hillside settling into building along north elevation. October 1988.



Figure C-7. Santiam Lodge. Southwest corner of main structure showing additions: Covered walkway (right), wood storage area (center), and enclosed exterior stairwell (left-rear). Also shown is one of the lodge's two original vaulted cap chimneys of uncoursed stone construction. October 1988.

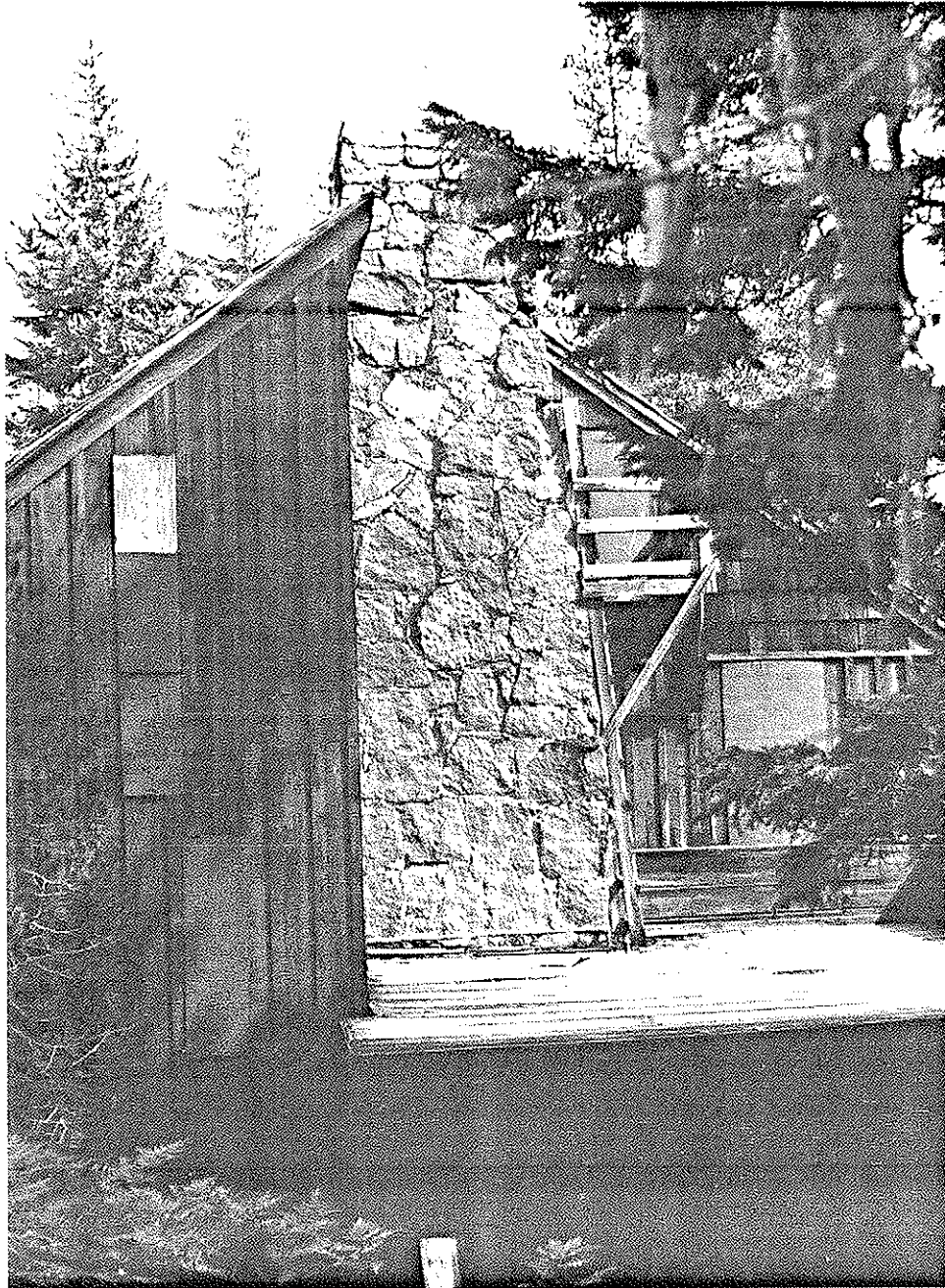


Figure C-8. Santiam Lodge. West elevation of main structure showing chimney, enclosed stairwell (left), and roof of the wood storage area (lower right). October 1988.

