

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Cooper Spur Warming Shelter

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Section 6, T2 South, R10 East ☐ not for publication

city or town Parkdale/Mt. Hood ☒ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97041

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

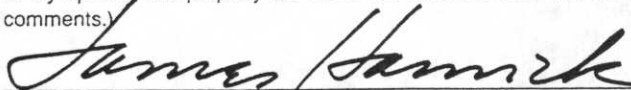
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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



June 15, 1994

Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

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COMMENTS OF THE OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
COOPER SPUR WARMING SHELTER (c. 1934)
Mt. Hood National Forest
Hood River County
Oregon

The Cooper Spur Warming Shelter, built about 1934 on the northeast flank of Mt. Hood in Oregon's Mt. Hood National Forest, is a well preserved outdoor recreation feature located on the trail system which historically connected various developments on the mountain. The shelter is directly associated with, but separated by distance from the Cloud Cap/Tilly Jane Recreation Area, a district of some 1,071 acres listed in the National Register in 1981.

Though small in scale and strategically sited as an isolate, the warming shelter was part of a large-scale program of betterment work carried out by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees in National Parks, United States Forests and elsewhere in the Depression era. It is an excellent example of the kind of hand craftsmanship in the Adirondack Rustic style that was advocated by the National Park Service and U. S. Forest Service for forested settings because it emphasized natural-finished native materials--peeled logs and stone--seemingly hewn from the surroundings. The foundation walls and fireplace chimney of random-range rock-faced ashlar are especially well crafted.

Cooper Spur Warming Shelter meets National Register Criterion A in the context of 1) the rise of winter outdoor recreation on Mt. Hood, a phenomenon made possible by road improvements and changing policies of the U. S. Forest Service, and 2) the response of President Roosevelt's "New Deal" administration to economic emergency in sponsoring intensive hand labor. The shelter is significant also under Criterion C as an outstanding example of the a peeled log rustic-style accessory to outdoor recreation of the 1930s.

While the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office does not acknowledge "Cascadian" as a stylistic term, the root of this type of log-and-rock structure is correctly identified in the documentation as a branch of the Arts and Crafts movement which reached its highest expression in the late 19th century in the lodges of wealthy industrialists in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. The term "Cascadian" is entirely valid as a geographic indicator signifying the Cascade Range of the Pacific Northwest.

Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Name of Property

Hood River, Oregon

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ buildings
_____ sites
1 _____ structures
_____ objects
1 _____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE -- Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE -- Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

Wood

roof Wood

other

Narrative Description

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

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The Cooper Spur Warming Shelter is located on the southeast side of a narrow pathway within a wooded expanse. Specifically, it is located on unsurveyed property in the Mt. Hood National Forest, in the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 6, Township 2 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian, Hood River County, Oregon. The one-story stone and wood shelter was built circa 1934 by the U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the OTHER-style of architecture. It is a classic example of Cascadian architecture.

Although somewhat removed geographically, the Cooper Spur Warming Shelter was built at the same time as other CCC construction, including recreation projects such as the Tilly Jane Campground and the Timberline Trail. The Cooper Spur Warming Shelter is primarily eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria "A" for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and Criteria "C" as a distinctive type of construction.

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SETTING

The warming shelter is located on the southeast side of a narrow pathway in a wooded expanse. The area is on the northeast side of Mt. Hood, Oregon's highest peak. It is situated in a natural and relatively isolated area a short distance north of Cooper Spur Inn and about a third of mile east of the original Mount Hood Loop highway constructed in the late 1920s.

The shelter is reached from Oregon Highway 35 by taking FS 3510 2.5 miles to the junction with FS 3512. Follow FS 3512 0.9 miles to FS 3512/640, an old logging road best traveled via four-wheel drive vehicle. Follow FS 3512/640 0.75 miles to an unmarked pathway to the east (right) of the road. Walk for approximately 0.25 miles; the shelter is found adjacent to the right.

The warming shelter is situated in a reasonably flat location at the top of a steep ravine, Although FS 3512/640 leads to a clear-cut area approximately 1/4 mile north of the trail and the approach along Cooper Spur suffers visually from an infestation of Western Spruce Budworm, the portion of the forest around the hut is relatively undisturbed. The entire area is now covered with small conifers, deciduous trees and assorted underbrush.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The warming shelter is an outstanding example of the Cascadian architecture and construction of the middle 1930s. It is located immediately adjacent to the trail and is a rustic simple rectangular gable-roofed building, 14'x 18'. It features a symmetrical, functional and thoughtful design.

The essence of the shelter is its stone foundations at the east and west (long) ends. Both foundations walls are U-shaped 10' long (inside measurement) at the bottom of the U and each finger 2' (inside measurement). The foundation wall is 3.5' high, 2' wide at the bottom tapering to 18" at the top. The walls are made of irregularly-cut indigenous stone, each approximately 9" x 12" x 6". The masonry is superior, probably the work of an artisan brought in to supplement the Civilian Conservation Corps workers.

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Atop the foundation, the framing consists of logs varying in diameter from 8" rafters to 16" primary beams. There are four corner logs resting on the stone base wall. These carry the main full length log beams running the 18'. The west end has a transverse log over the main beams and forms the lower chord of a truss similar to a kingpost but with two skewed verticals at third points. The top members are logs of similar diameter set to the 6 in 12 roof pitch. The east end is similar with minor modifications to accommodate the chimney. Both heavy end trusses are largely ornamental as they carry only the ridge beam. The log purlins run with the slope and miter to each other at the peak. The roof is of rough hewn planks, these being approximately 10" in width. The ridge is finished with a horizontal log ridge cap.

Entry to the shelter is from the north side through a 10' opening created by the two foundation walls on either side. To the right, the west wall is open above the stone foundation. The south wall is entirely closed. The opening between the foundations has three 10' horizontal log beams, 15" in diameter. Atop these is vertical siding of rough hewn planks, 15" in width.

The east wall includes a commodious fireplace with an arched front and full mantel of a rustic stepped design. The opening centers on the wall and is 4' wide, 8' tall and 3' deep. A ledge on the east exterior of the chimney carries the mantel line around. The fireplace is 10' wide and has a chimney rising to 18'. Like the foundation, the masonry is superior.

After almost sixty years with no maintenance, the building is in moderately good condition. The stone foundation and chimney are in excellent condition. The wood framing has some deterioration. Several of the main members have rot, although there is no danger of immediate collapse. The shakes probably should be replaced in the near future and it may be necessary to replace the base log supporting the vertical plank on the south wall.

Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Name of Property

Hood River, Oregon
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1934-42

Significant Dates

1934 (c.)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service (architect)

U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

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MT. HOOD

The Warming Shelter is located along a narrow path on the northeast slope of Mount Hood, Oregon's highest peak.

