

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 4/23/2009
NRIS No. 09000240
Oregon SHPO

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 any 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 Elk Lake Guard Station

Other names/site number 0601010593SI, Forest Service Building #1004, Building ID # TB32EL01

2. Location

street & number Deschutes National Forest, Bend/Fort Rock Road 4625.100 not for publication

city of town Bend vicinity

State Oregon code OR county Deschutes code 017 zip code 97701

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

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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


Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO

3-9-09
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Elk Lake Guard Station
Name of Property

Deschutes Co., OR
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	Non-Contributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
1	3	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Log Cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD: Log, horizontal board

roof: WOOD: Shingle
other: _____

Narrative Description

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

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1929-1956

Significant Dates

1929 – Date of construction

1935 –

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

None

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Elk Lake Guard Station
Name of Property

Deschutes Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>595810</u> Easting	<u>4870480</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Ferguson, Student Volunteer Intern; Les Joslin, Wilderness Associates
organization USDA Forest Service; Deschutes Supervisor's Office date June 18, 2006, revised January 2009
street & number 1001 SW Emkay Dr. telephone (541) 383-5540
city or town Bend state OR zip code 97702

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

name USDA Forest Service
street & number 1400 Independence Ave. telephone (202) 205-8333
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20250

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. 460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Setting

Elk Lake Guard Station is a 408 square foot log cabin located on a two acre parcel southeast of, and adjacent to, highway 46; also known as the Cascade Lakes Scenic Byway. This building rests on a level piece of ground on the west side of the parcel. It can be accessed by spur road 100 which runs southwest from Forest Service road 4625 due east of highway 46. This spur road intersects the Guard Station's property and makes a loop. There are graveled turnouts located on the loop and two graveled parking areas. This current access to the station was provided in 1954 when "[T]he grading of the Cascade Lakes Highway [now designated as both a National and an Oregon Scenic Byway] was completed to Elk Lake and cinders were spread from the end of the oil near Dutchman Flat to Elk Lake." (Crawford, 1954) This new highway, subsequently paved, replaced the old Cascade Lakes Wagon Road that passed on the east side of the station. A driveway off the new highway led to the west side of the station. The back of the cabin became the front as a result of this change. The legal location of the site is T18S R8E, Section 29, NW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼. Lodgepole Pine is the predominant species of tree on the property. The Station is the only contributing structure located on the site. However, there are three other non-contributing structures located in the immediate vicinity of the station: a pump house, a utility shed, and an outhouse. The pump house is located in the center of the loop about 20 yards northwest of the guard station. The outhouse is located about 34 yards northeast of the guard station. The utility shed is located 24 feet southeast of the guard station. While the station rests on level earth, immediately to the southeast, the property begins a gradual slope which descends about 100 yards to the northwest shore of Elk Lake. The property to the northeast contains seasonal rental cabins. The property to the south is Elk Lake Resort Special Use Permit. The area surrounding Elk Lake Guard Station remains a popular tourist destination serving thousands of visitors every year. The scenic mountain setting to the west and the lake to the east continue to provide many recreation and vacation opportunities.

Exterior Characteristics of the Basic Structure

As previously stated, the guard station is a log building. It is a 24' x 17' single story rectangle with a side gable roof at a 12/12 pitch. The building is constructed of horizontal round peeled logs 6" to 8" in diameter. The eave height is 6' 11" from the ground and the gable height is 7' 10". Mortared chinking is between each log. Wire mesh and oakum is used for insulation behind the mortar. Rows of small nails have been hammered into the logs along the gaps to secure the chinking. The logs are stacked horizontally and are anchored at the corners with saddle notches. While professionally built log buildings usually have the saddle notches carved on the underside of each log to mate with the log directly below, this building's logs have been notched on the top.

This type of construction was probably completed by people who were unaware of the proper methods of log construction. This backwards form of notching is more vulnerable to water damage. However, due to the dry Central Oregon climate, most of the logs have retained their integrity, and the building has not suffered as a result of this feature. (Note: Although all of the logs, except the sill logs, have retained their structural integrity throughout the life of the cabin, as a precaution against possible future damage, all logs have been treated with X1000 preservative.) The rafter tails protruding from the eaves tell us that the rafters are peeled logs of 4" in

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diameter. The interior wood ceiling prevents us from viewing the ceiling joists. The roof is constructed of purlins which span the rafters and are sealed with shingles. Two feet of the rock covered chimney protrudes from the ridge of the roof just north of center. The gable ends are covered with board-and-batten on both ends of the building. The foundation is composed of eight concrete piers. Rocks have been stacked around the rim of the building between the ground and the logs; they served as the old foundation.

General Interior Characteristics

The total height of the inside walls of the guard station is 10' 6" from the floor to the ceiling. The height of the log walls is 6' 11". From the top of the log wall to the ceiling on each gable is 3' 5". The two interior gable walls are covered with 4" Tongue-and-groove clear grained Douglas fir from the top of the logs to the ceiling. The interior has been partitioned into three rooms divided by two partition walls. However, the partition walls do not extend to the ceiling. The height of the partition walls is 6' 11" from the floor. One partition spans the 17' width of the building's center and splits the interior in half. Within the southern half of the building is a shorter 11' 2" wall that splits this area into two equal quarters. The front room encompasses the north half of the station, the bedroom takes up the southwest quarter, and the kitchen takes up the southeast quarter. The partition walls are also constructed of horizontal logs. A 1/2" diameter steel cable runs across the top of the 17' partition wall and fastens to each exterior log wall. This cable is designed to keep the two 24' walls from creeping outward while heavy snow is pressing on the roof. On the south and west corners of the building, 3' off the floor of the bedroom wall, there is a soldier course of vertically aligned logs. This feature is composed of eleven, 2' 10" vertical logs each 5" in diameter. This feature is visible from the exterior of the cabin. It is believed that these logs were used to fill an opening that was once screened. Two to three inches of mortar has been placed between the logs (there is no documentation stating when this soldier course was constructed). The central 17' interior wall is structural. It lends central support to the building's exposed log truss system. This system is composed of two large 24' trusses. Each truss is anchored to the perimeter walls as well as the central partition wall.

There is a rock chimney extending from the floor through the peak of the roof. It is located against the central partition wall just north of the building's center. Four inch fir covers the ceiling and the walls (above the termination point of the horizontal logs). The flooring material is fir. Specific descriptions of cabin features are provided below.

BUILDING DETAIL:

Foundation

Eight rock piers were found under the cabin. These were located at the load points under the gable ends and along the 24' sides under the load points created by the 17' partition wall. The rock piers were replaced with eight concrete piers. Rocks have been stacked around the rim of the building between the ground and the logs. These rocks no longer serve as the foundation but are used to prevent pests from entering the void between the ground and the structure.

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Floor

There are 2" x 6" x 8' joists nailed into the sill logs and a central 6" log beam. The joists run parallel to the gable ends, and the floor boards, naturally, run perpendicular to the joists. The flooring is composed of 4" tongue-and-groove clear grained No. 1 Douglas-Fir.

Windows and doors

This cabin has three points of entry: The front door is 6' 6" x 2' 8" with a fixed 9-pane light and a single panel. The back door is 6' 4" x 2' 8" with a fixed 9-pane light, a single panel, and a screen door. The south door is 6' 4" x 2' 8" with three panels and a single light. These three doors are painted Forest Service green on the exterior. There are two interior doorways from the main front room to each smaller room. Each interior door has two panels; each panel is made of fir plywood. Both doors are 6' 4" x 2' 6". All interior and exterior doors are constructed of clear-grain pine.

In the main living area there are two casement windows each with two sashes and six panes per sash. The east casement window is covered with a removable storm screen. The bedroom has two horizontal sliding sash windows each with eight panes. The kitchen also has two horizontal sliding sash windows each with eight panes. All windows and moldings are painted FS green on the exterior.

Chimneys

The kitchen is equipped with a brick chimney, which has a hole for the stove pipe; however, it currently does not extend through the roof. Old photographs show that it extended above the roof in 1972, and was then covered with decorative stone and mortar. The front room had a cinder block chimney constructed of 14" x 14" cinder blocks. These were custom-made to this size, which in the late 1950s was probably produced in Madras where they were making such blocks at that time (personal communication, Greg Behrens, Facilities Manager for the Bend/Fort Rock District). A terracotta pipe fits down into the cinder blocks. Other cinder block chimneys in Forest Service facilities in the area were made of the same material. The chimney blocks were cracking and were replaced with 16" x 16" blocks since 14" x 14" blocks were no longer produced. The chimney exterior is covered with basalt decorative facing stone. (Note: The location and composition of the structure's original woodstove and chimney is unknown. Also, it is not known when the chimney in the kitchen was constructed. However, it is believed that its intended use was as a vent for an old stove. It is also possible that there was no heat source in the cabin during its first two decades of existence. This may be due to the fact that the cabin was only occupied in the summer and there was rarely a need for heat.)

Interior fixtures and furniture

The kitchen has built-in knotty pine cupboards with a wooden kitchen cabinet, which includes a built-in drain board and sink. Cupboards are located above the cabinet. They have been finished with "spar" varnish. The cupboards have metal handles on the doors. The bedroom has a built-in knotty pine dresser with shelves on the top and drawers below. Also, the bedroom has one built-in clothes closet with a door, also made of knotty pine. Both of these features have been finished with "spar" varnish. The furniture consists of a wooden

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Adirondack-style chair, a couch, and a desk. The couch is made of wood and has a rope mesh seat which holds the green cushions in place. The desk is rectangular and is also made of wood. Further, there is a new woodstove in the front room used purely for decoration. The furniture and the woodstove are non-contributing.

Ceiling

The ceiling was installed in the 1960s. It is made of 4" wide tongue-and-groove clear grained Douglas fir.

Roof

This building has a gable roof at a 12/12 pitch. The gable ends are constructed of vertical 1" x 12" milled pine board-and-batten. The rafters are a series of 4" round peeled logs which meet at a 1" x 6" ridge board. Ten inch wide purlins are nailed to the tops of the rafters and run perpendicular to them. Cedar shingles are nailed to the purlins and cover the main building and the porch roofs. Galvanized metal flashing was installed in the valleys where the porch roofs intersect the main roof.

Porches

This building has two porches; one front porch and one back porch. The front porch extends 4' 6" from the cabin and is 6' 8" wide. It has two log side rails each 5" in diameter and each with two 3" diameter log balusters. The deck is made of tongue-and-groove fir. Two log posts, each 7" in diameter, support the porch roof. The roof is at a 12/12 pitch with a 3' 6" gable end. The gable end is covered with board-and-batten. The back porch extends 6' 2" out from the cabin and is 8' 2" wide. It has two 5" log side rails and one 5" log partial front rail. Each side rail has five 3" diameter log balusters, and the front rail has three 3" diameter log balusters. The back deck is also made of tongue-and-groove fir. Two 7" log posts support the porch roof. The roof is at a 12/12 pitch with a 4' 2" gable end. The gable is covered with board-and batten.

Truss system

The two roof trusses are exposed. The horizontal members are 24' logs 6" in diameter. They are each supported by three 5" diameter log posts. On each truss, two of these posts are supported by the exterior walls and one is supported by the central load-bearing partition wall. Each truss leans slightly off of vertical toward the exterior. Also, each post is reinforced with 3" diameter logs extending from the horizontal members to the posts at 45 degree angles. Each center post is equipped with two of these angle supports and each end post is equipped with one.

RECENT WORK:

Restoration was necessary if the Elk Lake Guard Station were to serve Deschutes National Forest visitors as an interpretive historic site and information center. In 1997, an informal group called Friends of Elk Lake Guard Station worked in partnership with the Deschutes National Forest to restore the Guard Station. Following extensive planning, restoration of the Guard Station began in September of 1998 with an initial two-week Passport in Time (PIT) project. During this, the cabin's four sill logs were replaced in-kind and reset atop

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stabilizing concrete piers. Maintenance such as repair of windows, sealing the logs and repairing the loose rock foundation was completed.