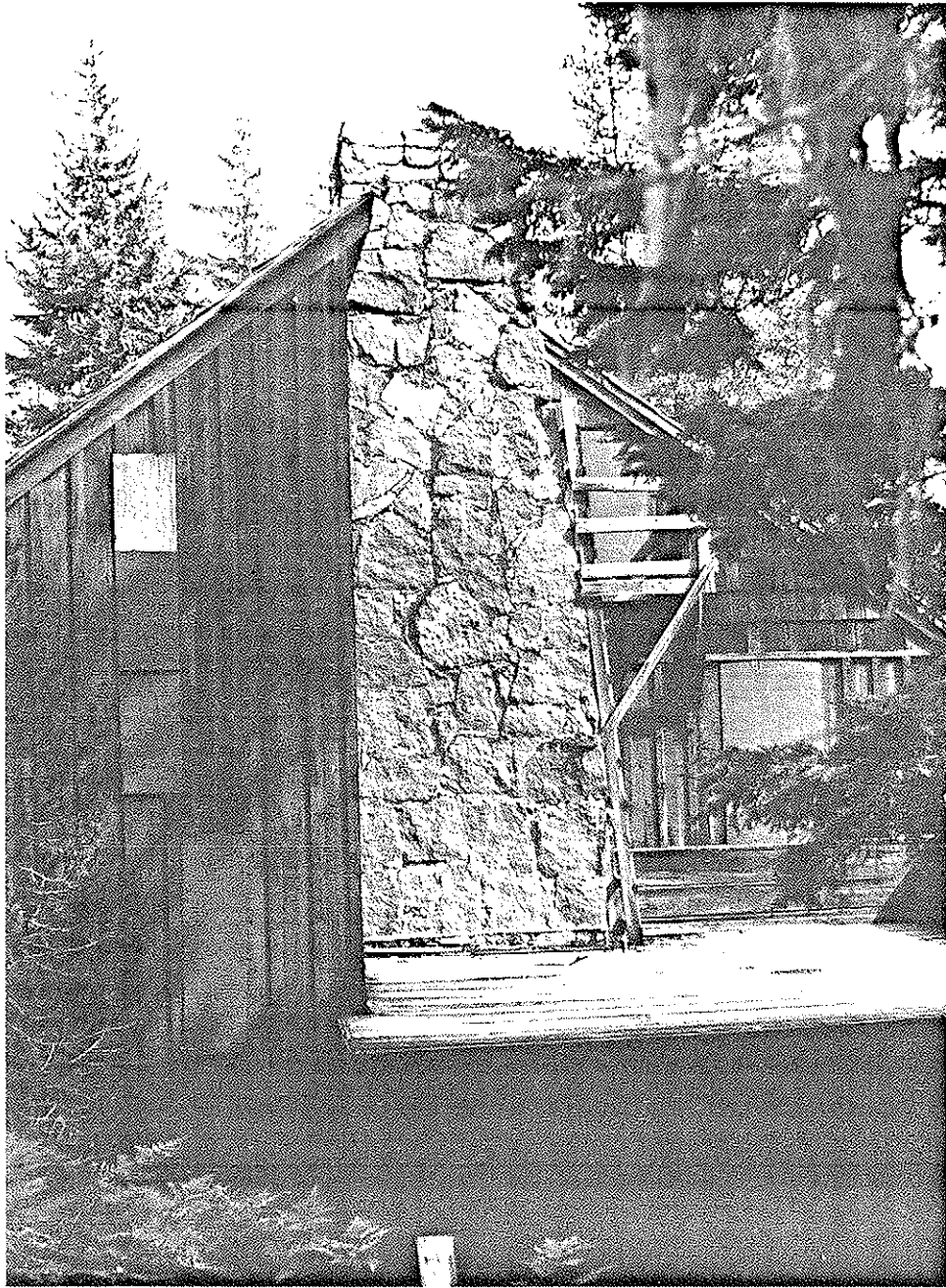


Figure C-8. Santiam Lodge. West elevation of main structure showing chimney, enclosed stairwell (left), and roof of the wood storage area (lower right). October 1988.

