

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Date Listed 10-18-2018

NRIS No. SG100003033

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Santiam Pass Ski Lodge

other names/site number Santiam Organization Building, Santiam Lodge

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 64405 Highway 20 not for publication

city or town Sisters vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Linn code 043 zip code 97759

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.

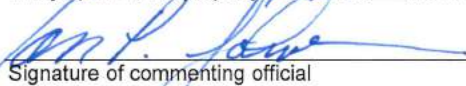
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.


Signature of commenting official

8/21/2018
Date

Associate Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
2	1	site
	1	structure
		object
4	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Hotel
RECREATION AND CULTURE
Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, STONE
 walls: WOOD: Shingle, Board-and-batten
 roof: WOOD: Shake
 other: WOOD, STONE

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is found on the Santiam Pass on Highway 20 in the McKenzie River Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest, Linn County, Oregon. The lodge was constructed between July 1939 and February 1940 by partnership with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as an element of the Three Fingering Jack Winter Sports Area development of the late 1930s. The Three Fingering Jack Winter Sports Area was created as a conceptual area that was considered, "the most logical area between Mount Hood and Crater Lake to develop joint use by Willamette Valley communities, and possibly Bend, Redmond, and other central Oregon communities".¹ This development also included the original Hoodoo Ski Bowl, built in 1938², that remains open seasonally for the original purpose intended—winter sports recreational—under a special-use permit with the USDA Forest Service (USFS). The two and one-half story Santiam Lodge building was originally designed as a ski lodge that could accommodate approximately sixty guests. Built in the Rustic style, an architectural style known for embracing a philosophy that is cohesive with the surrounding environment by using materials derived from local sources with a simple or natural finish, the property is an excellent example of the Rustic style of architecture as expressed in the Pacific Northwest landscape and materials on public lands. Rooms within the lodge included dormitory quarters, a dining room, a lounge and specialized ski-related rooms, such as a waxing room and storage for skis and related gear. Local stone was quarried from nearby Hogg Rock to construct the ground floor and chimneys. The second floor and attic story were framed with local timber in a regional expression of Rustic style. Original outbuildings included a double bay garage and a pump house, however, only the garage remains as the pump house was consumed in the 2003 Booth and Bear Fire. Conversions to make all season use possible to the lodge occurred in 1958 under a special-use permit for the Presbytery of the Willamette Church group. The alterations—such as modifications to the stairways, exits, and the electrical system—were made primarily for safety and compliance with current public building codes. This permit was terminated in 1986 and has not been renewed. Although the lodge has been vacant, it receives periodic maintenance by the Forest Service and remains in good condition. The lodge retains a clear feeling and association with the New Deal era. It retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location.

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge historic property (Forest Service #06180700002) consists of two contributing buildings, two contributing sites, one non-contributing structure, and one non-contributing site. The two contributing buildings are the ski lodge (1939) and the garage (1940). The two contributing sites are a short trail west of the ski lodge that connects the property to the more extensive local trail network and an original road that historically provided access to the lodge. The non-contributing structure is the series of concrete foundations that were once a flight of steps between the garage and lodge. There is also a non-contributing graded and cleared area of an unknown function west of the lodge (see Figure 2).

Narrative Description

Introduction

Santiam Pass Ski Lodge (Santiam Lodge), located in the Central Cascades of Oregon, is an integral part of the Three Fingering Jack Winter Area. It was constructed as a part of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service programs as a response to the public demand for more outdoor recreation opportunities and the growing interest in winter sports. It is Rustic style architectural design, a

¹ Parke 1938, 8

² Freeman 1988

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style known for embracing a philosophy that is cohesive with the surrounding environment by using materials derived from local sources with a simple or natural finish. The lodge and its immediate environment are significant as part of the pattern of events that correspond to the historical period whereby the USDA Forest Service land management ideals collaborated with President Roosevelt's 1930s New Deal economic stimulus initiatives and contributed to the American cultural tradition of public outdoor recreational pursuits (Criterion A). This property is an excellent example the Rustic style of architecture as expressed in the Pacific Northwest landscape and materials on public lands (Criterion C) constructed with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor. The lodge retains a clear feeling and association with the New Deal era. It retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, and location.