The mountain was first sighted by Euro-Americans in 1792 and was a major landmark for the 19th century emigrants heading west. Through the 19th century, Mt. Hood was the major land gateway for pioneers through the Oregon Territory, first along the Oregon Trail and then the Barlow Road, a toll road created in 1846 by entrepreneur Samuel Barlow. The Barlow Road skirted Mt. Hood on the south, generally following what is now Forest Service Road 48.

On June 17, 1892, under the Federal Forest Reserve Act, President Harrison established the Bull Run Timberland Reserve west of Mt. Hood as protection for Portland's water supply. A little over a year later, his successor, President Cleveland, proclaimed the Cascade Range Forest Reserve which encompassed Bull Run. Initially, it was administered by the Department of Interior General Land Office's forestry division. In 1905, the property was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

On March 4, 1907, the Forest Reserve name was changed to the present National Forest designation. In 1908, the Forest Service combined the northern portion of the Cascade National Forest with the Bull Run Reserve to create the Oregon National Forest. It was administered from the offices in Portland. Finally, in 1924, the name was changed to Mt. Hood National Forest. Its size was reduced from 1,787,000 acres to just over 1,000,000 acres, and the Supervisor's Office was located in Gresham.

As Portland and Oregon grew, so did recreational interest in Mt. Hood. The first recorded Euro-American climb above the timberline occurred in 1845 and the first recorded Euro-American climb to the summit in 1857. Traditionally, there are nine primary routes to the summit. The Cooper Spur, on the north slope, is the second most popular route and one of the shortest. The trail begins at an elevation of 6,000 feet and rises to Ghost Ridge at 7,000 ft, along the eastern margin of Eliot Glacier, the largest ice mass on the mountain. The trail then mounts the sharp rocky ice-hung pitch of Cooper Spur, 3 miles on the northeast shoulder of the mountain. Atop Cooper Spur at 8,500 feet, the path curves right to climb rapidly over a steep snow slope to The Chimney.

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The Cooper Spur is named for David Rose Cooper. Cooper was an early settler in the Hood River valley. He was born in Scotland in 1845, emigrated to the United States in 1872 and arrived in Hood River in 1883, at a time when Hood River was unoccupied. His wife, Marian Porteous Cooper, was the first white woman in the Valley and became known as the "First Lady of the Mountain".

In 1886, a huge forest fire burned major portions of the north slope. Taking advantage of nature's clear cut, Cooper, along with Henry Coe and Oscar Stranahan, followed an old Indian trail along the crest of Ghost Ridge parallel to Evans Creek as far as Eliot Glacier, cutting and widening the trail as they went. The next year, they widened the road for use by wagons and obtained a permit to operate a toll road under the name of the Mt. Hood Trail and Wagon Road Company. With his wife, Marian, he established the first tourist-tent camp at Tilly Jane Meadow, at the timberline on the north slope of Mt. Hood, and served as a mountain guide.

In 1888, William Ladd and C. E. S. Wood bought the Mt. Hood Wagon Road Company, replaced Cooper's earlier road and developed the Cloud Cap Inn (NR). Cooper discontinued the camp when the Cloud Cap Inn was constructed, but remained active as a guide. Designed by Whidden & Lewis, the inn was built at the end of Cloud Cap Road (altitude 5,985). It blended harmoniously into the setting of stunted pines, harsh crags and snowfields, and was anchored by cables to the mountainside.

Early recreational use did not quite meet the expectations of the early entrepreneurs, but was nonetheless consistent. The first mention of skiing on the north slope of Mt. Hood was in February, 1897, when three men made it to the snowbound Cloud Cap Inn. Seven years later, the Snowshoe Club was created at the Inn and obtained a special use permit for building a log clubhouse. The group remains today and the clubhouse still used.

Beginning in the early decades of the 20th century, however, recreational interest and use boomed as did Portland's population and its love of the automobile. In the period 1910-1920, Portland more than doubled from 90,000 people to 212,000. This growth

the early 1920s.

At the same time, Americans in general and Oregonians specifically began their love affair with the automobile. In 1898, Henry Wemme brought the first automobile, the Locomobile, to Portland. Between 1901 and 1910, the automobile became a primary component of American culture. Production rose from 7,000 in 1901 to 181,000 in 1910. Production of cars grew from 181,000 in 1910 to over 4 million by the end of the 1920's. Nationally, one in five households owned a car by the end of the 1920's. In Portland, that average was one in four.

In response to the automobile, and the pressure of automobile clubs, state and federal governments began building highways. The first paved road in the Pacific Northwest was the Columbia River Highway. It was constructed between 1913 and 1922. The highway stretches from the Oregon Coast at Seaside to The Dalles. The highway road was officially opened between Portland and Hood River on July 6th, 1915.

While roads along the Columbia were built, so were roads around the mountain and through the state. In 1913, Oregon created its State Highway Commission and adopted an initial state highway system the following year. In 1919, Henry Wemme, who had gained possession of the old Barlow Road, deeded it to the Commission. The Commission in turn began work on the Mt. Hood Loop Highway. The west leg, from Zig Zag to Government Camp was opened in 1921. In 1926, the east leg, from Government Camp to the upper Hood River Valley was completed.

It was at this time, that the Forest Service completed the Cloud Cap Road (FS 3512) and created the Tilly Jane Campground, adjacent to a camp facility built by the American Legion in the early 1920s. The Forest Service agreed to build the road, provided that the City of Portland replaced the Cloud Cap Inn with a more suitable tourist facility. However, nothing was ever done.

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Nonetheless, winter sports became increasingly popular in Oregon in the mid 1930s. The Mount Hood Loop highway was closed by snow in the winter months and the residents of the Hood River Valley found the Cooper Spur location the only easily accessible ski area. This interest in the Cooper Spur area was further fostered by the Crag Rats, a search and rescue and mountain climbing organization founded in the 1920s by residents of the Hood River Valley. It included a number of members of Finnish descent familiar with skiing and winter operations who recognized the need for winter operations training. With the completion of Timberline Lodge, opened for the 1938-39 winter season on the south flank of Mount Hood, activities boomed--although the lodge shifted the focus increasingly to the south side of the mountain.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

The Warming Shelter was built for and is maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

The history of the modern Forest Service begins in the second half of the 19th century. A growing concern for forest management in the United States culminated in 1873 when Franklin Hough, a physician and director of the New York Census, gave an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His statistical research clearly suggested the need for the preservation of woodland. Three years later, Congress directed the Department of Agriculture to create the position of a forestry agent with the primary task of assessing the country's forest resources. Hough was selected. In 1881, the USDA created the division of forestry with Hough as its initial director.

As a result of his assessment, Congress passed the Federal Forest Reserve Act of 1891. That act established the land base for what became the National Forest System, allowing the federal government to withdraw forest reserves from the public domain, reversing an earlier commitment to private ownership. Then President Benjamin Harrison first set

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aside what is now portions of the Shoshone and Teton National Forests. Initially, all these reserves were to be administered by the Department of the Interior. By the end of his term, Harrison had set aside 12.4 million acres. His successor, Grover Cleveland set aside 25.9 million acres more.