In a one-week July 1999 PIT project, restoration of the front porch was completed. The porch sill logs and deck were replaced. Also during that project, more of the cabin's windows and doors were repaired and the interior and exterior log walls were cleaned and sealed.

In 2000, the rear porch was restored. Sill logs, rails, and decking were repaired and replaced in kind. The cinder block chimney, not 50 years old, was rebuilt with 16" x 16" blocks since the original style 14" x 14" blocks were no longer available. A basalt stone façade was placed over the cinder block chimney in order complement the log cabin style.

In 2001 the deteriorating, asbestos linoleum on the cabin floors was removed, and the original wood flooring was repaired and refurbished. This both restored the original floor and helped make the structure safe for use as a visitor information facility.

In 2002 the cedar shingle roof was replaced in kind. For preservation purposes, felt paper was installed under the new shingles.

NON-CONTRIBUTING OUTBUILDINGS:

Maintenance records state that the utility shed, FS building #1600, was built in 1979 by Forest Service personnel. It is stained Forest Service brown. It was used by Forest Service fire personnel when they occupied the Guard Station. It has a shower, a refrigerator, electrical outlets for a washer and dryer, a water heater, and an electrical panel and water panel. The building is an 18' x 10' rectangle with a side gable roof. The interior is finished with drywall. The exterior is covered with pine board-and-batten siding. There are two 3' x 5' horizontal sliding windows on the east and west walls. One door accesses this building

The pump house protects the pump and the well which supplies the utility shed with water. It was built in 2005. It is a 6' x 10' wooden-framed structure sided with T-1-11 to resemble the board-and-batten style of the surrounding structures. The front gable roof is peaked and covered with composition shingles. It is painted FS brown. The building has one door on the south side with slatted boards on the east and west sides for ventilation.

The current metal vault outhouse is 4' 3" x 5' 3 1/2" with a gable roof. It is 9 feet tall at the ridge. The siding is made of tongue-and-groove milled lumber and is painted FS brown. There is a vent at the ridge and it is screened. There is a one-door entrance. The interior has a metal floor, metal vault, and a metal toilet with ply board paneling painted white. The structure is known to have been on the site in 1970 when the Recreation Guard, William Pies and his family, manned the station (Pies). Dave Rasmussen, a Bend District Fire Crew member in 1958 and a wilderness guard until 1968, said there was a pit toilet located at the north end of the loop road. The vault toilet may have been installed east of road 4625.100, its current location, when HWY 46 was reconfigured in the early 1960s (Rasmussen).

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Elk Lake Guard Station satisfies historical theme criteria "A". It was evaluated for its association with the development of Forest Service administration of the Deschutes National Forest in Central Oregon.

Elk Lake Guard Station retains its integrity under criterion "A" by virtue of its association with events that have made a significant contribution to regional Forest Service history. The natural resources of lands now included in the National Forest System have helped define the economic development and recreational nature of Central Oregon since before the Forest Service was established to administer the National Forest System that evolved from the Forest Reserves. This guard station has played a direct role in the 20th century socio-economic development of Oregon, in general, and in the economy of Central Oregon, in particular, in which Deschutes National Forest outdoor recreation – the original impetus for the Elk Lake Guard Station – has become the foremost component.

Elk Lake Guard Station is most significant in its relation to the growth of recreation in Central Oregon. This facility was specifically designed and built to protect Forest Service resources from potential damage due to a booming recreation population. Like its peers, this station was charged with the protection of timber, water, wildlife, and fish. What makes this station unique is that it was given this charge because of the popularity of the Elk Lake area as a visitor destination. While sharing the same duties of conservation, most earlier guard stations and stations of similar vintage to Elk Lake were strategically located in more remote, more isolated areas. Murderers Creek Guard Station in Malheur National Forest, Tumalo Guard Station west of Bend, Horse Lake Guard Station in the Willamette National Forest, and Deschutes Bridge Guard Station in the Deschutes National Forest are all examples of typical stations placed in more isolated areas. This was the only way these remote areas could receive any regular attention and protection, and the only way district rangers and forest supervisors could administer the resources and remain informed on the status of the national forests in their charge. (Joslin, 2006) The historic function of Elk Lake Guard Station provides an early example of what has now become typical of the Forest Service: more intensive management of the full range of resources identified in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 that "directs the Forest Service to give equal consideration to outdoor recreation, range, timber, water, and wildlife" resources (Steen, 328).

During the latter decades of the 19th Century, the realization that the Nation's ruthlessly exploited natural resources were finite was reflected in a conservation movement that placed early emphasis on preservation of timber and water resources. The history of the National Forest System began when Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act of 1891 that authorized the President to set aside Forest Reserves from the public domain to protect these and other resources (Steen, 324). Pursuant to this Act, President Grover Cleveland set aside the Cascade Range Forest Reserve on September 28, 1893, the first of several such reserve lands from which eventually comprised the Deschutes National Forest (Clark, 32). An amendment to the Sundry Civil appropriations Act of 1897, now referred to as the Organic Act, specified the purposes for which Forest Reserves could be established and provided for their administration and protection (Steen, 324; Clark, 32). The Forest Reserves remained under the administration of the General Land Office of the U.S. Department of the Interior until the act of February 1, 1905, transferred them to the Bureau of Forestry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; on July 1, 1905, the name of that bureau was changed to Forest Service. (Steen, 325; Clark, 32). The act of March 4, 1907, provided that "the Forest Reserves shall hereafter be known as National Forests."

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The Deschutes National Forest was established on July 1, 1908. It combined that part of the Blue Mountain National Forest (Blue Mountain Forest Reserve had been established on March 15, 1903) lying west of the South Fork of the John Day River, including the Maury Mountains (Maury Mountain Reserve had been established on June 2, 1905), all the lands lying on and around the Paulina Mountains within the Fremont National Forest (Fremont Forest Reserve had been established on September 17, 1906), and all the lands north of the centerline of T25S and east of the Deschutes River then included within the boundary of the Cascade National Forest. The headquarters for the new Deschutes National Forest was Prineville, Oregon (Clark, 32).

On December 1, 1908, founding Chief of the Forest Service Gifford Pinchot established District Offices (which became Regional Offices in 1930) throughout the western United States. District 6, headquartered in Portland, Oregon, included the states of Oregon and Washington and the Territory of Alaska until 1921 when Alaska was made District 10 (Clark, 32). The supervisors of the National Forests reported to the District Forester.

Those parts of the Deschutes National Forest that had come from the Blue Mountain National Forest were transferred to the Ochoco National Forest when it was established on July 1, 1911. On that same date, the Paulina National Forest, with headquarters in Crescent, Oregon, was established from that part of the Deschutes National Forest that had come from the Fremont National Forest and the Cascade National Forest that were south of the Crook-Lake-Klamath county lines; that part of the Cascade National Forest that was east of the Cascade Range crest and south of the Crook-Klamath county lines; that part of the Umpqua National Forest east of the Cascade Range crest; that part of the Crater National Forest that lay between Crater Lake National Park and the Klamath Indian Reservation to the south line of T32S; and that part of the Fremont National Forest that lay north of the Klamath Indian Reservation (Clark, 32).

The Deschutes National Forest had retained the Pine Mountain Ranger district and that part of the La Pine Ranger district north of the Klamath County line. And, on July 1, 1911, that area of the Cascade National Forest east of the Cascade Range crest from the Klamath County line north to the old McKenzie Road – including the Elk Lake area – became part of the Deschutes National Forest, as did that part of the Oregon National Forest east of the Cascade Range crest between the old McKenzie Road and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Also on July 1, the headquarters of the Deschutes National Forest was established in Bend. The Deschutes National Forest was appreciably enlarged in 1915 when the short-lived Paulina National Forest was disestablished and added lands that became the Fort Rock and Crescent ranger districts (Clark, 32-33). The forest was further enlarged by the December 5, 1938, proclamation that added public lands within its "Extension Boundary" and enlarged by 381,648 acres or 24 percent by January 1, 1949, through acquisition of cut-over private timberlands (Baker, 25) in exchange for managed cutting rights on the Deschutes National Forest that sustained the Central Oregon timber economy for decades (Joslin, 2000, 13). In 1961, 71,673 acres were transferred from the Deschutes National Forest to aid in establishing the Winema National Forest with headquarters at Chiloquin (Clark, 33) and later Klamath Falls. Subsequent adjustments to the Deschutes National Forest have involved exchanges that have not significantly altered its size of 1.6 million acres.

Bend boomed as a timber town after the October 1911 arrival of the Oregon Trunk Railroad connected Central Oregon's vast timber stands to markets and after the large Shevlin-Hixon and Brooks-Scanlon mills opened

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there in 1916 (Joslin, 2000, 13). This industry led to a boom in Central Oregon's economy, and Bend's population soared from about 500 people in 1910 to around 5,500 by 1920 (Goddard, 33) even as the private timber resource on which the boom was based dwindled. Within a decade, both these large companies and many smaller ones had cut over most of their own timberlands and were starting to buy Deschutes National Forest timber. By the early 1930s, at the height of Bend mill production, the Brooks-Scanlon company asked the Forest Service for increased access to national forest timber. Heavy cutting of private timber had put Bend's timber-based economy on the brink, and that economy looked to the national forests for the short-term support it wanted if not for the long-term stability it needed. (Joslin, 2000, 33). The Deschutes National Forest provided the latter until the 1990s when Bend's economy diversified and grew from one based primarily on Deschutes National Forest timber resources to one based heavily on Deschutes National Forest amenity resources.

The population boom and economic prosperity that resulted from Bend's 20th Century timber boom combined with improving access to and spreading appreciation of Central Oregon's scenic beauty led to increased demand for outdoor recreation opportunities (Goddard, 33), many of which were to be found and developed on the Deschutes National Forest. These soon focused on the Elk Lake area.

In 1920, a wagon road was built that reduced travel time between Bend and Elk Lake, thereby making the lake a more desirable destination for visitors (Hatton, 106-107). With this new access, outdoor recreation boomed around Elk Lake and other nearby lakes. Elk Lake soon became the heart of what was variously known as the "Cascade Lakes" or "High Lakes" area. To accommodate this use, national forest campgrounds were built and summer home sites were surveyed and leased. In 1922, to accommodate burgeoning recreation demand, Elk Lake Lodge, a combination log hotel-restaurant-store, supplemented by tent cabins, was opened on the northwest shore of Elk Lake. This soon became a popular sailing and fishing destination. By 1924, there was an Elk Lake post office at the lodge (Hatton, 116-117). Summer homes were built on summer house tracts on National Forest lands around the lake. Before the end of the decade, recreation in the Cascade Lakes area increased to a point where the district forest ranger in Bend needed a forest guard to serve visitors, maintain facilities, and protect resources. With the influx of forest visitors, the risk of human-caused wildfires increased and posed an increased hazard to life (forest visitors) and property (forest structures, summer homes, and campgrounds), and prevention and suppression of such wildfires were a second principle component of the forest guard's job. In the early days of the National Forest System, the forest guards were the forest rangers' right-hand men in the field.

