

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date listed 09/09/2009
NRIS No. 09000705
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 Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin

Other names/site number Upper Sandy Guard Station; Upper Sandy Patrol Cabin; 669EA7; TL-1

2. Location

street & number 4.5 miles E. of jct. FS Roads 18 and 1825, Mt. Hood National Forest not for publication

city of town Government Camp vicinity

State Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97028

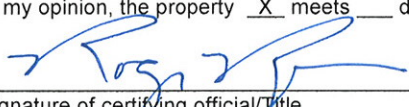
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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/Deputy SHPO _____ 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.)

 Deputy SHPO 5-28-09
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain:)	_____	_____

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: government office

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RECREATION AND CULTURE:

outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:

outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic Style log cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD: log

STONE

roof: WOOD

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
CONSERVATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1935-1942

Significant Dates

1935
1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region,
Regional Office Architectural Section; Emergency
Relief Appropriation workers

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>595294</u>	<u>5025592</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	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 Jan M. Tomlinson, Historical and Archaeological Consultant
organization (for) Northwest Forest Conservancy date November 2008; rev. March 2009
street & number P.O. Box 308 telephone (503) 860-4705
city or town Clackamas state Oregon zip code 97015

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 Avenue 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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DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, built in 1935, is believed to be the only Forest Service log building constructed according to a unique design with a unique random rubble masonry extension on the east facade. The cabin is built on the Upper Sandy Guard Station administrative site, and is located near the Pacific Crest National Scenic (PCNS) Trail about 500 feet southeast of the junction of the PCNS Trail and Ramona Falls Trail (#797). It is within the Mt. Hood National Forest, and is about five miles north of Government Camp in Clackamas County, Oregon. The only contributing resource extant at the site, the cabin itself is commonly referred to as the "Upper Sandy Guard Station."¹ Located in what was formerly designated the Bull Run Forest Reserve, the cabin was originally built to house an administrative guard assigned to prevent trespassers from wandering further into the Bull Run Division Watershed, the City of Portland's pristine water supply. The guard station is not longer used as an administrative site as it is now located within the Mt. Hood Wilderness and is managed by the Zigzag Ranger District of the Mt. Hood National Forest. Government Camp is the closest town by direct air travel, but the shortest trail access to the Guard Station Cabin is from Zigzag, Oregon, off of Highway 26.² Unfortunately, the cabin has suffered from lack of maintenance, exposure to extreme mountain weather, and vandalism. Holes in the roof have caused some structural damage to the roof and moisture damage to the interior, but the cabin's historic integrity remains remarkably intact.

SETTING

The Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin is nestled in a forested setting on the western slope of Mt. Hood at an elevation of 3,332 feet. Situated on a bench on a steep southwest-facing slope above the Upper Sandy River, the cabin is surrounded by Douglas-fir and other conifers of varying ages. Very little understory is present in the immediate vicinity of the cabin, possibly because of the sandy and rocky soil or the pedestrian traffic around the cabin. The cabin faces southwest (214°), overlooking the Sandy River drainage and the Timberline Trail/PCNS Trail.³ Immediately behind the cabin (north) is an extremely rocky and steep slope. Logs and stone material for the cabin were reportedly obtained from the immediate vicinity. Other than smaller trees that may have been cut for firewood used at the cabin over the years, the setting remains much as it was in 1935.

EXTERIOR

The Guard Station Cabin is a rectangular, one-story log building, measuring approximately 23' wide by 18' deep (not including the notched log ends), with distinctive battered corners, and a mortared, random-rubble masonry foundation. Projecting approximately 6' beyond the east facade is a unique heavily mortared, random-rubble masonry extension with battered walls mimicking the slope of the log corners. With the masonry extension, the total

¹ A storage building and water pipeline, also built in 1935, were removed sometime before 1978 and their original locations could not be determined.