Six years later, in 1897, Congress passed a bill for the management of forest reserves. In 1901, under the leadership of Gifford Pinchott, the Division of Forestry was elevated to Bureau level and in 1905 the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. In 1907, the reserves were designated as national forests under the care of the Forest Service.

With antecedents dating to the 1910s and beginning in earnest in the 1930s, the Forest Service's role grew from being custodial of the forest reserves to active management. Part of this redefinition was provision for and enhancement of recreational opportunities. It included establishing a formal policy, creating staff positions and constructing recreational facilities. Previously, the Forest Service might identify and maintain recreational settings or grant temporary permits for summer cottages and campsites. Under the new philosophy, the Forest Service would augment those recreational settings with picnic shelters, toilet facilities and other structures designed and built for public convenience. With the Civilian Conservation Corps for labor and using indigenous materials for construction, the development of recreational facilities then boomed in the years between 1933-42.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC)

The Warming Shelter was built by the CCC around 1934.

On April 4, 1933, just a month after being inaugurated President in the midst of the country's greatest economic disaster, Franklin Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) by executive order. The focus of the CCC was to provide gainful work for unemployed young men. Their labors focused on reforestation and erosion control, but also encompassed literacy programs and a wide array of capital projects. The latter included dams, roads, trails, bridges, lookout towers, campgrounds

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and recreational structures. Over 50% of the CCC projects were administered by the Forest Service. [The remaining were administered by the Department of the Interior.]

The first CCC cadre enlisted on April 10, 1933 and moved to "Camp Roosevelt" (near Luray, VA) in the George Washington National Forest. The program remained operable for nine years. It finally closed in 1942 as the war and soaring employment eroded the ranks. During its time, 2.5 million youths served in over 1,300 CCC camps located around the country. Among their accomplishments, the CCC planted 2 billion trees, built 122,000 miles of road and constructed 6 million erosion check dams. In particular, the CCC provided the Forest Service with a vast array of recreational and service buildings, buildings which were constructed in a rustic fashion using indigenous materials.

The Mount Hood National Forest fell in the 9th Corps Area, supervised from the Presidio in San Francisco. The 9th Corps contained 459 camps. Oregon headquarters were at Ft. Stevens. Mt. Hood was one of two most active placements for the 9th Corps with ten camps in the forest. In accomplishing its work, these major camps also created side camps. These often were temporary and project oriented. In general, the CCC concentrated on forest management and recreational development. Specific Mt. Hood projects include the Timberline Loop Road, the Timberline trail, reconstruction of the Pioneer Bridle Path, and a variety of campgrounds, picnic structures, ranger stations, and trail shelters.

The longest running camp on Mt. Hood was Camp Zig Zag. It opened on May 2, 1933 with 82 men housed in a tent city. A year later, 193 men in permanent structures enjoyed the luxury of dry beds, warm bunkhouses, lights and hot showers. The camp remained functional until late spring of 1942. Their largest project was the Zigzag Ranger Station, comprised of eight major buildings in a refined rustic style.

In 1934, the CCC established a camp adjacent to the Tilly Jane Creek near the campground. The work of the camp focused on improving the recreational facilities surrounding the campground and road access. Specific projects included stone cookstoves, toilet facilities, guard station and garage, and ski warming huts. Work also included converting segments of the 1889 wagon road for use as a ski trail, and building the Cooper Spur Warming Hut.

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CASCADIAN ARCHITECTURE AND THE FOREST SERVICE

The warming shelter was designed by Forest Service architects in the Cascadian style of architecture. This uniquely American style dominated the development of structures in the National Forests. It represents a rustic, non-intrusive design philosophy which employs natural and native materials and integrates the building to the landscape.

The style developed slowly. Intellectual antecedents can be seen in the 19th century romanticism about nature and western frontier. The works of Andrew Jackson Downing and in the great cottages of the Adirondacks reflect that inspiration. In the west, the work of Bernard Maybeck and other San Francisco Bay area architects further refined this style, allowing that, if textural richness is achieved by juxtaposing materials and shapes, then ornamentation is unnecessary.

During the booming 1930s construction period, USFS architects provided plans, while Forest and District project personnel directly supervised CCC workers. The process began with standards and guidelines for construction and materials, issued by the Washington headquarters. These guidelines included general specification and instruction for any building procedure as well as sample construction schedules and work plans. Each regional office then was responsible for the preparation of site plans and designs for individual structures. Each forest administration was responsible for the selection of sites appropriate for development.

In the northwest, the Forest Service had six architects on staff in the Portland regional office. Their goal was to create practical, logical, efficient and economical buildings. Frequent elements included a strong and oversized irregular stone foundation, gable roofs with wood shingles or split shakes, stone chimneys and fireplaces, and post and beam construction with proportioned logs and poles. Regarding specifically recreational development, the CCC was especially creative and ingenious, creating fixtures as tables, benches, stoves--even garbage pits, garbage cans, seats, swings, and drinking fountains--all using rustic elements.

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Of trail shelters built in the Northwest Region, the primary design followed that of the Adirondack-type shelter, a salt box construction having two unequal gable pitches, with three elevations enclosed and the fourth, the entrance, open. In timbered areas, these shelters were of log construction with shake roof and a variety of wood exterior wall materials including half-round poles, vertical planking and wall shakes. In timberline areas, shelters were more frequently constructed of stone with some interior timber support.

organization Heritage Investment Corporation date October 7, 1993
street & number 123 NW 2nd Ave., Suite 200 telephone (503) 228-0272
city or town Portland, state OR zip code 97209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name United States Forest Service/Mt. Hood
street & number 6780 Hwy. 35 telephone (503) 352-6002
city or town Mt. Hood/Parkdale state OR zip code 97041

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

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

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The Oregon Journal.