Setting

Santiam Lodge is located in the Oregon Cascade Range at 4775 feet above sea level just above the natural mountain pass known today as Santiam Pass. The landscape is typified by extensive volcanic rock ridges and crests that stand out above the vegetation punctuated by steep slopes. Prominent features in the area are Hogg Rock directly to the west, and Hoodoo and Hayrick Buttes directly to the south. The lodge is situated on the north side of Highway 20 and is accessed by a gravel road that is directly north of the highway and accessible from west and east. The access road to Hoodoo Ski Bowl Recreation Area is to the south of Highway 20 in the same general vicinity. The lodge graces a low rise with a southerly aspect and is surrounded by lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, and western hemlock. The vegetation is typically characterized by dense stands of large trees and most areas have a continuous over and understory. The effects of the 2003 Booth and Bear Fire and the resultant post-fire regeneration are still evident.

The property is accessed from two points along the north side of Highway 20 by a turn off that also offers access to an outdoor recreation parking area to the east. The historic property is not marked by signage nor is it to be found on contemporary maps. The lodge rests on a small constructed bench on the hillside above the access road which passes in front of the garage. There is a small parking area to the east and the old lodge road trends north from the parking area.

Lodge (Contributing building)

Exterior

Built in 1939, the Rustic style lodge features board-and-batten cladding and a stone foundation. The two-and-one-half story building contains a partial daylight basement, main floor and partial upper story. It has an irregular plan with two wings and a connecting hallway. The main building is roughly rectangular and is approximately seventy feet (front/ south elevation) by thirty feet (east and west elevations). The auxiliary wing parallels the main structure to the north and measures approximately twenty by forty feet. It is connected to the main wing by a twenty feet long perpendicular hallway. This northerly wing was originally designed as a storage shed but within a year of construction it was connected to the main building and converted into a recreation space.³ The foundation, basement walls, and chimneys were made with reinforced concrete and uncoursed roughly finished stone exterior. The foundation is six feet wide at the base and eight feet high and creates a basement story with plenty of head room.⁴ The second story, attic, and roof are framed with locally harvested and milled lumber with common dimensions (two by six, two by eight, and two by ten inches), as well as several large hand-hewn beams and columns.⁵ The exterior is sided in vertical board-and-batten with cedar shake shingles at the gable ends. The cedar shingle roof was replaced in 2002 and is in good condition.

³ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁴ Elliot, 1963

⁵ Many detailed original drawings of the structural elements of the lodge are on file at the Willamette National Forests, Eugene, Oregon.

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The basement and foundation are comprised of slightly flared reinforced concrete that is faced with uncoursed stone masonry and it is exposed to weather in the exterior areas. The basement walls are visible above grade in varying heights around the building. The southern elevation has the most visible exposure. The majority of stone used in the foundation, ground floor walls, and chimneys is andesite that was quarried from nearby Hogg Rock.⁶

The lodge contains over fifty wood sash windows. Most of the windows are boarded over but an interior inspection of the windows in October 2015 confirmed that all the windows in the original main lodge, were four, six, nine, and twelve light casements or hopper types with flat headers, plain mouldings, and slip sills.⁷ The main floor windows are generally larger than the basement or the top-level windows. Six, twelve-light hopper windows in the main room span both the north and the south walls respectively. This particular placement of the windows showcases the philosophical ideals of the Rustic style. In the dark days of an Oregon winter, the natural lighting combined with the protection from the elements, in a room that was warmed by the grand fireplace, undoubtedly created a cozy feeling of being safely inside while experiencing the natural world outside. The gable ends in the attic story are a similar design but smaller with multi-paned glazing and louvered shutters. Although the basement has windows, they tend to be smaller four- or six- light hopper types especially in the rooms that were used as dormitory quarters. The occurrence of on-going damage to the ground-story windows from vandalism was documented in both the 2008 and 2015 inspections. The vandalism appears to be primarily related to attempts to gain access to the interior of the main lodge and any exposed openings are missing glazing.⁸

The main entrance to the lodge rests slightly off-center to the east at ground level on the south elevation. This entrance consists of a double door that opens into an enclosed vestibule with a gable roof that is an addition to an earlier, shallower vestibule (see the "Alterations" section below). This front entry is a set of double-swing doors made of narrow vertical wooden boards. There is a hand-hewn wooden door — with original iron locking and handle hardware — that opens into the basement floor from this vestibule, and a simple staircase to an entrance to the main floor.