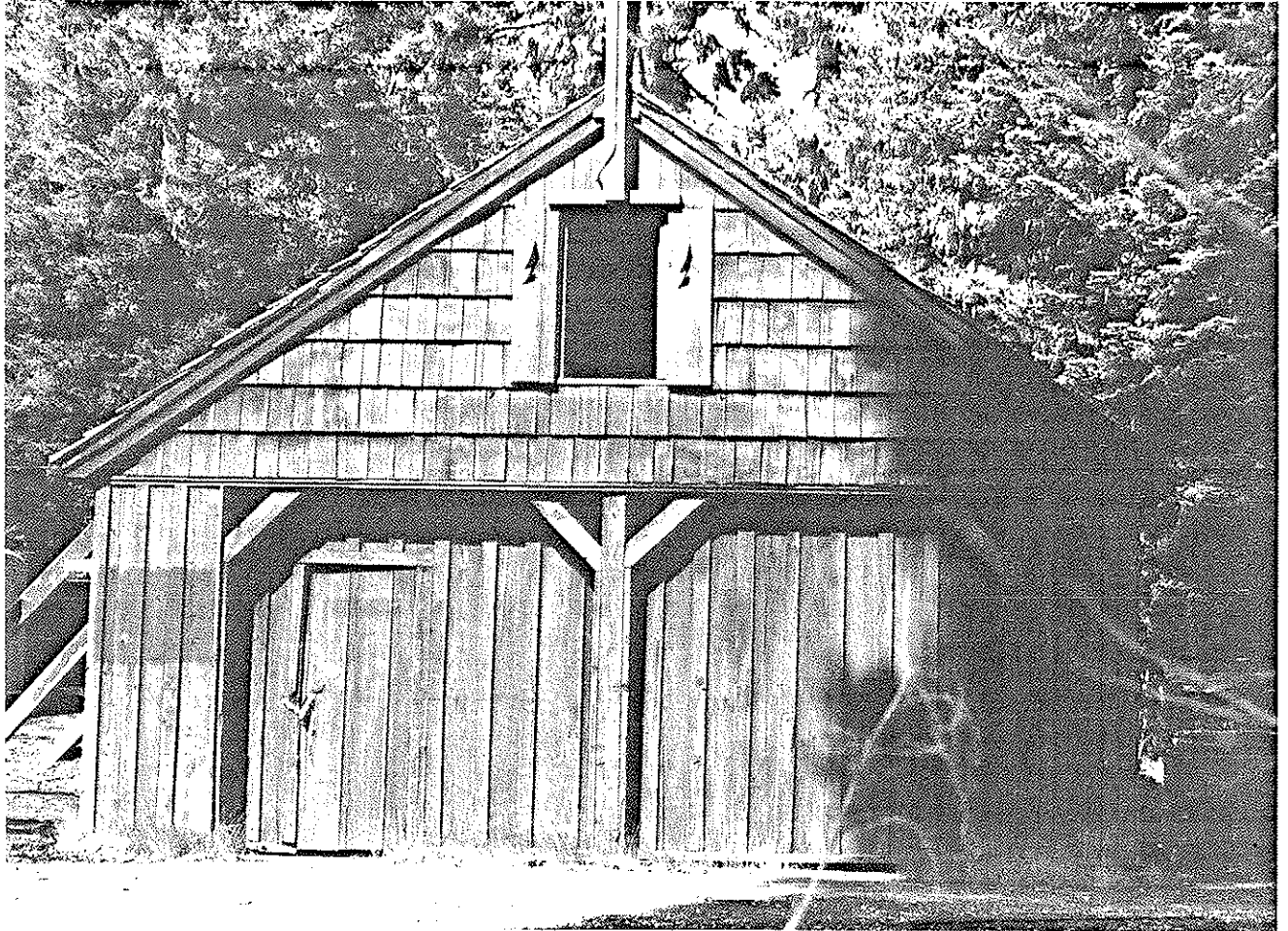


Figure C-9. Garage at Santiam Organization Site. South elevation. Also houses generator and apparatus for the ski lift. Note the pine tree cut-outs, representative of CCC-era buildings, on the window shutters. October 1988.