The forest guard for the Elk Lake region needed a base near his work. In 1929 the Forest Service built Elk Lake Guard Station. In a letter to Les Joslin, Shirley Neal Phipps states, "I am pretty sure the [Elk Lake Guard Station] cabin was built before my dad [Carl B. Neal, Forest Supervisor, Deschutes National Forest 1930-1937] went to Bend in 1930. My dad left Bend in the spring of 1937." (Phipps, 1999) The log cabin was built on flat ground next to the northwest shore of Elk Lake. During the Depression, Elk Lake Guard Station was staffed by a forest guard when funds permitted (Veatch, 2002). Such staffing was late in being implemented. In the meantime, incidental use of the cabin was made by occasional Forest Service employees and Forest Supervisor Neal's wife and daughters. His elder daughter, Patricia, and Doris Thomas of Bend stayed there after driving Forest Service saddle and pack stock up from the High Desert for summer use in the Cascades during the 1930s (Thomas, 2006). His wife and younger daughter Shirley stayed there also. "My recollection

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Section number 8 Page 4

is that there was no guard at Elk Lake due to the Depression and having to cut back on expenses. We were still using the cabin the summer of 1936" (Phipps, 1999). Guard staffing apparently remained limited through the World War II years of manpower shortages (when women and high school boys served as fire lookouts, and in other capacities), but increased after the war when recreation again increased and guards such as Wilmer Van Vleet (1946) and his successors (including Doug Deeks, Dave Rasmussen, Bill Pies, and Chris Sabo) staffed the station regularly into the 1990s. (Joslin, 2 Aug 2006)

The duties of the forest guard at Elk Lake remained relatively unchanged throughout the 20th century. The primary duties were recreation facilities maintenance and fire prevention and suppression throughout the High Lakes area; incidental duties included visitor information and education, regulation enforcement, and anything else the district ranger wanted. (Joslin, 2 Aug 2006)

In 1935, in an attempt to restore the area's natural aesthetic beauty, Deschutes National Forest Supervisor Carl Neal determined that structures should be less visible from the lake. The Elk Lake Guard Station and several summer cabins were moved away from the lakeshore to their current locations. A pack station, which had occupied the current site of the Guard Station, was moved to the Elk Lake Trailhead to accommodate travelers. This made the pack station's former location available for the Guard Station. (Veatch)

In 1935, at age 15, John Veatch worked as a wrangler for this pack station, bringing horses in from Quinn Meadow by 6 a.m. every day. These horses were supplied by Rube Long's ranch in the Fort Rock Valley (Veatch, 2002). Both before and after its move, the pack station served as a base and re-supply depot for Deschutes National Forest visitors taking pack trips on the Oregon Skyline Trail (now incorporated into the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail) and on other excursions in what became the Three Sisters Primitive Area in 1937 (pursuant to the Forest Service's L-20 Regulation of 1929), the Three Sisters Wilderness Area in 1957 (pursuant to the Forest Service's Regulation U-1 of 1939), and the Three Sisters Wilderness in 1964 (pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964) (Joslin 2000, 11-17). Early interest in recreation in this back country, easily accessed from Elk Lake, was reflected in 1920's plans for an Oregon Skyline Road (never built), construction in the 1920s and 1930s of the Oregon Skyline Trail, promotion between 1922 and 1927 by the Three Sisters Club in Bend for a Three Sisters National Park, promotion in 1934 by Bend boosters for a Three Sisters National Monument, a 1959 Sierra Club proposal for a Cascades Volcanic National Park, and a 1960 proposal for an Oregon Volcanoes National Park. (Joslin, 2000, 76)

Forest guards based at Elk Lake Guard Station continued to serve the Deschutes National Forest's expanding recreation population from the 1940s into the 1990s. Reconstruction and paving of the Cascade Lakes Highway (also called "Century Drive" and destined to be designated both a national scenic byway and a state scenic byway in the 1990s) made this scenic corner of Central Oregon even more available to a growing and increasingly mobile population of recreation visitors. The late Bill Pies of Redmond, accompanied by his family, served the summers of 1970 through 1976 as Field Supervisor of Law Enforcement at Elk Lake Guard Station. He explained, "My family (wife Jude and our two sons and one daughter) lived there....My wife was an intermittent [Forest Service employee] selling maps, issuing wilderness permits, monitoring radio use, and answering a billion tourists' questions." During those years, the cabin was home to a family of five. The children slept in a loft above the bedroom which was later removed during restoration (Pies). Forest Service

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

employees were stationed at the cabin from the late 1970s through most of the 1990s. Elk Lake Guard Station was closed for restoration in September 1998 (Joslin, 15 June, 2006).

As a result of that restoration effort, planned by the Bend/Fort Rock Ranger District staff in 1997 and carried out by Forest Service personnel and Passport in Time (PIT) volunteers between 1998 and 2002 (and, to a certain extent, ongoing), Elk Lake Guard Station's historical integrity has been preserved. It survives as an example of early recreation management in a region that continues to be dependent upon tourist revenue. Also, it remains in service as a tangible and functioning symbol of more than seven decades of Forest Service administration. The restored historic station continues the public land stewardship tradition of preventing "exploitation, destruction, and neglect", of the National Forests (Throop, 3-4).

This building is rustic by nature but not by design. While it displays qualities of the rustic style of architecture, it embodies a vernacular/utilitarian method of construction that both preceded and inspired the standardized regional Forest Service architectural styles of the Depression Era. Elk Lake Guard Station is one of the last examples of a one-of-a-kind Forest Service building. Soon after its completion, standardized structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps became the predominant Forest Service buildings of the 1930s (Troop, N.D.).

This historic guard station exemplifies an early attempt "at standardizing ranger station architecture to reflect a consistent Forest Service image." In 1907, the "first Forest Service manual, a pocket-sized volume commonly called the *Use Book*" specified that "cabins should be built of logs, with shingle or shake roofs" (Joslin 1995, 2, 5). Built more than two decades after that guidance, but before the Depression Era construction boom, it epitomizes "the simple log cabin" of original Forest Service architecture (Supernowicz).

Eminently practical for its time and place, this simple and economical building reflects, in part, the romantic perceptions of nature and America's western frontier. Its philosophy was founded on an ethic of nonintrusiveness that related to the landscape in the way it used forms and materials found in the environment. These early ranger stations and guard stations were primarily built of logs and stone. They set the tone for being in harmony with nature reflected in their more standardized successors. Like others of its era, Elk Lake Guard Station was erected by Forest Service personnel themselves. It was then "situated in a strategic location for maximum public/user contact and backcountry access to the soon-to-be designated Three Sisters Primitive Area" (Throop, 2-4). It is the only log cabin left in the Bend/Fort Rock Ranger district associated with the early history of the Forest Service and still serving the Forest Service mission of "caring for the land and serving people".

During the previous four summers (2002-2005) Passport in Time volunteers have staffed the Guard Station and provided information, education and interpretation to thousands of visitors from across the United States. Their work continues at this popular visitor destination.

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National Park Service

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Section number 9 Page 1

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Section number 9 Page 2

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Elk Lake Guard Station

Name of Property

Deschutes Co., OR

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

This site is at 4925 feet of elevation due west of Mt. Bachelor along the Cascade Lakes Highway (Forest Road 46). The legal location is T18S, R8E, Section 29; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$. It is visible from the highway at the north end of Elk Lake and just north of the Elk Lake Resort. The southern boundary of the property is marked by a small creek. Leased, government land makes up the northeast boundary. The western boundary runs parallel to Road 46. The northern boundary is the 100 spur road off of Forest Service Road 4625.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The northern boundary was chosen because it includes the historic red pavement road that accesses the Elk Lake Guard Station from FS road 4625.100. The southern boundary is natural, a creek. The western boundary is HWY 46. The eastern boundary is the historic Cascade Lakes Wagon Road.

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National Park Service

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Section number Photographs Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Christine K. Lipscomb
Date of Photographs: October 2002
Film and Paper: 35 millimeter film, images printed on archival black-and-white resin and fiber photo paper
Negative Location: USDA Forest Service
Bend/Fort Rock Ranger Station
1230 NE 3rd, Suite A-262
Archaeology Department
Deschutes National Forest
Bend, Oregon 97702

- 1 of 20: Exterior view, Elk Lake Guard Station site and setting. View to east.
- 2 of 20: Exterior view, west (front) facade. View to east.
- 3 of 20: Exterior view, east (rear) facade. View to west.
- 4 of 20: Exterior view, north facade View to south.
- 5 of 20: Exterior view, south facade. View to north.
- 6 of 20: Exterior view, north facade, utility building. View to south.
- 7 of 20: Exterior view, East facade, utility building. View to west.
- 8 of 20: Exterior view, south facade, utility building. View to north.
- 9 of 20: Exterior view, west facade, utility building. View to east.
- 10 of 20: Interior view, guard station, front room. View to west.
- 11 of 20: Interior view, guard station, front room, View to southeast.
- 12 of 20: Interior view, guard station, front room. View to south.
- 13 of 20: Interior view, guard station, bedroom. View to south.
- 14 of 20: Interior view, guard station, kitchen. View to southeast.
- 15 of 20: Interior view, guard station, Detail of knotty pine kitchen cabinets.
- 16 of 20: Exterior view, guard station, east roof purlin and bracing.
- 17 of 20: Exterior view, guard station, west roof purlin and bracing.
- 18 of 20: Exterior view, guard station, roof purlins and knee bracing.
- 19 of 20: Exterior view, pump house.
- 20 of 20: Exterior view, outhouse.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 2



1 of 20: Exterior view, Elk Lake Guard Station site and setting. View to east.



2 of 20: Exterior view, west (front) facade. View to east.

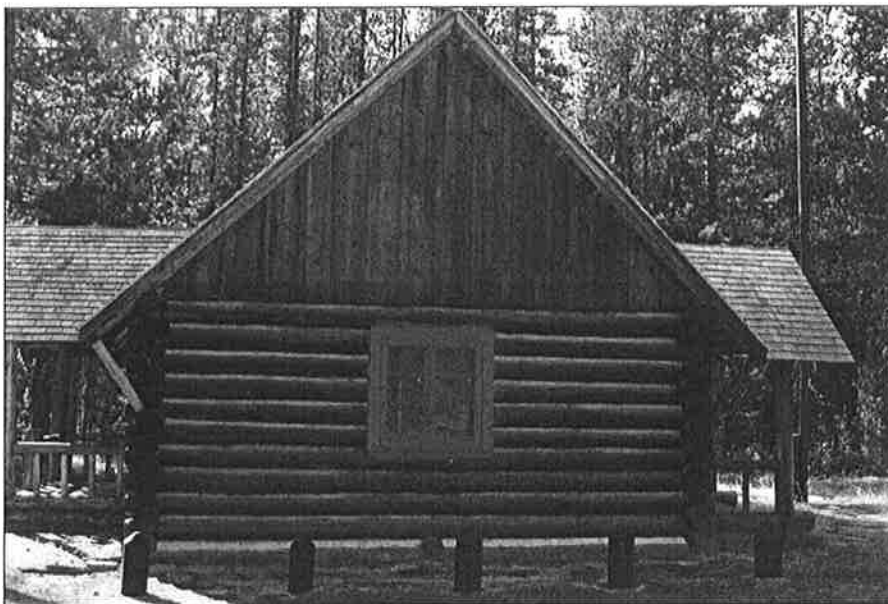
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 3



3 of 20: Exterior view, east (rear) façade. View to west.