The lodge has four additional entrances, three of which are on the main floor level and are reached by short flights of stairs. These additional entrance locations are as follows: one is on the east elevation of the north wing, one is on the east elevation of the hall connecting the two wings, another is on the basement level of the west elevation of the main wing, and the last is on an enclosed exterior stairwell addition on the west elevation. The additional entrance doors are made of wide vertical wooden planks. The stairs that are extant are constructed of wood. The stairs on the east side of the lodge were in poor condition in 2008 and were entirely missing in the 2015 inspection.

The lodge has two chimneys constructed of irregular cut uncoursed andesite. One chimney is located on the exterior of the west elevation, and the other extends upward from the interior of the south wing. The chimneys are capped with small vaulted stone arches, one of which is protected by a corrugated metal shed structure.

Alterations

Several additions were made to the lodge during the 1960s, including the addition of a vestibule and snow tunnel at the front entrance, an enclosed walkway along the south front elevation, and an enclosed exterior stairwell on the west elevation.⁹

⁶ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁷ Goodall, 2000; Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁸ Brandenfels, 2015a; Cimino, 2008

⁹ Lindberg-Muir 1989

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The front entrance enclosure (circa 1963) covers the original entrance vestibule (Photo 2) and is constructed primarily of a wood frame with plywood sheathing, board-and-batten siding over stone. It has a gable roof with cedar shakes similar to the original entrance, but exhibits a projecting rake. The ground level is faced in uncoursed stone masonry; however, the stones are smaller and the joints are wider than in the original masonry on the main structure. Although rough cut like the original construction, the new stones are all similar sizes, instead of the variable sizes featuring the largest stone at the bottom. This original stonework was designed to mimic patterns in nature. The interior entry below the vestibule addition exhibits an understated, yet grand, ornamentation of three large vertical columns on either side of the entrance to the main floor. There is a peeled pole railing that spans between the two rows of vertical logs. The vertical logs are compatible with original construction and the interior railing is an addition that corresponds to the Rustic style¹⁰. A wood framed tunnel with plywood siding and a shed roof was constructed in 1968 to provide shelter leading from the entrance along the walkway and stairs that lead downhill toward the garage. The tunnel was removed in 2001, though the entrance vestibule addition remains.¹¹

The enclosed walkway on the south and enclosed exterior stairwell to the west were also added in 1963.¹² The walkway runs the length of the south elevation, west of the main entrance, along the basement level. It originally curved around the west side of the building to meet the enclosed stairwell; however, this section has been removed except for what remains of the concrete foundation. The enclosed walkway currently terminates at the west end of the south façade. It is framed in wood, with plywood sheathing and a cedar shake shed roof. The enclosed stairwell extends the full height of the building, and is adjacent to the large chimney on the west elevation of the south wing. It is also framed in wood with plywood sheathing, board-and-batten siding, and a cedar shake shed roof. The enclosed walkway and western projection may have been added for wood storage.

Some alterations of this time period were executed to meet safety codes; the enclosed exterior stairwell was added to provide emergency exit, in case of fire, as the attic space was being utilized for camp dormitories. Other alterations that were completed to address fire safety include the conversion of some of the basement windows into doorways, such as the ground level exit/entry from a basement dormitory and the addition of windows in the attic.

Lodge Interior

The Attic Level:

The attic level contains an attic space, two small rooms, and a closet nook.

Small Room One: There is a small single bedroom with some remnant old hardware and subtle ornamentation in diagonal rough wood paneling. The ceiling is finished in wood which is likely original. There are some small hanging shelves. This room was finished in particle board during the period of Presbyterian occupation. An original door with hinges on the top was found lying on the floor in 2015. The original placement of this door is unknown but may have been across the opening to the main attic space.

Closet Nook: Across from the small private bedroom is a storage closet. Lacking any ornamentation, it was likely a nook that was modified for storage.

Small Room Two: On the east side of this attic level is a small room labeled as storage on the 1974 plans. The east wall has two casement six-light windows with original hardware symmetrically placed on

¹⁰ This interior railing was damaged during the vandalism event in 2016.