The Oregonian.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

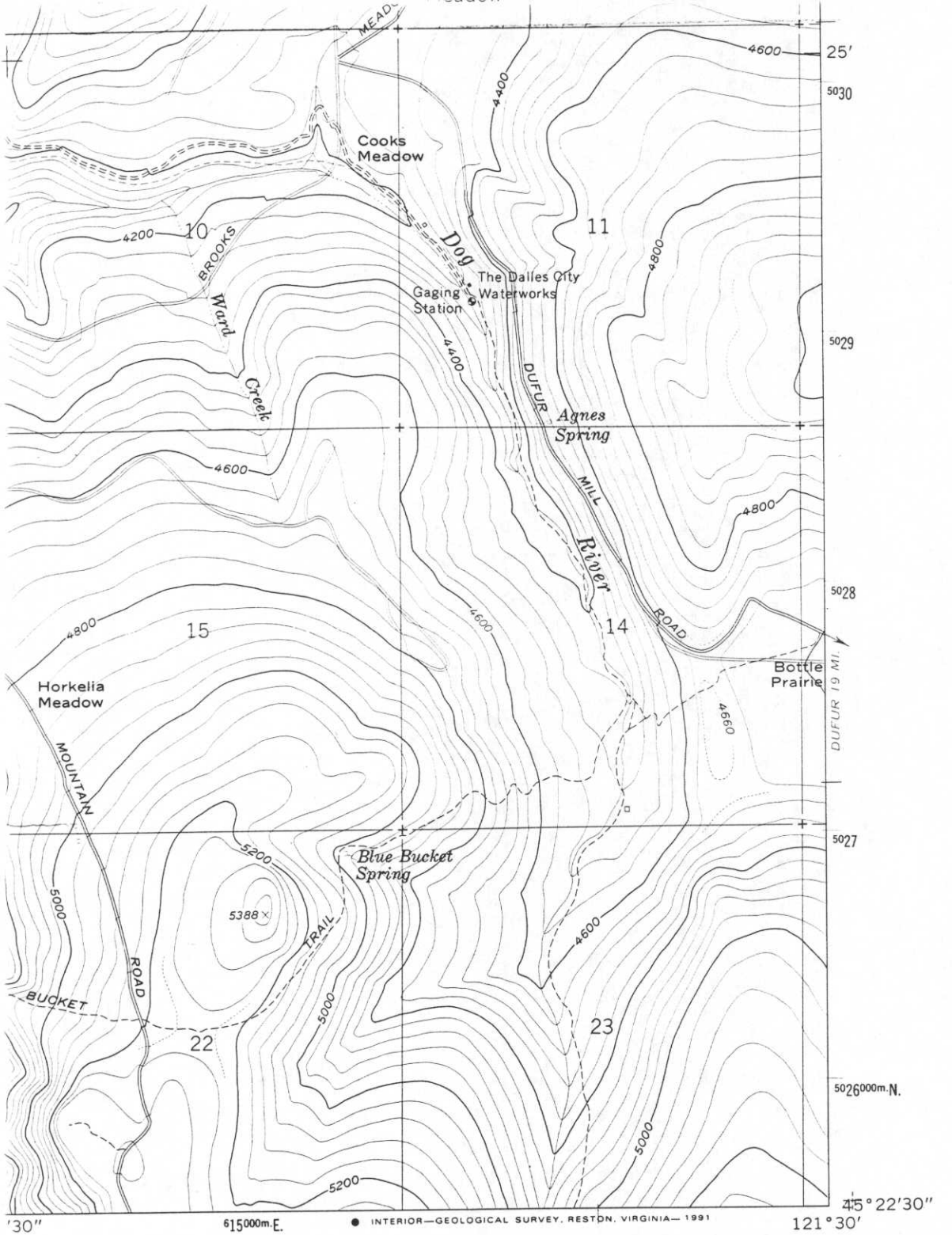
Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The structure is located in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 2 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian, Hood River County, Oregon. Specifically, it is located within an area 50 meter in radius of UTM coordinates zone 10 easting 609793 northing 5030903.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property is located in the Mt. Hood National Forest. The boundaries generally describe the vicinity of the building for which National Register status is being requested.



1 MILE
3



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty - - - - - Unimproved dirt = = = = =

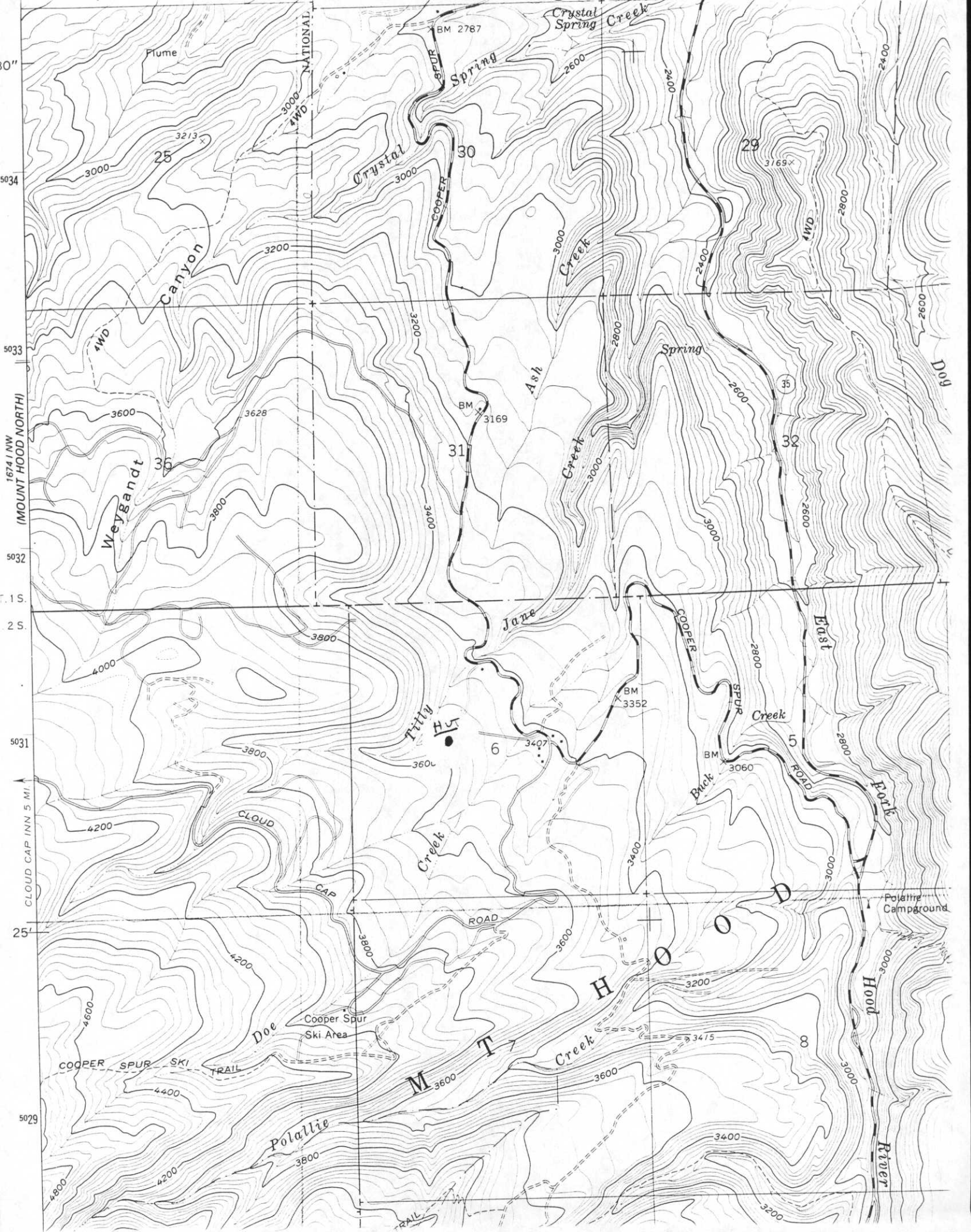
○ State Route

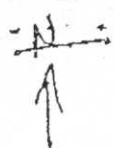
(FLAG POINT)
1774 N SW

DOG RIVER, OREG.
45121-D5-TF-024

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the U.S. Forest Service from aerial photographs taken 1974 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited by the Geological Survey 1979