Figure C-10. Garage. Santiam Organization Site. Southwest corner of the building. Note: The tower at the rear of the building is part of the ski tow apparatus. October 1988.

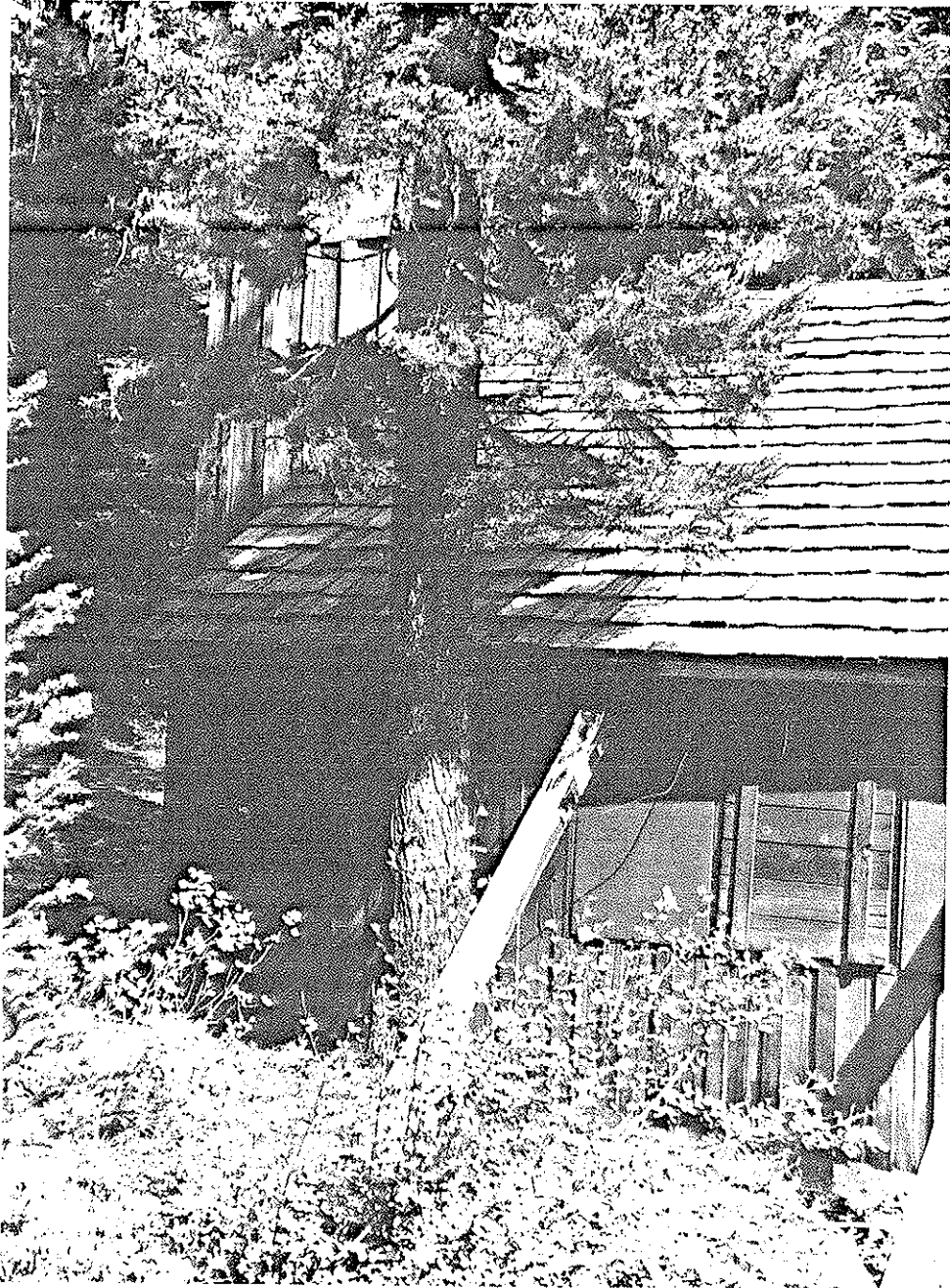


Figure C-11. Garage. West elevation, north end of building. October 1988.