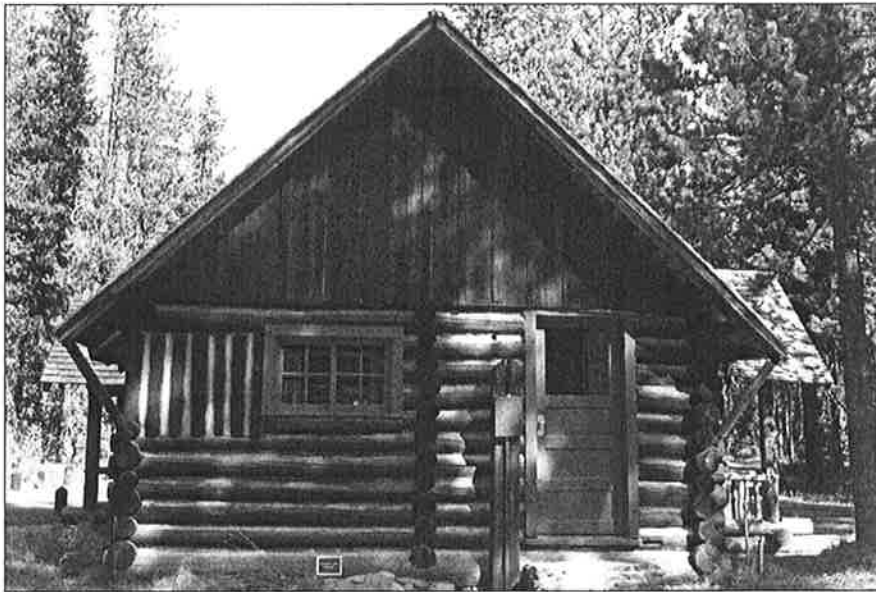


4 of 20: Exterior view, north facade View to south.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 4



5 of 20: Exterior view, south facade. View to north.

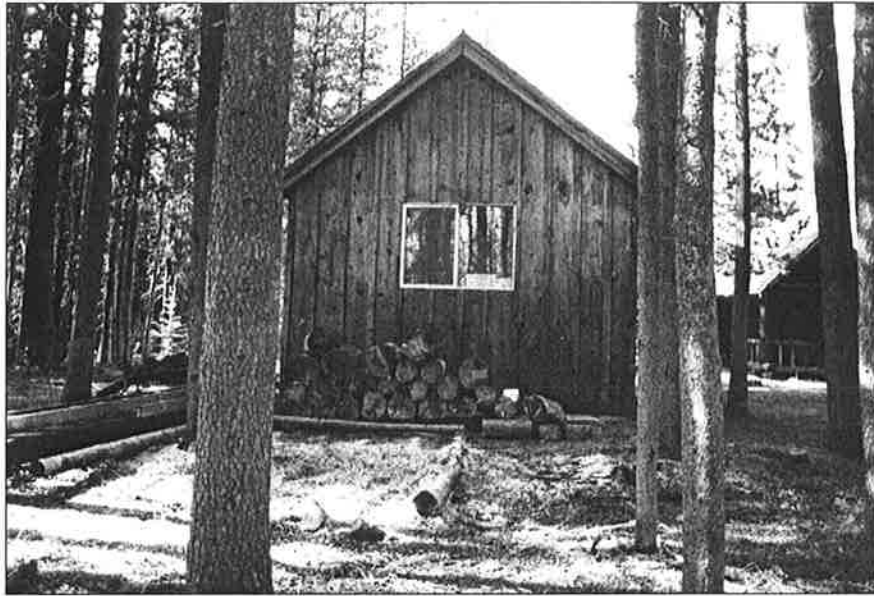


6 of 20: Exterior view, north facade, utility building. View to south.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 5



7 of 20: Exterior view, East facade, utility building. View to west.



8 of 20: Exterior view, south facade, utility building. View to north.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 6



9 of 20: Exterior view, west facade, utility building. View to east.

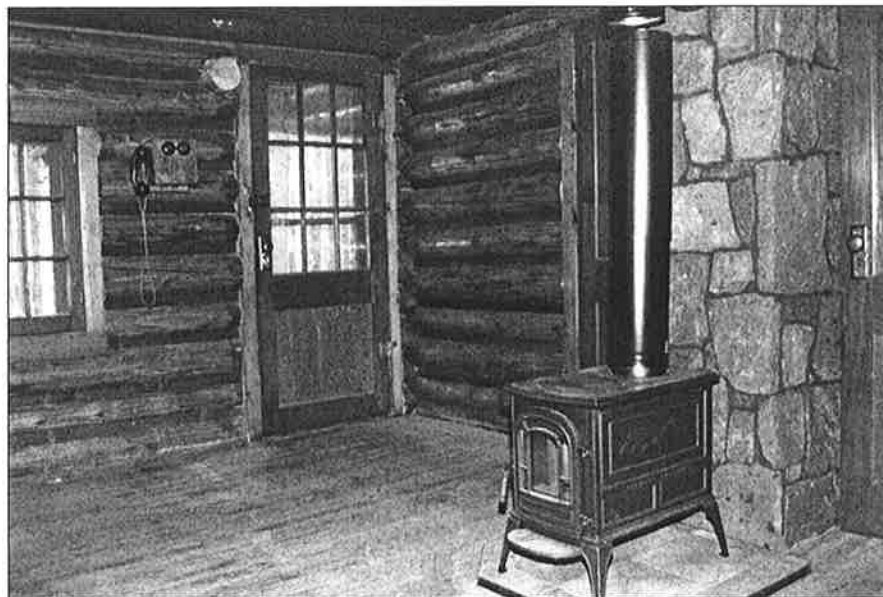


10 of 20: Interior view, guard station, front room. View to west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 7



11 of 20: Interior view, guard station, front room, View to southeast.



12 of 20: Interior view, guard station, front room. View to south.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 8



13 of 20: Interior view, guard station, bedroom. View to south.

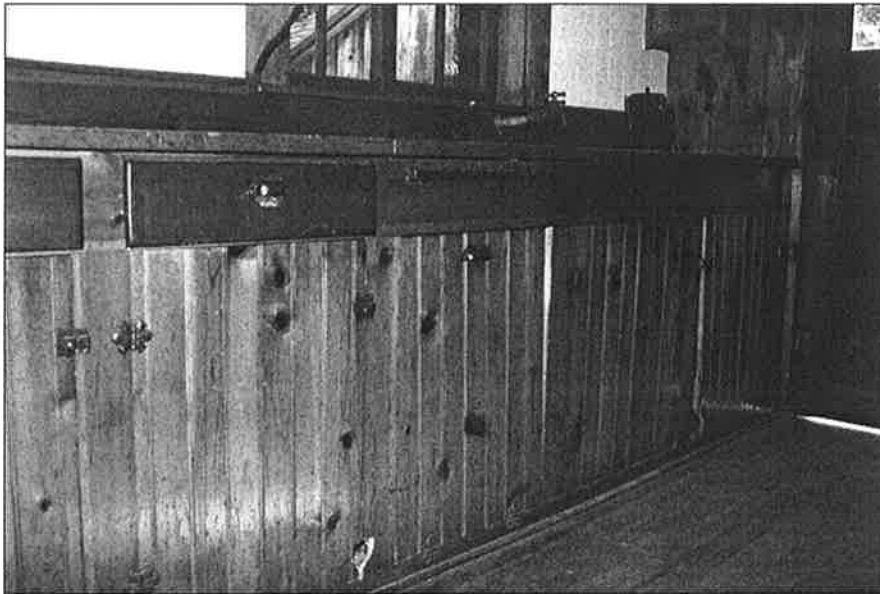


14 of 20: Interior view, guard station, kitchen. View to southeast.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 9



15 of 20: Interior view, guard station, Detail of knotty pine kitchen cabinets.



16 of 20: Exterior view, guard station, east roof purlin and bracing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 10



17 of 20: Exterior view, guard station, west roof purlin and bracing.

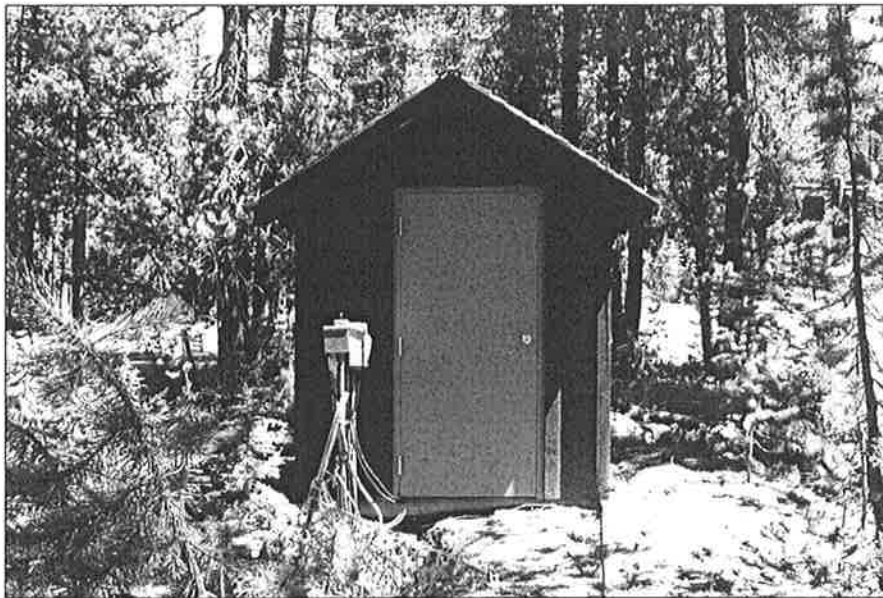


18 of 20: Exterior view, guard station, roof purlins and knee bracing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 11



19 of 20: Exterior view, pump house.



20 of 20: Exterior view, outhouse.

Elk Lake Guard Station

Name of Property

Deschutes Co., OR

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Documents Page 1

DOCUMENTS

1. General Location Map, 1 page
2. Site Plan, 1 pages
3. Floor Plan, 1 pages
4. Historic Maps, 8 pages

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Documents Page 2

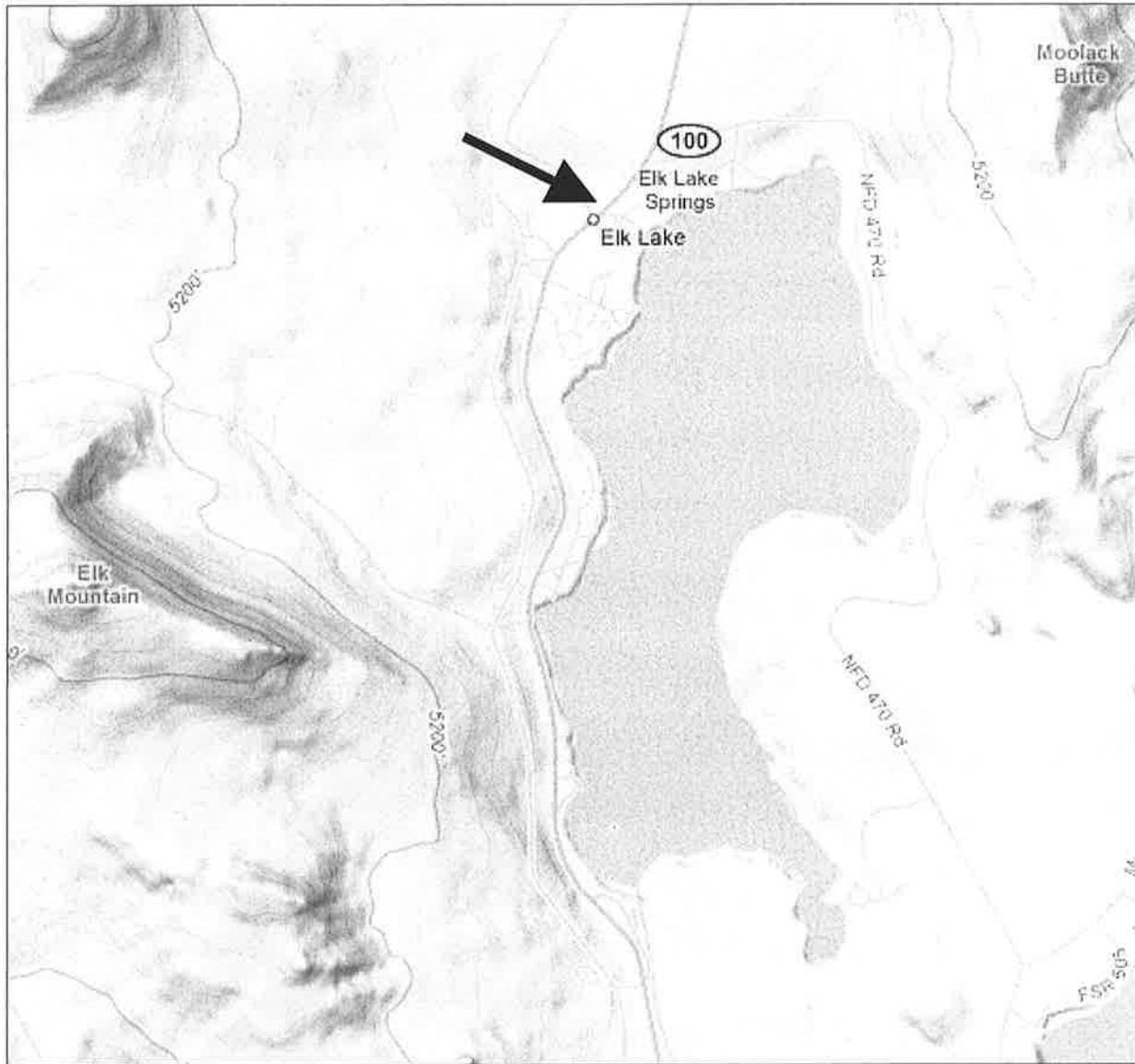


Figure 1: General Location Map, approximate location of subject property marked with arrow