1962
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 1674 I NE—SERIES V892





✓ sub file

New

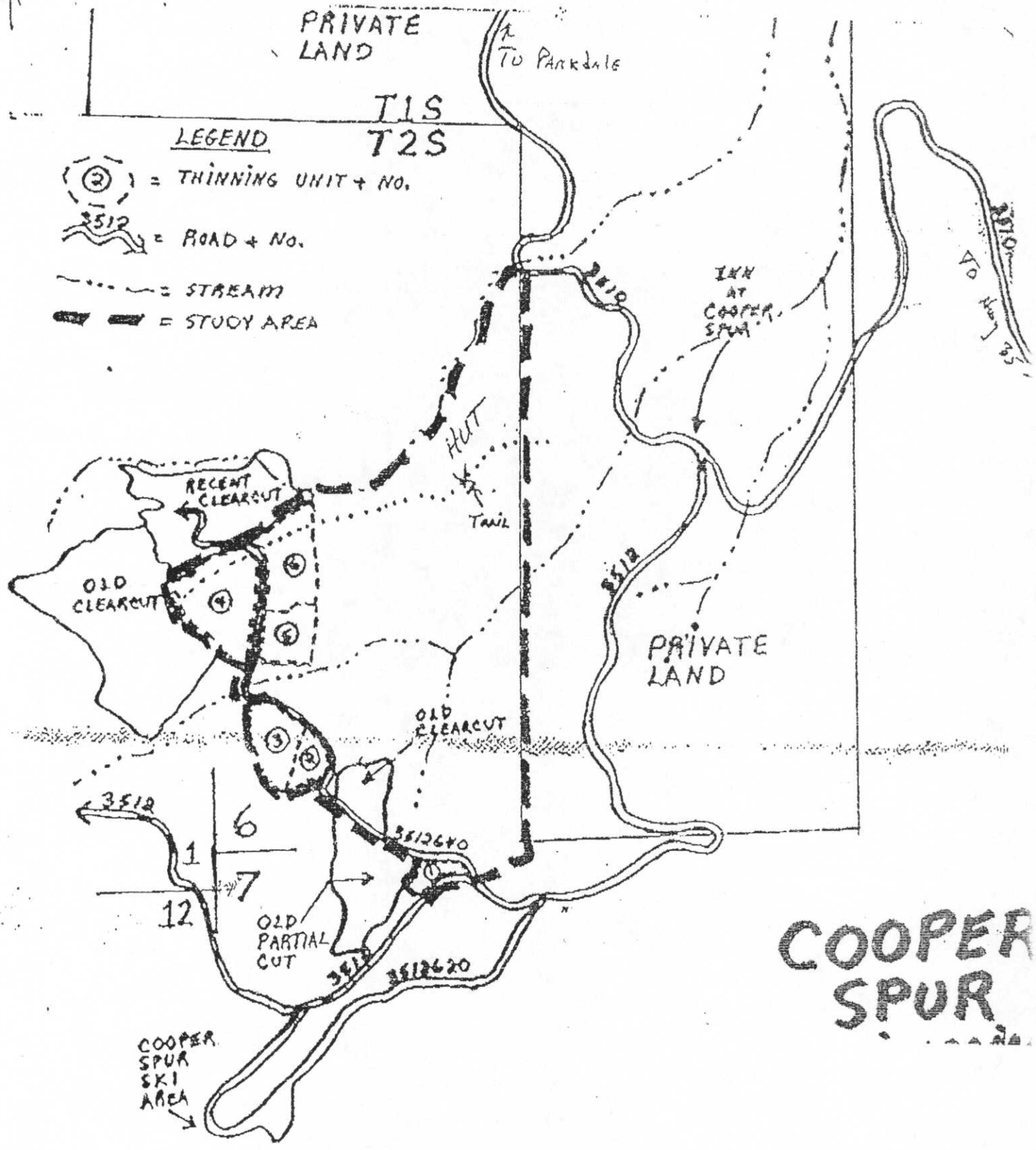
PRIVATE LAND

TO Parkdale

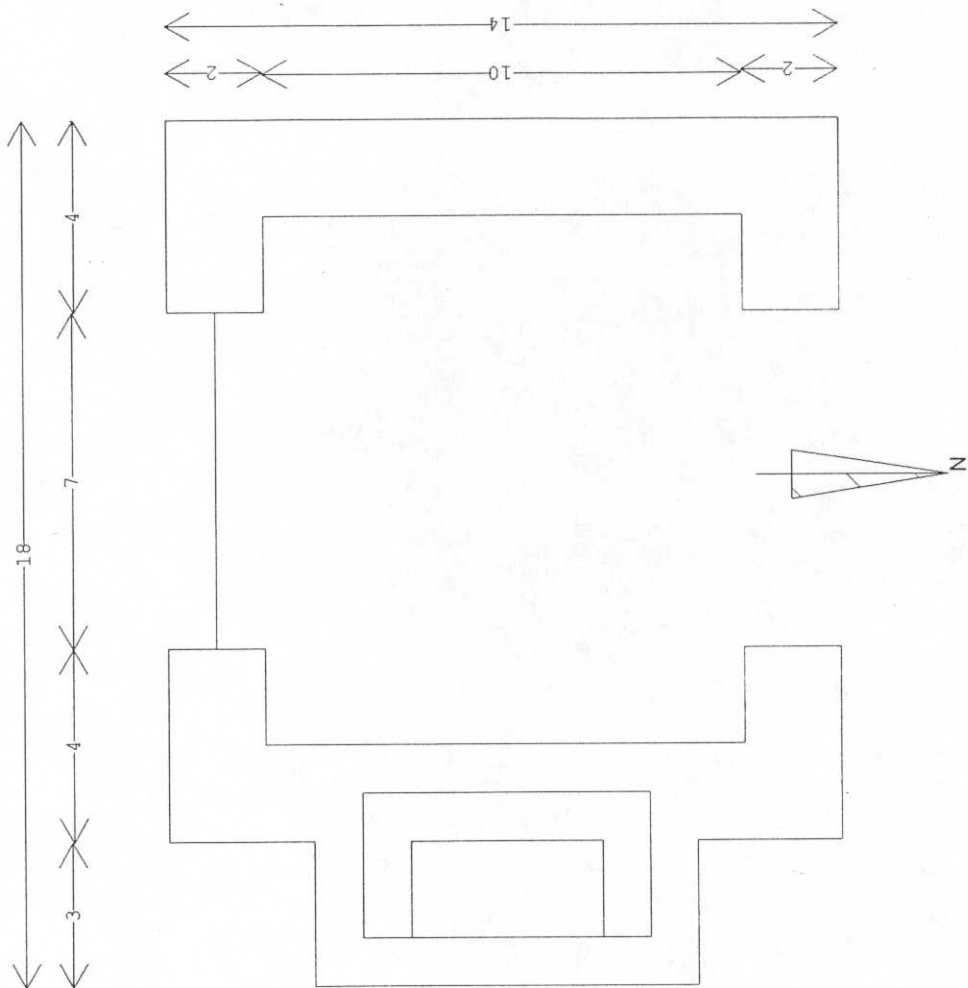