¹¹ Brandenfels, 2015a; Goodall, 2008

¹² Lindberg-Muir, 1989

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either side. The window securing device is a circular loop to hook a finger through and pull out to release the closure. A second window is boarded up from the inside and was likely an additional six-light casement. This room has new support braces and finished ceilings.

Although there is an original power plug box, there is also a more recent set of industrial looking electric conduit and outlet box. This room also has a phone jack. There is assortment of pegged racks for hanging clothes that are crafted to look compatible with the original quality craftsmanship, but likely postdate the 1939 construction event. This room retains an original cross brace shed door with wooden hand-crafted sliding latch. The stairs to the main floor lead straight down without turns and are notably steep. They are twelve inches height and nine inches deep. A metal pipe serves as a handrail, and a brick-protected chimney pipe is located west and adjacent to the stairs.

Attic Space: Emergency stabilization work took place on the lodge in the summer of 2002 after a portion of the roof on the north elevation of the west side of the main building collapsed under heavy winter snows. Extensive repairs included removing or repairing collapsed posts, installing 'sister' rafters alongside the damaged original rafters, adding new trusses based on the original 1939 design, and replacing the shake roof.¹³ The stabilization included additional interior trusses, new reinforced rafters, new bolts, and series of supports with temporary shims. Although there are some substantial, yet designed to be temporary, removable stabilization measures in the attic. All permanent repairs were completed according to the original Forest Service design specifications and historic fabric retained where possible.

The center of the west side is dominated by the upper reaches of the chimney. It is made of irregular flat-faced rough-cut stone. It is uncoursed and the sizes of the stones average 28 to 35 inches in height by 20 to 24 inches in width. The thickness is unknown but from the side view some of the edges are as thin as six to eight inches. To the left (south) of the chimney is a fixed window opening with an exterior louvered cover and an interior heavy screen (approximately a quarter inch sized mesh screen).

The fire escape opening is on the right of the chimney. This is a full-size door with simple surrounds. The attic was used as a dormitory during the Presbyterian Church occupation and the fire escape was added for safety measures. Referred to as Dormitory C in the 1974 plans, the east and west sides are finished in plain vertical boards. There are two entrances on the east side of this main attic room. Both would be considered short, and a full-size adult might have to stoop to pass through them.

Main Level:

The main floor hosts the main lodge room, an office, the kitchen, the cook's room, a private bathroom, the kitchen pantry, the dining hall and the connecting perpendicular hallway. There are three flights of interior stairs, and four exits.

The main lodge room: The main room is finished with vertical boards and has six, twelve-light transom windows on the north and south walls. A great deal of natural light could pass through this room if the windows were not boarded up and it is clear that these windows would help create the intended feeling of being united with the natural environs that is a hallmark of the Rustic style. All the windows have original hardware and have an added embellishment of subtle slip sills. On October 20, 2016 an individual caused extensive damage to the window glazing and the muntins.¹⁴

The fireplace is large and constructed with large irregular flat-faced andesitic boulders quarried from nearby Hogg Rock. It is resplendent in simple, yet fine, craftsmanship with fairly narrow articulations. This room has four large vertical ten-inch diameter peeled pole columns as structural supports. There are also

¹³ Goodall, 2008

¹⁴ Wenzl 2016

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more recent beams for stabilization purposes that are set as bracing to support the heavier stabilization in the attic space. These stabilizing beams are slightly taller than the original set is removable and is a temporary structural reinforcement for the purposes of 'mothballing' the building. This room features a wooden floor as it was intended for communal and social activities, such as dancing the Polka or Schottische during the period of significance.¹⁵

Main floor office: The main floor office has a finished wood ceiling and four-light transom window on south wall.