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Documents Page 3

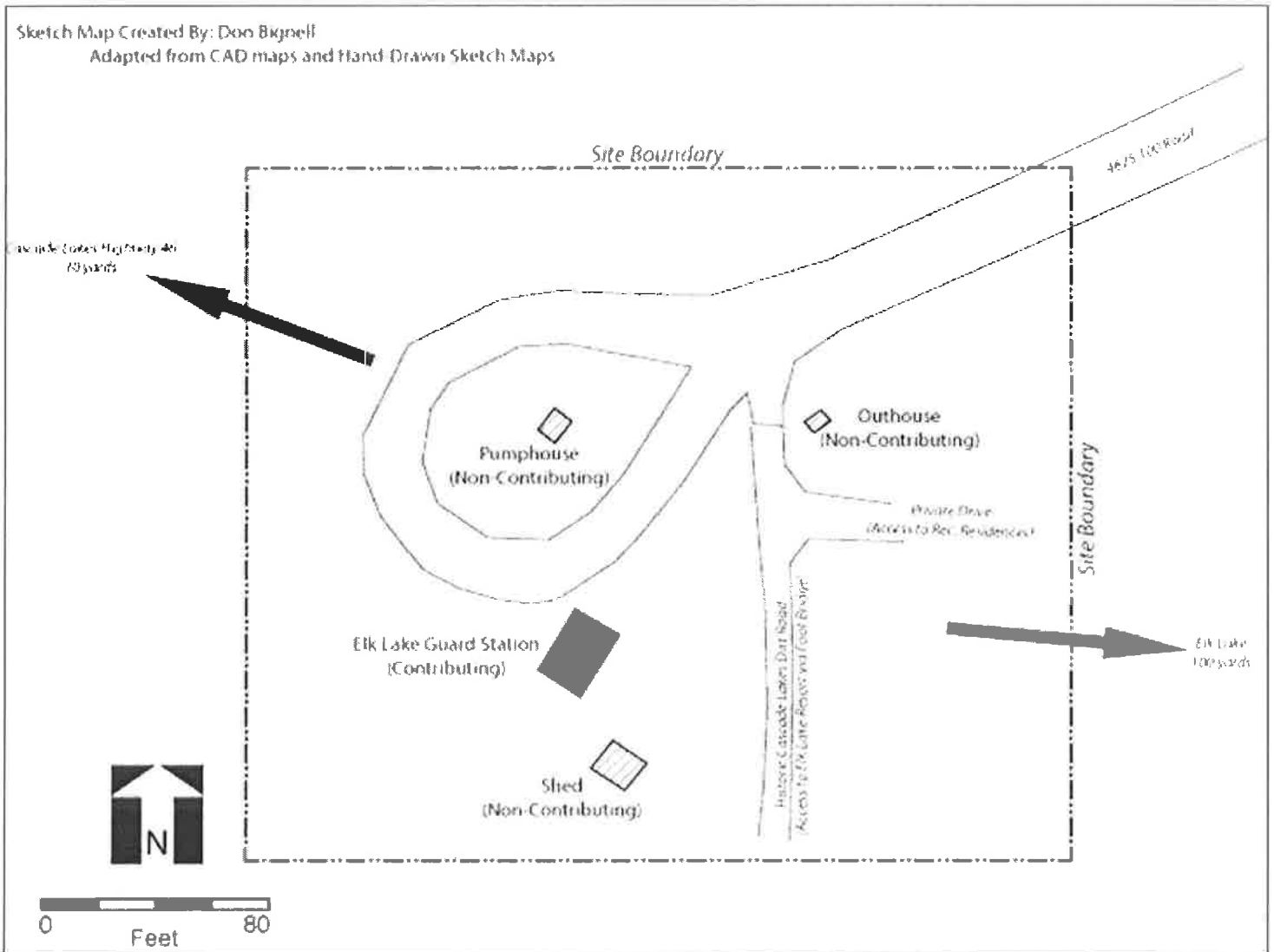


Figure 2: Site Plan

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Section number Documents Page 4