² Turn north off Highway 26 on Lolo Pass Road (Forest Service Road 18), and then east on Forest Service Road 1825 to the Ramona Falls Trailhead parking lot. Walk east on the Ramona Falls Trail (#797) for approximately three miles to the junction with the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNS Trail), also referred to as the Timberline Trail. Turn south on the PCNS Trail and continue for approximately 500 feet. Turn left off the trail into a clearing where the top of the Guard Station Cabin is visible up the slope and hike up the slope. The legal location is Township 2 South, Range 8 East, Section 23, SE ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼.

³ The main facade of the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin will hereafter be referred to as the South Facade.

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width of this cabin, including the notched ends, is approximately 31'. The total depth of the cabin, with the notched ends, is approximately 22'. The extension, with the walls battered on all three sides, measures 17' 9" wide at the base. Because of the sloped building site, the foundation is higher on the west end and tapers to what appears to be no foundation on the east end. The side-gabled, moderately-pitched roof is clad with wood shakes. Round log purlins and a pair of ridge poles extend beyond the gable end under the exposed eaves. This design is based on a "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin" appearing on Plate 16 of the Recreation Plans Handbook dated May 3, 1935. The original design, however, has stone extensions on both ends and a few different interior floor plan arrangements.

Precision craftsmanship is evident in the cabin's construction. The walls are constructed of horizontal round peeled logs roughly 8" in diameter. The logs are scribed on the underside to fit without chinking, and carefully cut to fit around the purlins in the gables, and around the window and door openings. Saddle notches are used to join the logs at the corners and the ends are simply straight-sawn. A distinctive feature of the cabin's architecture is the battered corners projecting beyond the notching, tapering out to approximately 22" with the sill logs. Windows throughout the building are wood-frame, multi-light, and placed individually or grouped in pairs or threes. Originally, they all had board-and-batten shutters, but the shutters have all been removed (apparently used for firewood). An interior chimney of random rubble masonry straddles the ridgeline, slightly offset from the center toward the east end of the cabin.

South (front) Facade

Fenestration is asymmetrical on the south facade with the door to the left of the pair of windows that are offset to the east end of the center of the wall. The vertical plank door has three layers of milled boards nailed together with small common wire nails along the edges of the boards. The exterior door handle is cast iron. On the inside, the door has a wrought iron latch and large strap hinges. The two windows paired on the south facade do not match. The right window, which appears to be the original, is a wood sash, six-light casement window. The left window is shorter with four lights and was made to fit the opening by adding boards above and below the sash. It is also set back further in the frame, on the inside of the interior slide arm hardware. This window appears to be the only replaced feature of the cabin.

East Facade

The mortared random rubble masonry extension walls are battered similarly to the log corners. At the base, the walls meet the saddle-notched corner logs and then taper in about a foot at the top of the wall where it joins the gable. Short horizontal logs extend from the saddle-notched corners in behind the masonry (the logs are all the same length forming a straight corner wall in the interior). Above the masonry, the extended gable end is fitted with horizontal logs. Two six-light single-sash windows, hinged at the top, are symmetrically positioned deep within formed openings in the masonry.

North (rear) and West Facades

The log walls on the north and west facades of the building are each interrupted by a group of three six-light wood sash windows. The two outer casement windows flank the center fixed sash. The window grouping is offset to the west end on the north facade, while the grouping on the west facade is centered on the wall.

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INTERIOR

The approximately 470-square-foot Guard Station cabin is currently one large room with the stone fireplace sited just east of the center of the room, facing west. The fireplace has a concrete hearth and a concrete mantle. The opening of the fireplace is completed by a slight stone arch with radiating voussoirs. Behind the fireplace a partial wall, now removed, once divided the space: the north half functioned as a sleeping area, the south half served as the kitchen and bath. All the fixtures have been removed except for the metal shower stall on the southeast corner of the log portion of the structure. Some of the kitchen and shower plumbing is still present, protruding from the walls and floor. The interior of the building is functionally finished with strip flooring running east-west across the entire room. All the walls are finished with 1" x 12" board-and-batten paneling⁴, 1" x 6" baseboard and a 1" x 12" headboard.