Cook's room: The cook's room has two six-light windows with original hardware latches and chains. These windows contain their original screens. This room has fiber board ceilings and walls. To the north of the Cook's Room is a tiny bathroom with a louvered window opening with screen, a toilet and a sink. There are two doors to the bathroom — one to the south and one to the north and both doors are contemporary and not CCC era elements. The porcelain features are original with two faucets for separate hot and cold supplies. One faucet is original and the other is a 1960s-era replacement. This sink was broken during the vandalism event of 2016.¹⁶

Pantry: The kitchen pantry is to the north of the bathroom and can be accessed directly from the bathroom or the kitchen. There is expedient shelving on three sides (north, east, and south) and the shelving to the east projects past the base of the window indicating that it is not part of the original construction. There is free standing shelf in this room that has horizontally narrow shelves that are sloped. The function of this shelf is unknown but it seems likely that it is for holding canned food.

Kitchen: The four four-light transom windows on the north side were intact with the exception of some missing glazing until October 2016 when they were broken by the vandal.¹⁷ The sink and stove have been removed but a few cabinets remain. The countertops are finished with Formica. The kitchen has three entrances. One from the cook's room, one from the pantry and one through a set of double swinging doors that leads to the main room. Only one of the double swinging doors is functional and the other is leaning up against one of the kitchen walls. These doors postdate original construction. The doors are hollow with a veneer finish and are from the 1960–70s. There is a fixed window in the top third of each door. There is a small opening cut in the wall at the top of the counter that spans the north wall that appears to have functioned as a pass-through for meals from the kitchen to the main room. Inspection of the opening reveals an expedient cut with remnant pencil marks at the corners of the cut.

Walkway/Hallway: The walkway that connects the north wing to the main room is finished with vertical wooden boards and is flanked with three twelve-light transom windows on the east and the west that were damaged by the vandal in October 2016. The ceiling is finished in horizontal wooden boards and hand-hewn beams. The beam over the entrance to the walkway from the main room has been carved from a large tree trunk and has an arched opening and frames the entrance to the main room from the walkway. This construction element has a distinctly Rustic feel.

Dining Hall: This northerly wing is a wide open room and labeled as the 'Dining Hall' on the 1974 plans. It is not present on the 1939 plans although there is a 'future woodshed' indicated in its place. Although it does not appear on the 1939 plans, the window types and the construction is cohesive with the original style and it is clearly not a later addition. This room has three entrances. There is an entrance from the walkway coming from the main room. There is an exterior exit from the center of the east side, and a staircase down to the basement level on the west side. There are five, twelve-light transom windows along the south wall, four window openings to the north, three window openings to the west and four

¹⁵ Harrang, Personal Communication, 2015; (Brandenfels, 2015a)

¹⁶ Wenzl 2016

¹⁷ Wenzl 2016

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opening to the east. These windows are also boarded up as a mothballing measure, as well as an effort to deter vandalism. The door on the east side appears to be original but may be turned around in the frame and with the inside facing out.

Ground Floor Level: The ground floor level contains multiple rooms for specific uses and three hallway circulation/passage areas. The names of the rooms are taken from the 1974 plan map (Figure 7). The Recreation Room is the basement level of the north wing. There are two dormitories (Dorm A—south and Dorm B—north), a hall, ski shop, an unnamed utility room, two bathrooms, the entry and a small storage space.

Recreation room: At the base of the open west stairs coming from the above Dining Hall is a semi-subterranean daylight basement with ample head room cut into the south slope of the hillside and constructed of board-supported poured concrete. Below the stairs is a small simple storage area. There are two original six-light casement windows. The ceiling is supported by three north-south milled lumber cross beams. The east side of this room has two nine-light casement windows.

Hallway: The hallway that connects the recreation room and the dormitory areas through an uncoursed stone foundation that is comprised of monolithic irregular cut stone. The window openings are boarded up and no windows remain.

Dormitories: The dormitories (A and B) are adjacent and parallel to each other on the west side of the basement level. They are communal rooms as the name would suggest and were occupied according to gender divisions during the period of significance.¹⁸ Both rooms have permanent bunk beds lining the walls as well as rows of bunks projecting from the wall. Also present in these rooms are dismantled bunk beds that were removed from the Attic Dormitory when the attic stabilization effort occurred in 2002. The permanent bunk beds are built in an unmistakable spare, but finely-crafted, Rustic style. Each set of bunks is a stack of two. The top bunk is open but the bottom bunk has a crafted curved enclosure that has ornament of construction elements that include: wooden pins, hammered iron brackets, narrow interior shelves, and two sliding drawers in the base of the bed. Although some of the drawers have replacement handles, most have original hammered iron handles. Although historic documentation on the construction of the interior furniture has not surfaced in archival searches, these rows of comfortable bunks, situated in the communal spaces of gendered sleeping quarters are cohesive with the overarching objective to facilitate public access to outdoor recreation activities.^{19,20} Emergency exits in the dormitories were added post construction replacing original windows on the west side.