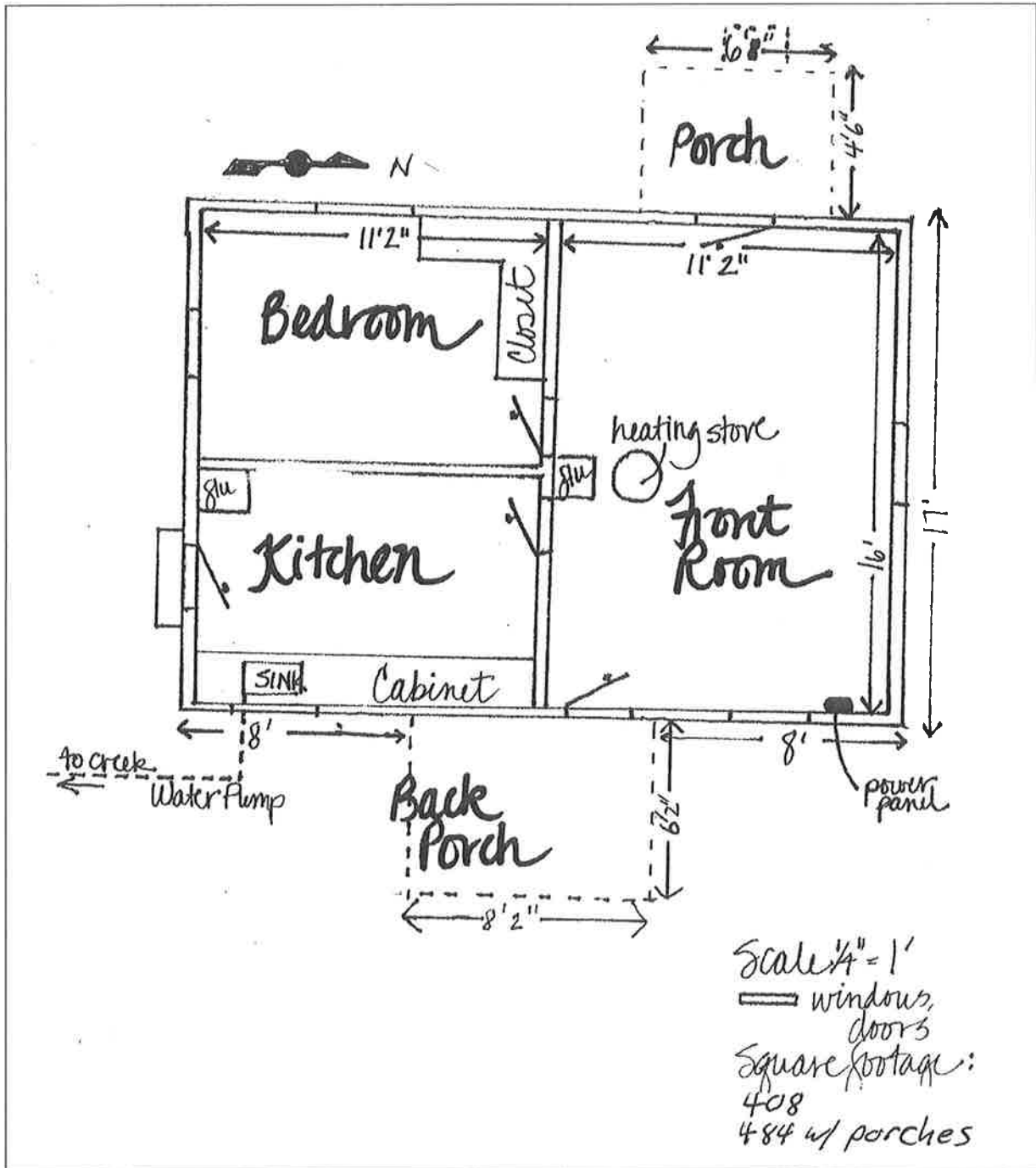







Figure 3: Floor Plan

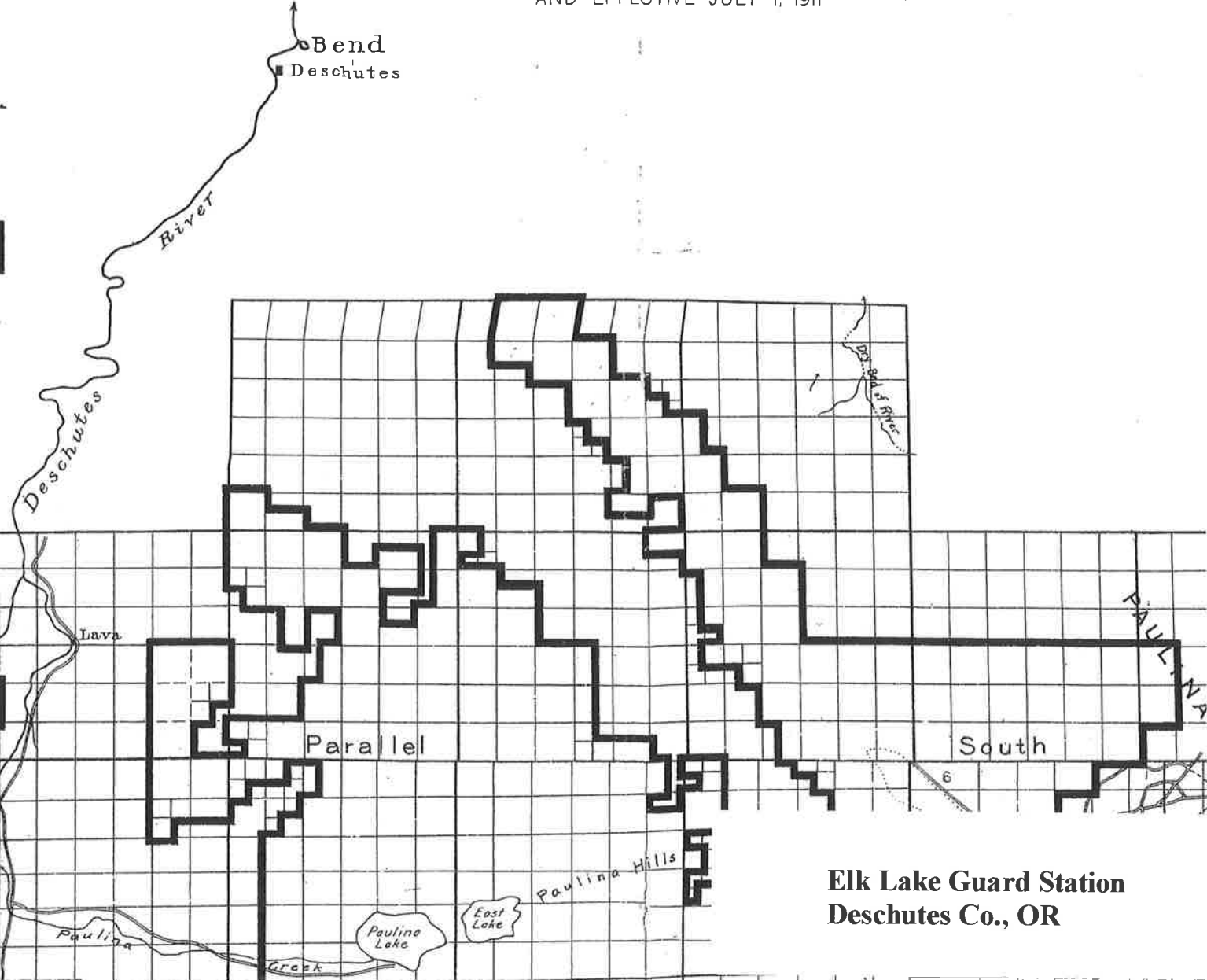
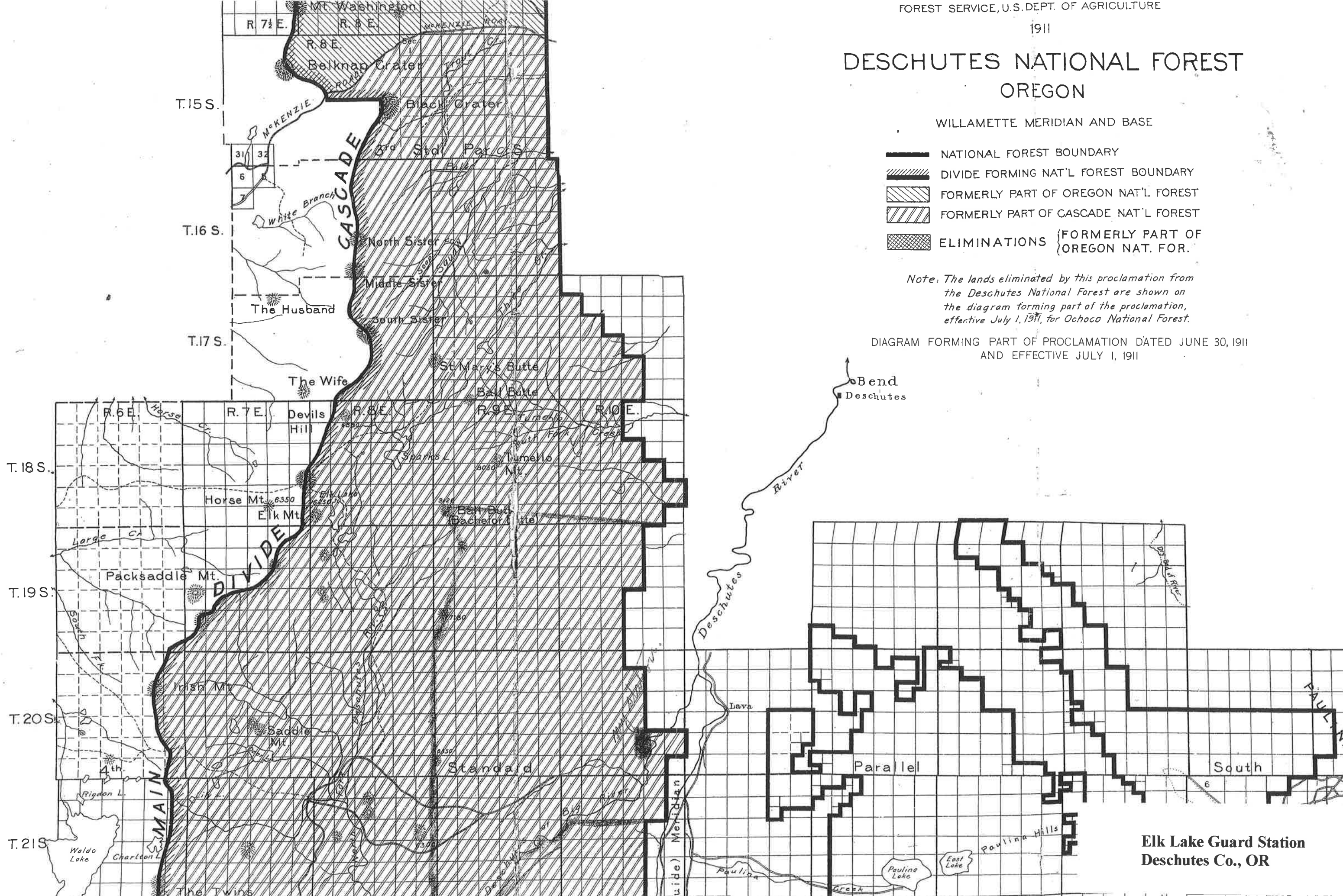
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE

-  NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
-  DIVIDE FORMING NAT'L FOREST BOUNDARY
-  FORMERLY PART OF OREGON NAT'L FOREST
-  FORMERLY PART OF CASCADE NAT'L FOREST
-  ELIMINATIONS { FORMERLY PART OF OREGON NAT. FOR. }

Note: The lands eliminated by this proclamation from the Deschutes National Forest are shown on the diagram forming part of the proclamation, effective July 1, 1911, for Ochoco National Forest.

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 30, 1911 AND EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1911



**Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR**






1913

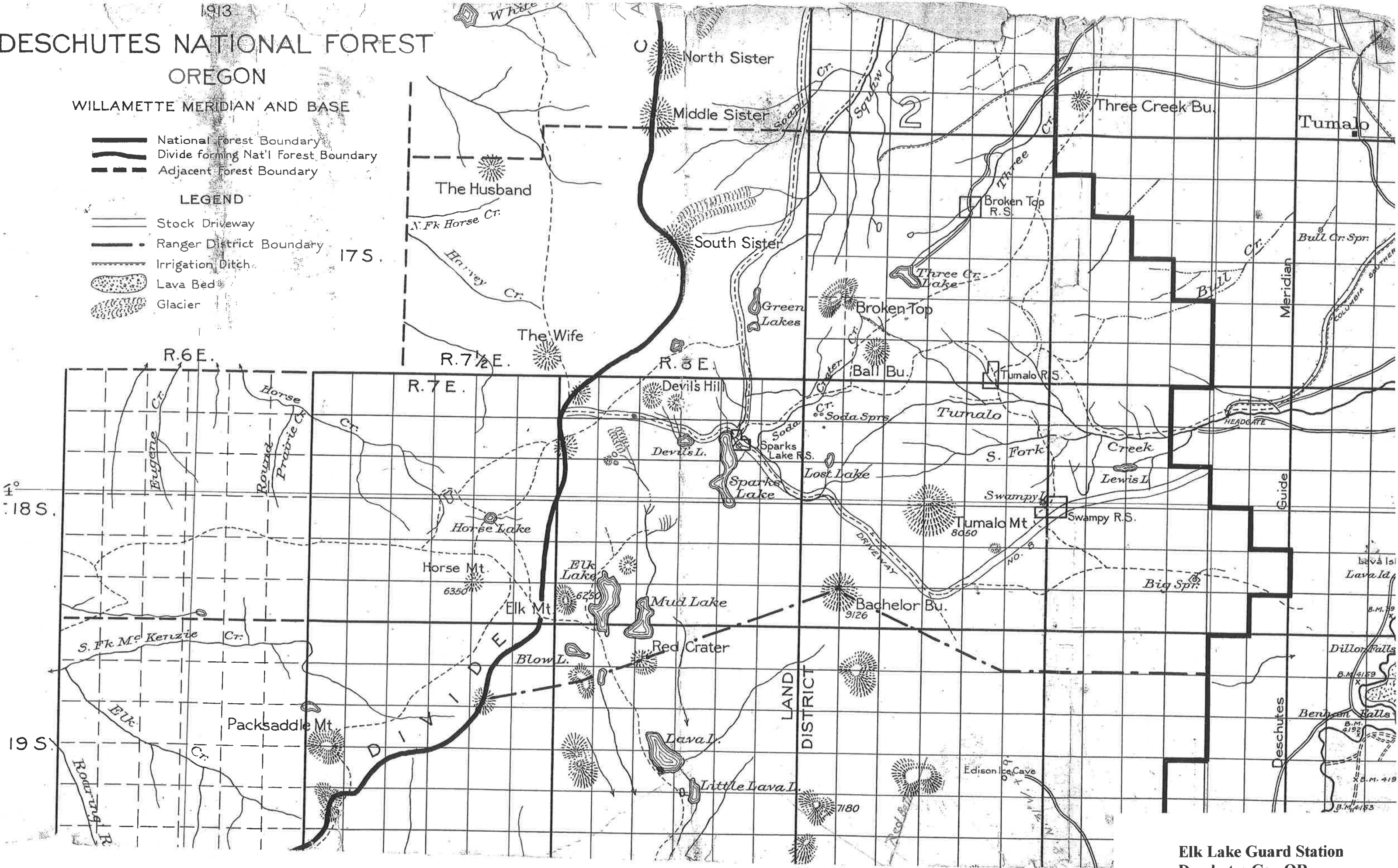
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE

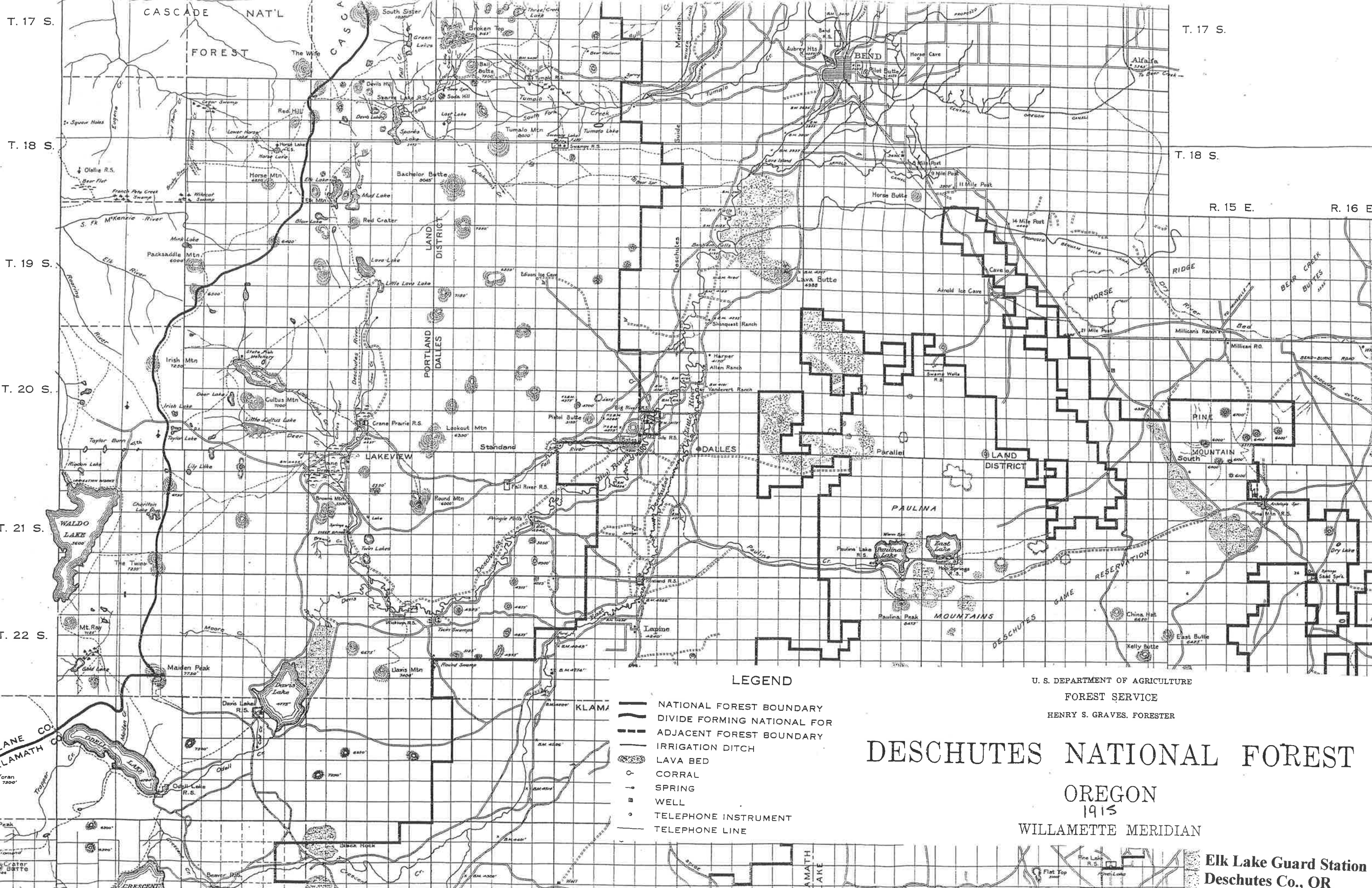
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Divide forming Nat'l Forest Boundary
-  Adjacent Forest Boundary