Figure C-12. Garage. North elevation. The rectangular tower/extension is part of the ski tow; a generator is housed inside. October 1988.

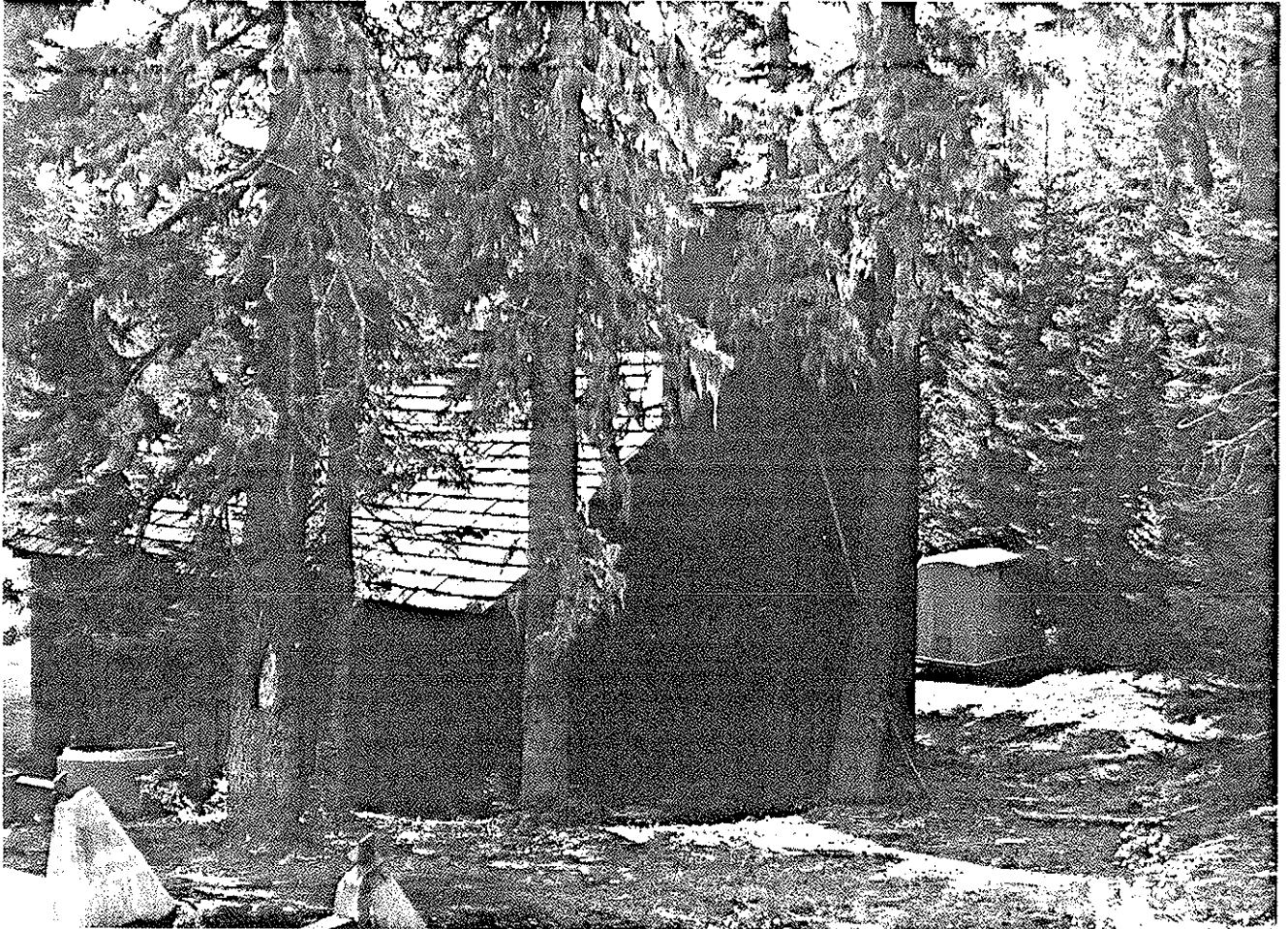


Figure C-13. Garage. North and east elevations. Photo taken from slightly upslope behind the garage. October 1988.