Bathrooms: The women's and men's bathrooms show few modern alterations to the stalls and the porcelain. The entry, ski shop, hall, utility, storage rooms, and other small spaces are unelaborated and not greatly modified, if at all, except for the ski shop which may have been altered in minor ways to retrofit it as a camp concessionary.

Garage (Contributing building):

Approximately 125 feet east-southeast of the lodge is a double bay garage, constructed just after the completion of the lodge in 1940.²¹ The garage is rectangular in plan, measures approximately twenty by twenty-five feet, and has a wood frame. It sits on a poured concrete foundation, with vertical board-and-batten siding and cedar wall shakes at the attic level of the gable ends. It has a medium-pitched gable cedar shake roof, with close eaves and rakes. Three windows are located on the east and west elevations, with a single six-light window centered on the north gable end at attic level, and an identical

¹⁸Harrang, Personal Communication 2015; Brandenfels, 2015b

¹⁹ Public accessibility — economic, foremost and secondly, physical — was a main overarching theme in the search for suitable locations and the construction of areas and buildings for outdoor recreational activities in Region Six.

²⁰ United States Department of Agriculture 1933; Parke 1938

²¹ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

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opening on the south gable end with no glazing. A large metal pole with a light fixture rises above the window and roof on the south front elevation. Two large vertical board-and-batten sliding doors are on the south elevation; the west door contains a standard size door opening within it. Another standard size door is centered on the north elevation. Until recently there was a wooden tower — square in plan and taller than the garage itself — attached to the center of the north rear of the structure. It was also wood framed with board-and-batten siding and a flat roof capped in plywood sheathing. The tower once housed the hardware for a rope tow and generator.²² The tower was found to be in poor repair, tilting precariously as of the year 2000,²³ and was removed in the summer of 2002. In 2015 the garage was in good condition. It was stabilized with the buttresses on the west side and the windows are boarded up.

Lodge Road (contributing site):

This was the original access road to the lodge and is believed it is likely to have been used during construction and to deliver supplies during the period of significance and possibly after during the Presbyterian occupation. The road begins approximately 25 meters east of the garage and trends in a northeasterly direction up a gentle slope then switches back west to meet with the western side of the lodge. The road is approximately 2–3 meters wide and is covered with small gravels. Small trees have grown up in the south portion.²⁴

Ski trail spur (contributing site):

During the period of significance there was at least one short ski trail spur that left from behind the lodge and connected to a larger network of ski trails that included the Oregon Skyline Trail (now known as the Pacific Crest Trail)²⁵, the old Oregon Pacific Railroad section near Hogg Rock, and also connected to the further afield Santiam Wagon Road.²⁶ Traces of an approximately six foot wide trail spur are still visible in the landscape off the back of the lodge although there are fallen trees over the trail in places. The larger ski trail routes appear on a 1966 Santiam Pass Winter Recreation Area map.²⁷ They incorporate the known wagon trail route to the south and it is feasible that round trip routes were planned, as well as single direction routes with the use of a strategically parked shuttle car.^{28, 29} This trail spur to the west of the lodge is believed to be a suitable gentle launching area for skiers coming directly from the lodge and was likely maintained and used during the period of significance for winter skiing activities and is a contributing site element. Although the width of the trail may have been modified during the 1960s, the route itself would be the gentlest connecting route to the network of longer trails to the south (Figures 14 and 15, Photo 11). Future research may reveal that the trail that trends north from the two-bay garage, and other, yet unidentified areas, might be determined to be contributing connections, spurs or other trailheads that are related to the lodge and were also in use during the period of significance.