LEGEND

-  Stock Driveway
-  Ranger District Boundary
-  Irrigation Ditch
-  Lava Bed
-  Glacier



Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR



LEGEND

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOR ADJACENT FOREST BOUNDARY
- - - IRRIGATION DITCH
- LAVA BED
- CORRAL
- SPRING
- WELL
- TELEPHONE INSTRUMENT
- TELEPHONE LINE

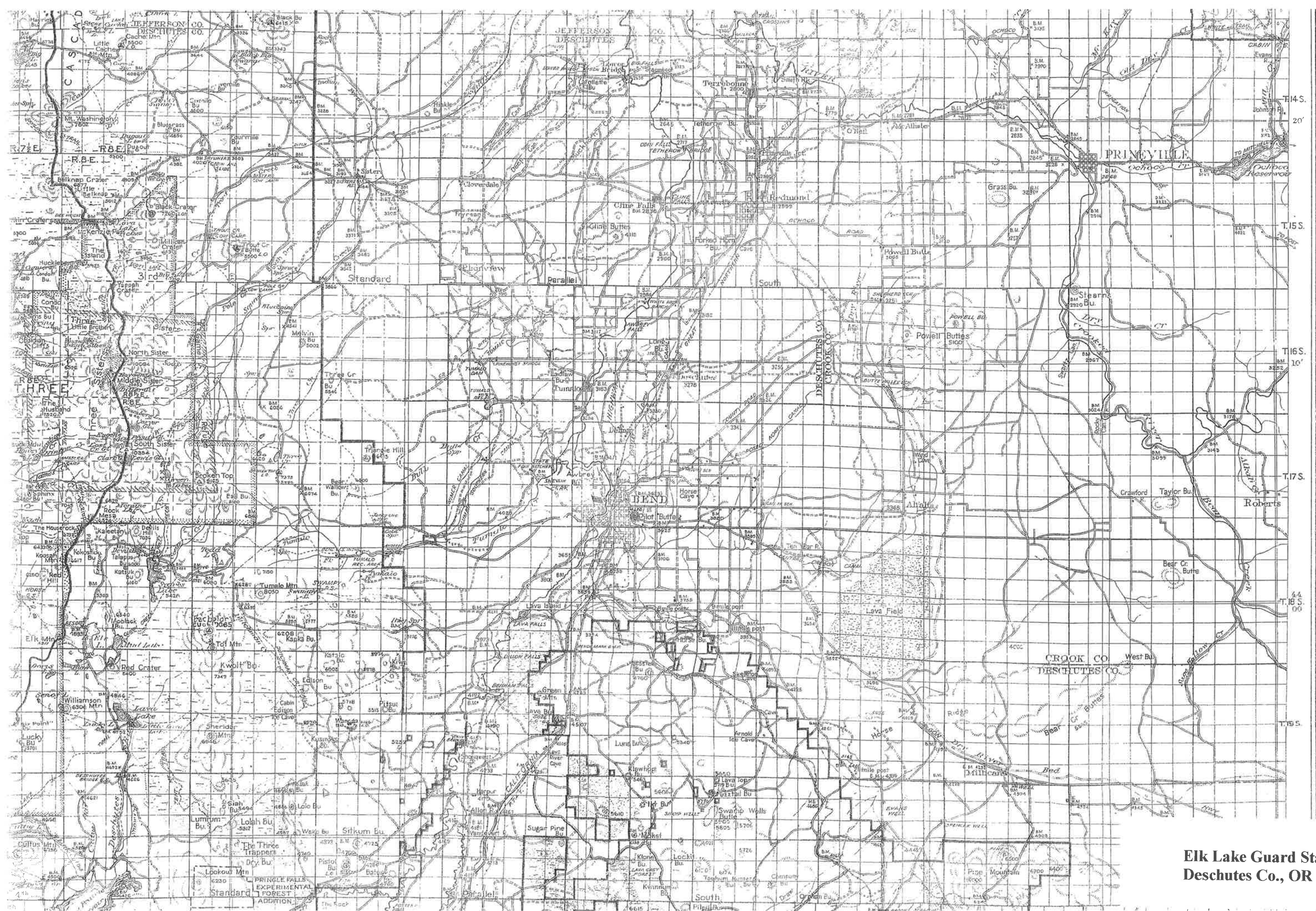
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