T1S
T2S

LEGEND

- (2) = THINNING UNIT + NO.
- 3512 = ROAD + NO.
- = STREAM
- = STUDY AREA



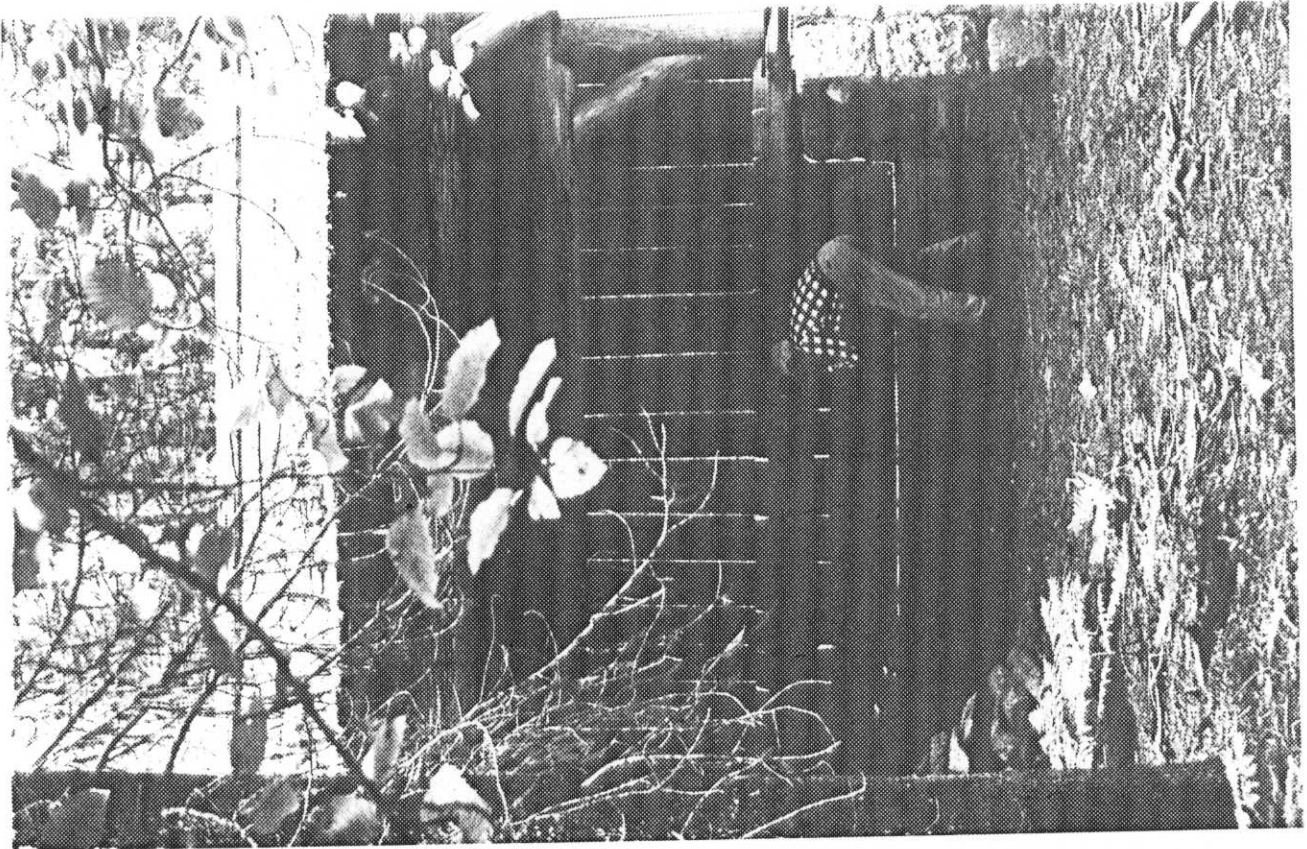
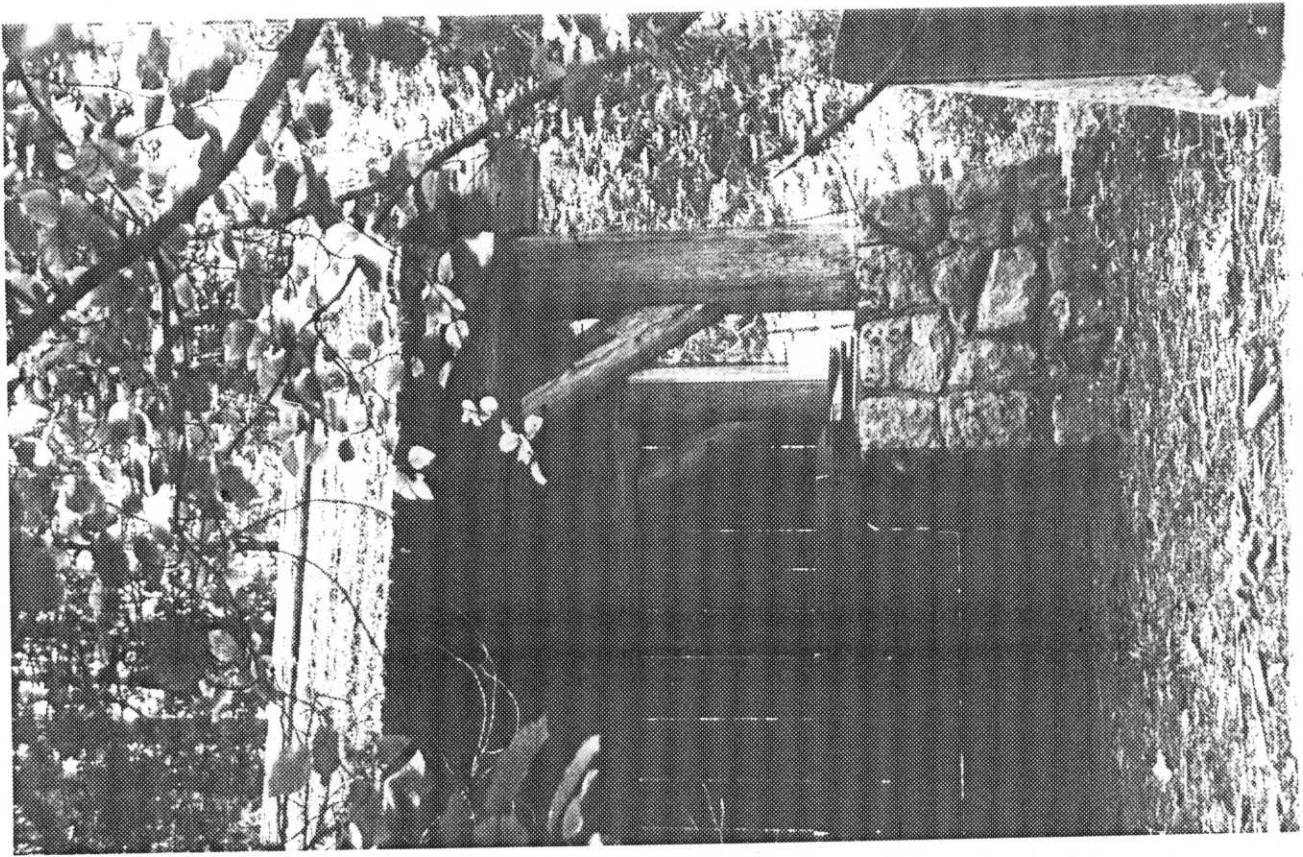
COOPER
SPUR