Figure C-14. Garage. East elevation. Note the pine tree cut-outs on the window shutters, a common element of CCC construction. The garbage visible in the right foreground is the remains of improvements removed by the past special-use permit holders; it has since been cleaned up. October 1988.

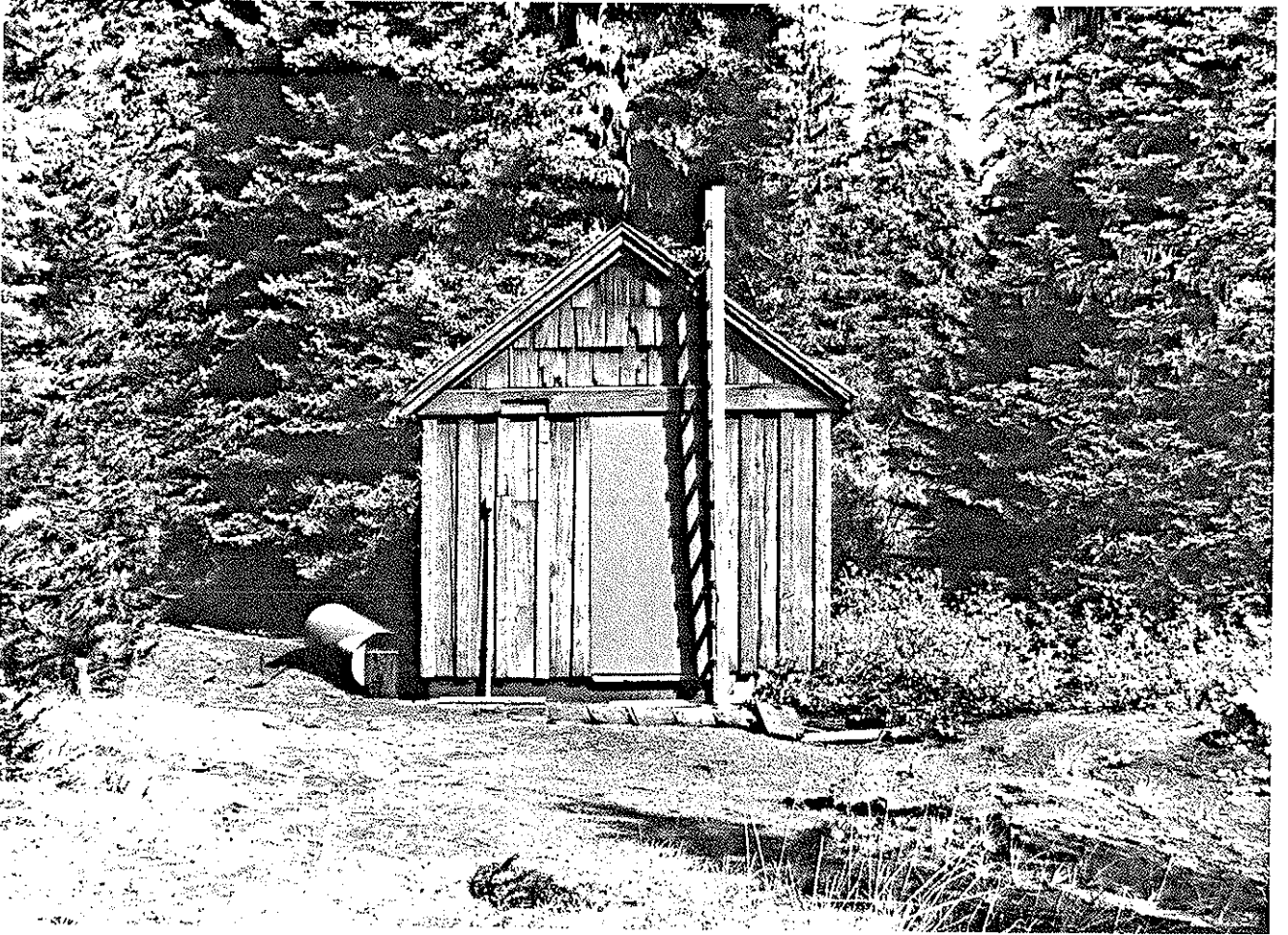


Figure C-15. Pump house at Santiam Organization Site. Front/West elevation. October 1988.



Figure C-16. Pump house. South elevation. October 1988.