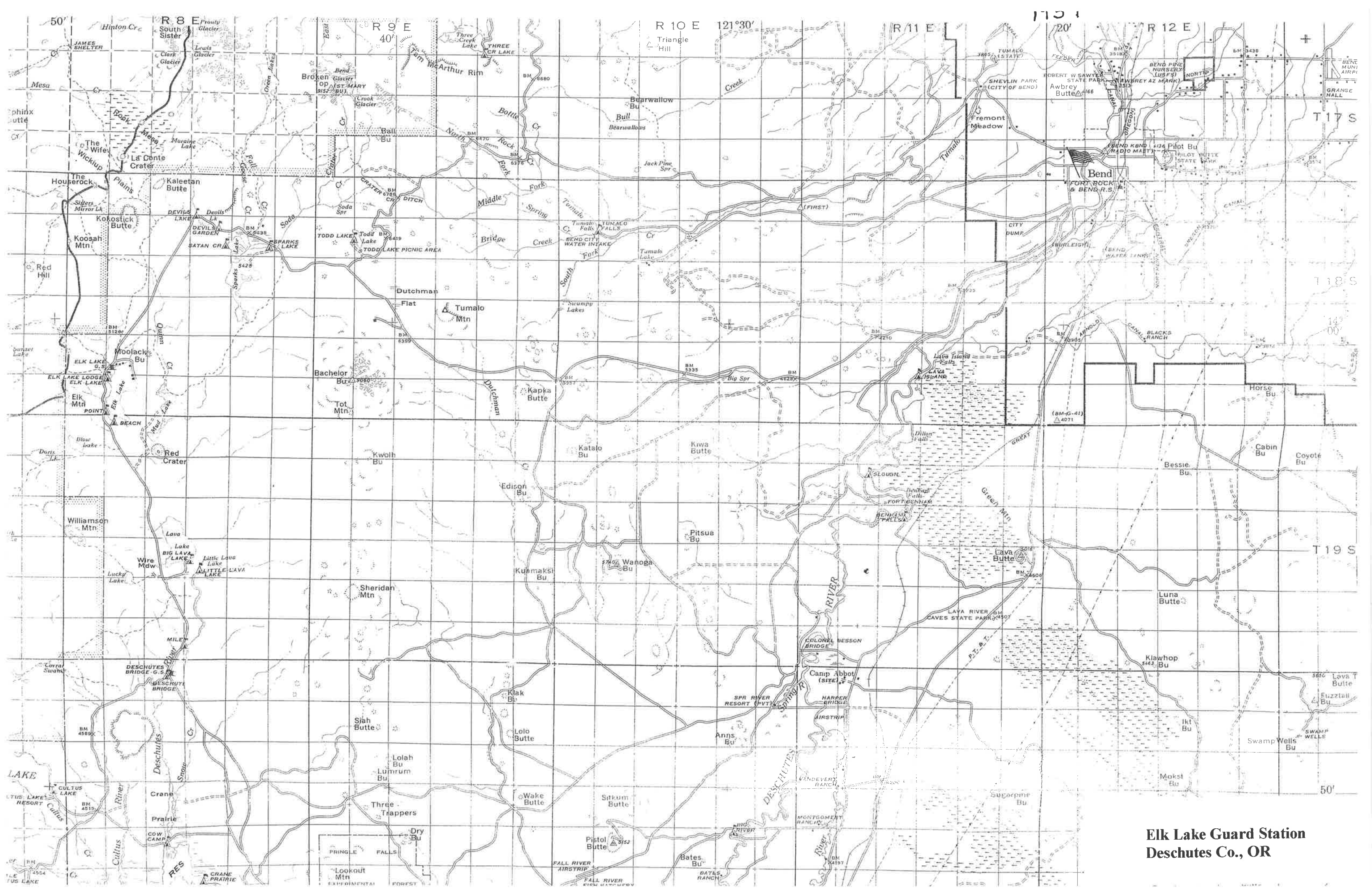
OREGON
 1915

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

Elk Lake Guard Station
 Deschutes Co., OR



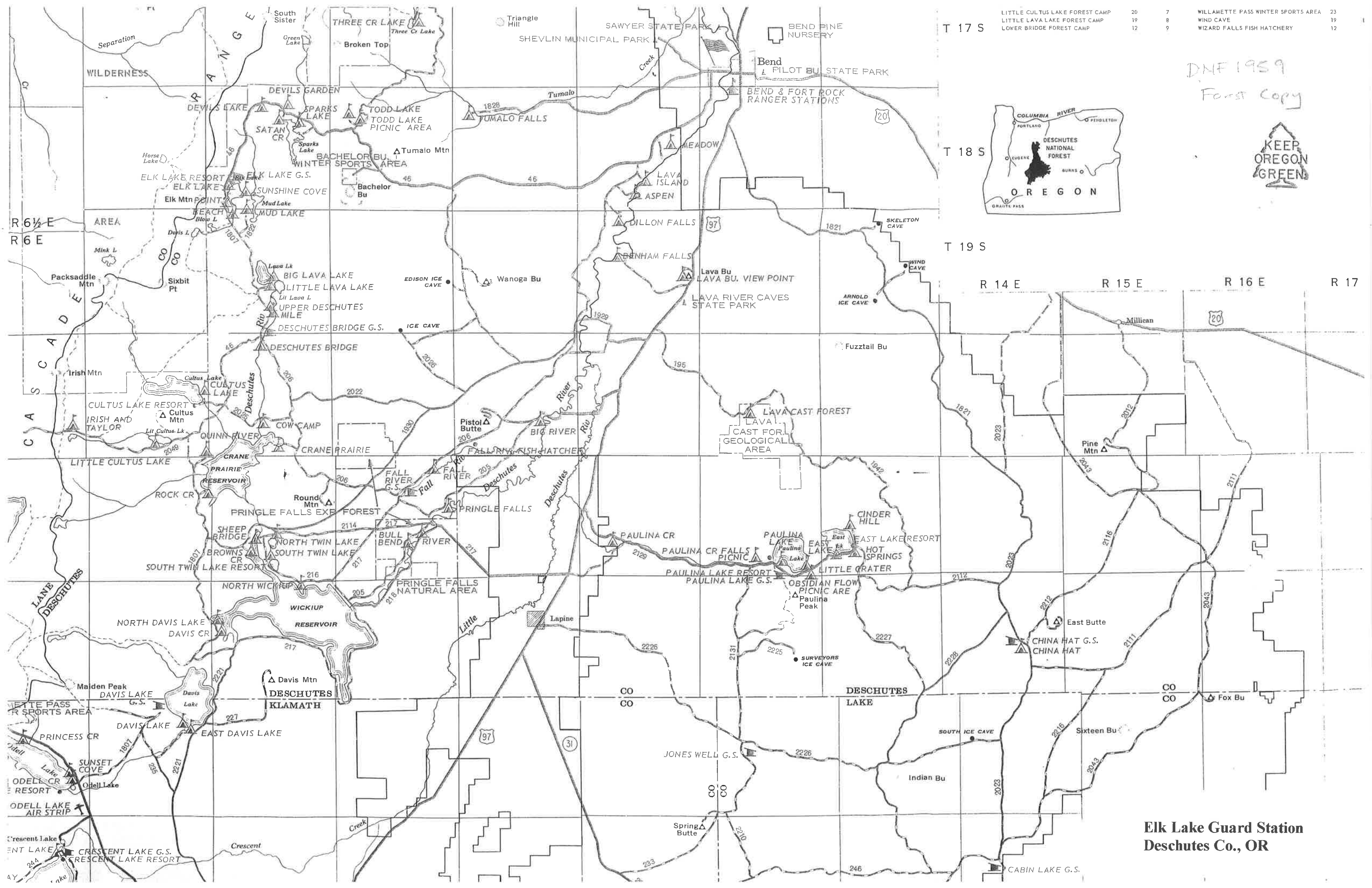
**Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR**



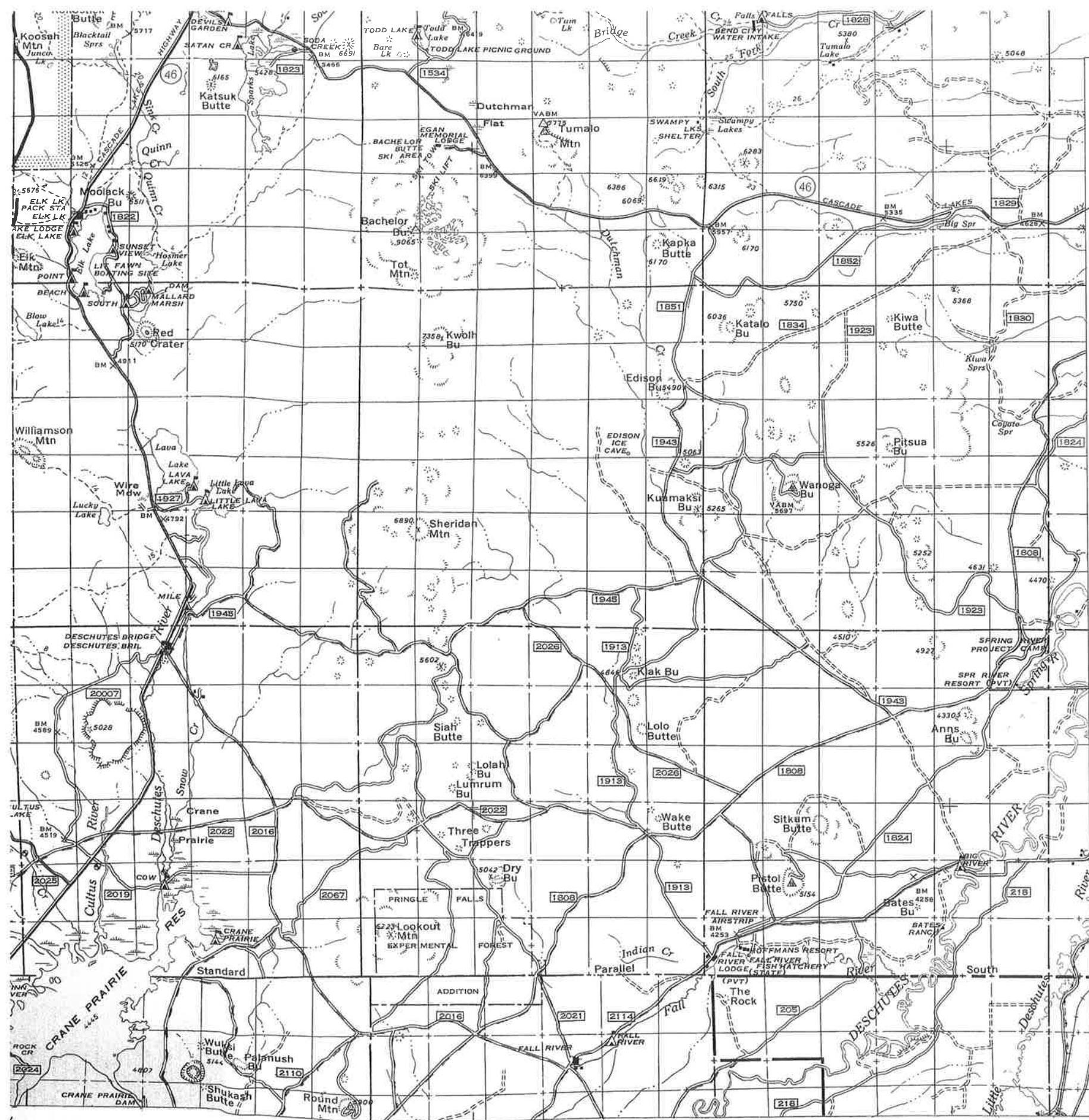
**Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR**

LITTLE CULTUS LAKE FOREST CAMP	20	7	WILLAMETTE PASS WINTER SPORTS AREA	23
LITTLE LAVA LAKE FOREST CAMP	19	8	WIND CAVE	19
LOWER BRIDGE FOREST CAMP	12	9	WIZARD FALLS FISH HATCHERY	12

DNF 1959
Forest Copy



**Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF

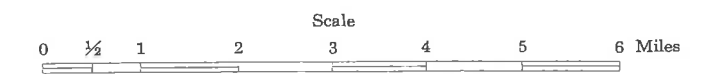
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

(Metolius and Sisters Ranger Districts)

OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

1964



LEGEND

- National forest boundary
- Adjacent national forest boundary
- Interstate highway
- U. S. highway
- State highway
- Forest route
- Paved road
- All weather road
- Dirt road
- Primitive road
- Trail
- Railroad
- Power transmission line
- National forest land
- Forest supervisor headquarters, Bend, Oregon
- Ranger station
- Fireman station
- Horizontal control station
- Permanent lookout station
- Horizontal control station and permanent lookout station
- Emergency lookout
- House, cabin or other building
- Mine, quarry or gravel pit
- Recreation site, forest service
- Minimum development campsite
- Gauging station
- Sawmill
- Located or landmark object

Report Fires Here

FOREST SERVICE MAP CLASS A
 Compiled at Regional Office Portland, Oregon
 1959 from Forest Service Planimetric maps
 and U.S. Geological Survey sheets.
 Revised 1964

NOTE
 T 20 S R 7 E IS SURVEYED BUT NOT RECONCILED
 THEREFORE LAND LINES ARE SHOWN DASHED

Polyconic projection
 1927 North American datum

R 8 E 40' R 9 E R 10 E 121°30'

Longitude West From Greenwich

Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR

1971

PROHIBIT:
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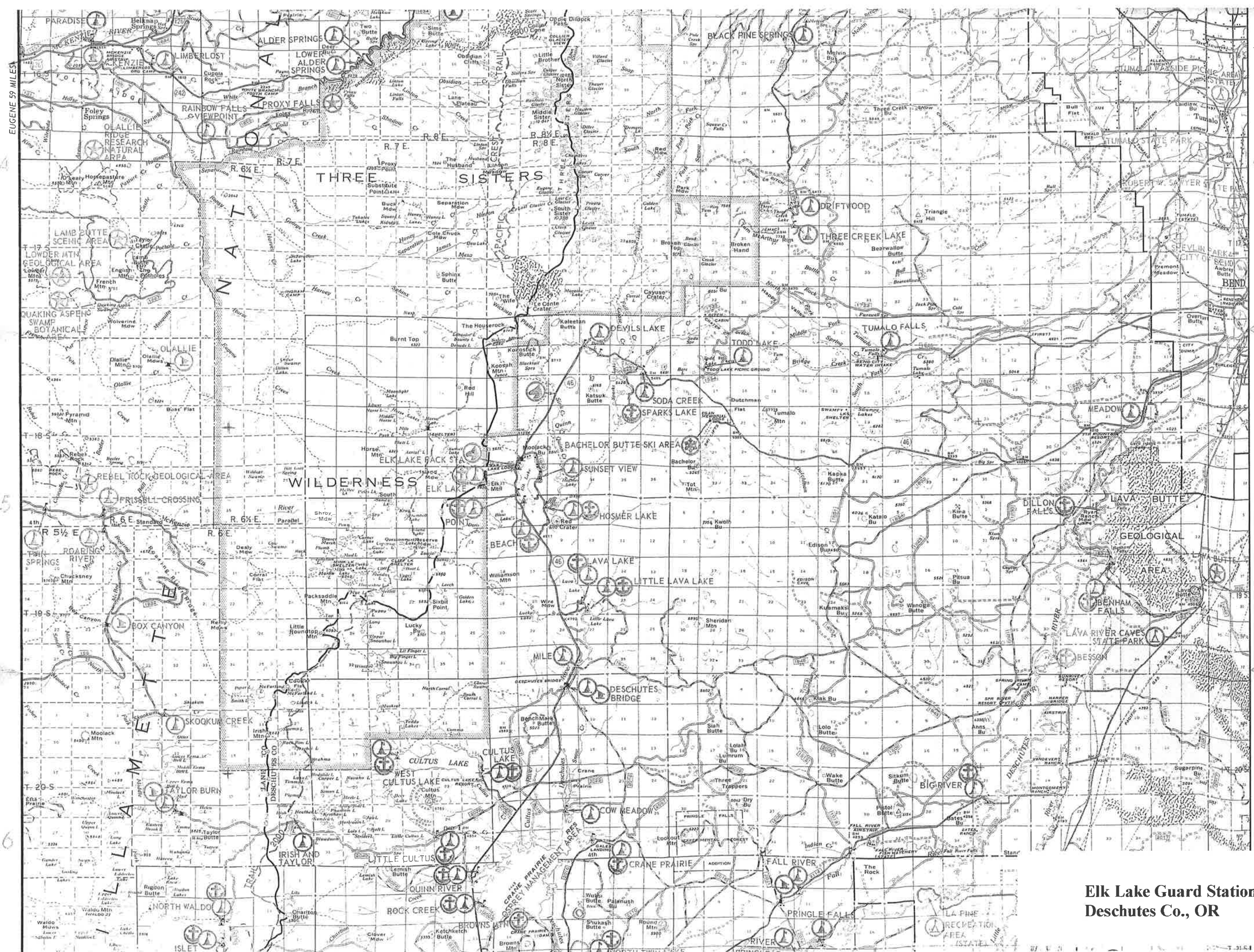
g lakes:

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gnated areas

d)

TIES

BOATING	SWIMMING	WATER SKIING
X	X	
X		
X		
X		
X		X
X	X	
X	X	X
X	X	X
X	X	
X		



Elk Lake Guard Station
Deschutes Co., OR