COOPER SPUR WARMING SHELTER

Mt. Hood, Oregon

1/4" = 1'



Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Section 6, T2 South, R10 East
Parkdale/Mt. Hood
Hood River County, Oregon 97041

Location: Looking South at North
Facade and Interior

Heritage Investment Corporation
123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97209

Heritage Photography 1993

3 of 6

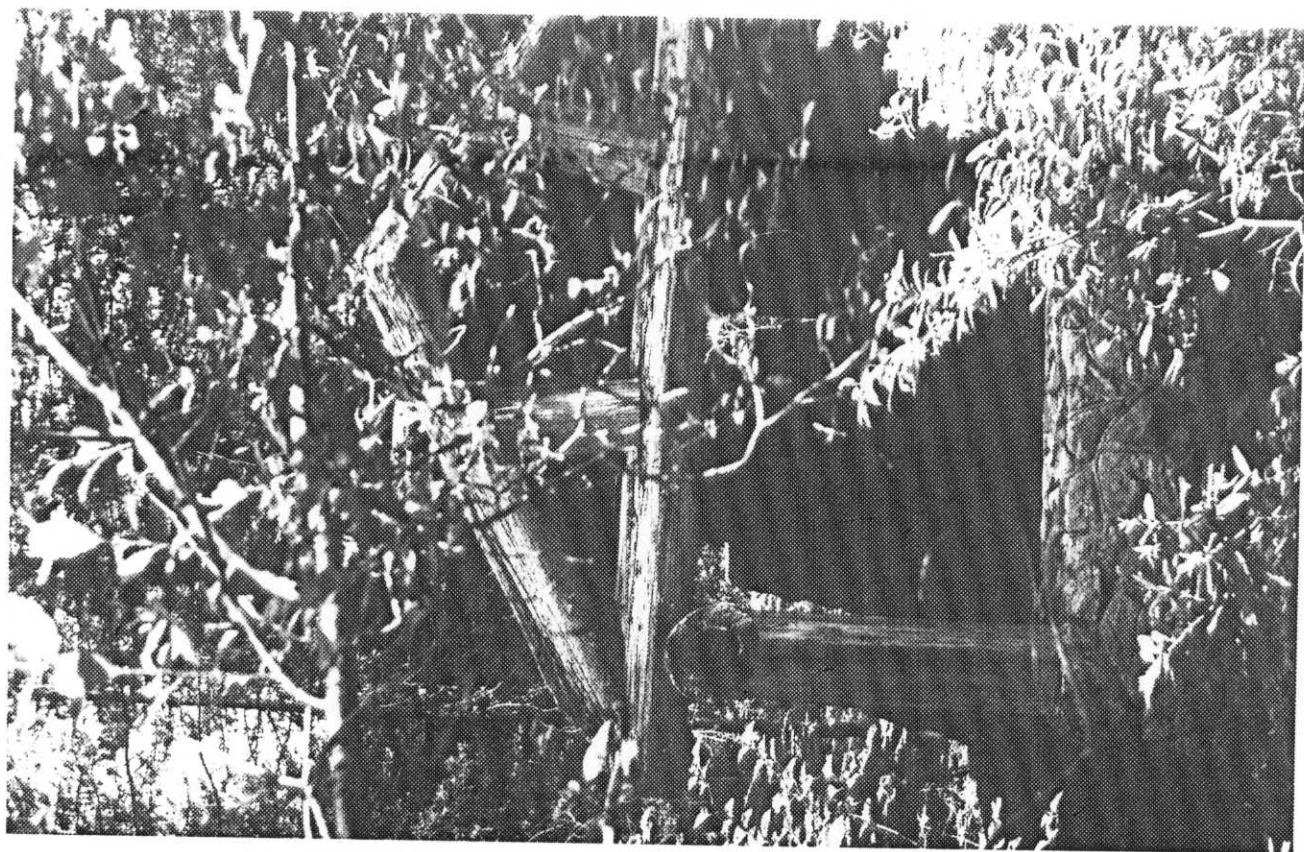
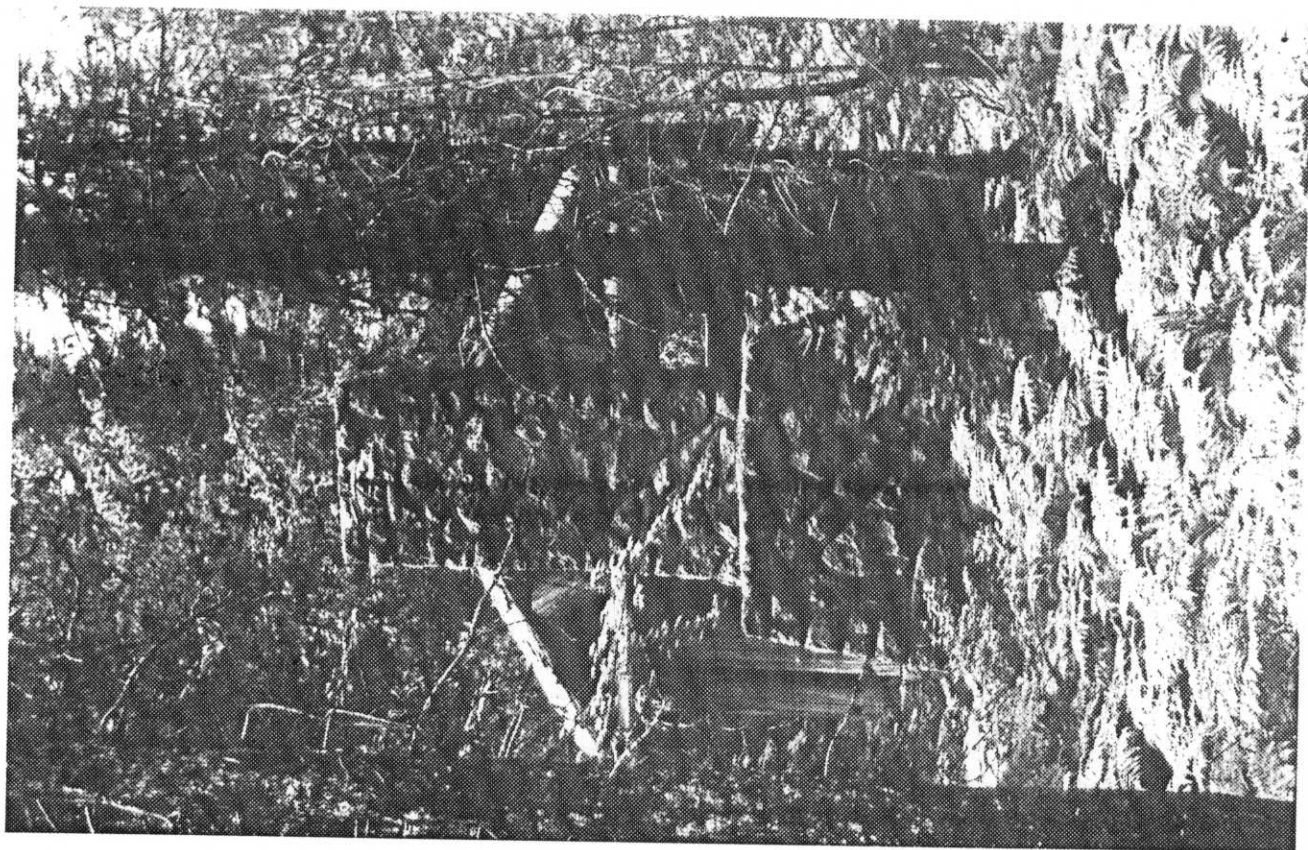
Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Section 6, T2 South, R10 East
Parkdale/Mt. Hood
Hood River County, Oregon 97041