The placement of the windows and door, modified from the original design, appears to be based on the interior space, or room, created in front of the fireplace. From the interior, the window and door placements all appear to be centered on each wall within the interior living space, or room, created in front of the fireplace, rather than centered on the exterior walls, as the original design plan called for. The door and pair of windows on the south wall together appear centered on the south portion of the wall between the fireplace and the west wall of the room, while the group of windows on the north wall also appears to be centered in the same space. The west windows are centered both inside and out.⁵ The windows are simply trimmed with 1" x 6" boards, though some of the trim has been removed by vandals. The window latches and slide arms, which still remain, are brass. The two east windows behind the fireplace are also symmetrically placed. The openings are positioned about 2' 6" apart (allowing space for the narrow partition wall) and each about 2' from the corners of the wall.

The open ceiling reveals the peeled-log roof structure and flush board sheathing. In addition to the log purlins and rafters, two log beams tie into the north and south sides of the chimney and another beam crosses directly behind the chimney (on the east side) for support. At the east end of the log structure is an interior gable that provides additional load-bearing support to the roof structure. The "intermediate-gable truss" is composed of six log beams, hand-hewn on the top and bottom sides to fit snugly together. The two bottom beams are set side-by-side and support the two lower purlins. Above the purlins the remaining four beams are stacked vertically. Nailed into the north wall, near the fireplace, are several large nails possibly once used for hanging clothes.

ALTERATIONS

Overall, the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin retains its historic integrity regardless of the minor alterations, vandalism and theft that have occurred over the years. The cabin's essential design features are intact, the historic materials are still present, and the skilled workmanship is strongly evident. On the exterior of the cabin, the only apparent alterations are the one replaced window on the south facade and the shutters missing from all the windows. The shutters were still present in 1988 (Throop September 30, 1988), but missing in 1996 (Jaqua April 29, 1996). Inside the cabin, the only alterations are components that have been removed. Some of the battens, window trim, paneling, and the partition wall have been removed, presumably used for firewood, sometime after 1988. The

⁴The interior board measurements are all nominal dimensions.

⁵The original design plan for the "Rustic Type Mountain Cabin" centers the windows and door on the exterior walls. The original plan had mortared stone extensions on both ends, so the west wall of the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin, built with logs, is a modification to the original plan.

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1978 site report indicated some furnishings were still present. Mentioned in the report were a pine bunk bed, a metal frame bed, a picnic table with benches, and a folding chair. A wood stove and plumbing fixtures in the kitchen had been removed by 1978, but the shower fixtures were still present. The brass window latches and sliders were also still present in 1978 (Horn 1978). Most of the window hardware and all the fixtures and furnishings are now gone, apparently as a result of vandalism and theft. These comparatively minor alterations do not affect the cabin's integrity and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Unfortunately, the Upper Sandy Guard Station Cabin has suffered from lack of maintenance, exposure to the extreme mountain weather, and, as mentioned above, vandalism and theft. As late as 1988, the cabin was reported to be "in very good condition, and has no apparent structural or material modifications" (Throop September 30, 1988). By 1996, the roof structure, including the ridge poles and sheathing, had begun rotting around the chimney. The end of the purlins, rafters and sill logs were also just beginning to rot (Jaqua April 29, 1996).

The deteriorating condition of the cabin, as of late September 2008, has dramatically accelerated. The roof structure around the chimney has completely deteriorated, leaving a large opening. The ridge pole has slipped a few inches down the west side of the chimney. Another large hole is present on the south side of the roof and at least three rafters have broken from the moisture. The south edge of the roof is also broken off to the edge of the wall. Inside, the remaining roof structure shows significant moisture damage. Portions of the floor were wet and the interior walls are beginning to show moisture damage as well. Outside, the ends of the wall logs are rotted but do not appear to be threatening the structural integrity. The chimney, foundation, and eastern mortared stone wall still appear in relatively good condition. Despite the damage that has occurred, primarily to the roof, the historic integrity of the building has not been compromised.

To limit any further deterioration over the winter, a tarp was placed over the entire roof and a log support was positioned under the ridge pole next to the chimney. Temporary wood shutters were planned to be placed over all the windows.