Location: Exterior View looking
South Facade

Heritage Investment Corporation
123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97209

Heritage Photography 1993

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Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Section 6, T2 South, R10 East
Parkdale/Mt. Hood, Hood River County,
Oregon. 97041

Location: Exterior View Looking East a
West Facade

Heritage Investment Corporation
123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97209

Heritage Photography 1993

6 of 6

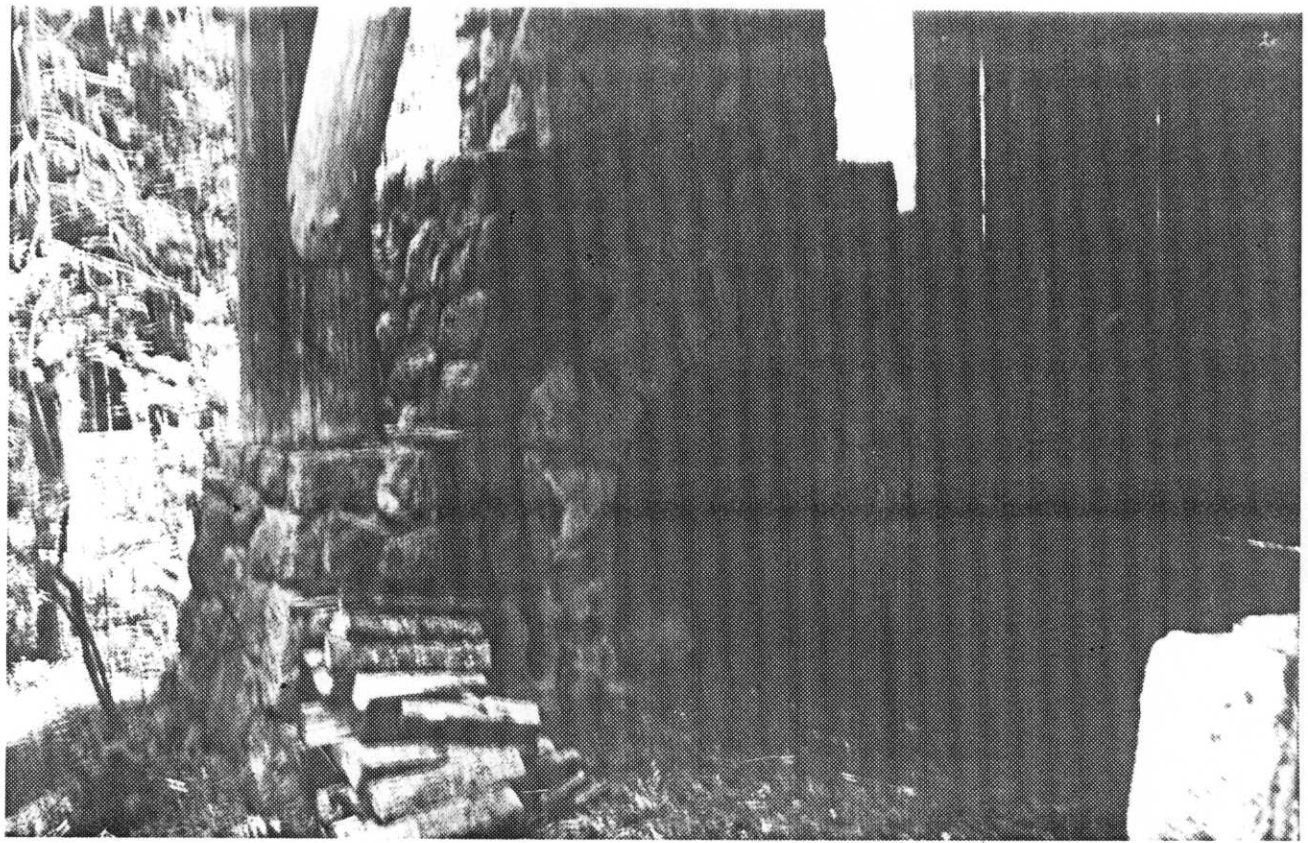
Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Section 6, T2 South, R10 East
Parkdale/Mt. Hood, Hood River County,
Oregon 97041

Location: Exterior View Looking West
at East Facade

Heritage Investment Corporation
123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97209

Heritage Photography 1993

1 of 6



4 of 6

Cooper Spur Warming Shelter
Section 6, T2 South, R10 East
Parkdale/Mt. Hood, Hood River County,
Oregon 97041

Location: Exterior View, Looking North
at South Facade

Heritage Investment Corporation
123 NW Second Avenue, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97209

Heritage Photography 1993

2 of 6