Stair foundations (non-contributing structure):

Another prominent feature associated with the lodge, but no longer extant, was a wide staircase leading from the garage to the main entrance of the lodge. This staircase was originally constructed of large, half-logs approximately six feet in length for the steps, with smaller timber poles for railings (Figure 11).³⁰ Later, the half round logs were replaced with wooden planks³¹. The footings for the stairs remain in a

²² Lindberg-Muir 1989

²³ Goodall, 2000

²⁴ Reams 2018, 24

²⁵ Parke, 1938

²⁶ Jim Harrang, Personal Communication, 2015; Brandenfels, 2015b

²⁷ United States Department of Agriculture 1966

²⁸ United States Department of Agriculture, 1966

²⁹ Santiam Wagon Road was officially known as the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road. It was a government granted private toll road that was located on the old Wiley Trail which was itself an old Native American foot trail. It was a main route for colonists to travel over the mountain pass from 1865-1905; Clark, 1987; Neilsen, Newman, & McCart, 1985; Rakestraw & Rakestraw, 1991

³⁰ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

³¹ Cimino, 2008

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near original alignment, with only the few top ones askew; however, the railing has been removed and the steps are no longer there.

Cleared and graded area to West of the Lodge (non-contributing site):

There is a flat graded area approximately two hundred and fifty feet to the west of the lodge. The hillside to the north has approximately four foot cutbank and the leveled area is approximately 70 (east-west axis) by 25 feet. It is likely that this area is a landscape modification that was created after the period of significance that accommodated church camp activities.

Structures and sites outside of the boundary: There are a number of structures and sites outside of the Lodge boundary but none are essential for conveying the significance of the lodge and most are entirely unrelated to the period of significance. All that remains of the original pumphouse and water tower are concrete foundations. An archaeological pedestrian survey conducted in 2017 resulted in the recording of several Presbyterian campsites, a U.S. benchmark, a small ruin of barbed wire and fence posts that was called a 'corral', a Prince Albert can, a mid-century can dump, bucket ring, a coke bottle, and a glass insulator.³² There was also some of the original ski lift pulley parts that were found on downed poles, and unarticulated in the bushes, a short anchored metal pipe, and a pile of metal panels that may have been part of the ski lift structure that had been moved and dumped far outside the boundary. These elements are either in ruins, moved from their original location, or not related to the ski lodge facility. The metal pulley parts for the ski lift could be worked into an interpretive display about the lodge, but not in their current location.

Signage and Furniture: The original Santiam Pass Ski Lodge carved wooden sign is stored at Fish Lake Guard Station. Some original furniture is in use at Fish Lake Guard Station and still yet more furniture is stored at Horse Creek Work Center. They were not included in the 2015 inspection but should be considered as belonging to the property in the event of restoration.³³

Overall, the exterior and the interior of the main lodge, the garage, and the surrounding landscape and associated trail segment retain a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, in spite of the minor reversible alterations made over the years and the loss of the original pump house and the water tower.

³² Reams 2018

³³ Information about the particular types of furniture and how many items are in storage is not known at this time. There may have been an inventory done in the 1990s. The sign may have been used as a front porch deck for the dispatcher's cabin until it was later removed and also put into storage (Personal Communication, Catherine Lindberg, 2017- via personal communication through Jim Denney. Both are long term USFS employees).

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1939-1958

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Parke, William, Architect

Gilmore, Wesley, Architect

U.S. Forest Service, Builder

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is significant from the construction date, 1939, and during the period when it was operated as a Ski Lodge, which was until 1958.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. The period of significance extends from 1939, with the construction of the main lodge and garage, to 1958, the last year that the Santiam Lodge was used in the capacity of a ski lodge for public recreation purposes. The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with outdoor recreation and under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Under Criterion A, the lodge property is representative of an important period of development that shaped public lands to facilitate access and usage for outdoor recreation for the general public. This property is the result of collaborative efforts by the USDA Forest Service with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor. The Santiam Lodge was instrumental in creating a place for citizens to sleep and get meals in the mountains at a reasonable cost while they participated in winter sports activities around the area. It was operated in the capacity of winter ski lodge from 1939 until 1958.³⁴ Under Criterion C, the historic property embodies elements of a regional manifestation of late Rustic style architecture. This property is one of the few remaining extant Rustic ski lodge facilities built by the USDA Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest during the intensive building program between 1939 and 1941.³⁵

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge represents Forest Service objectives for outdoor recreation envisioned in the 1930s — a response to the demand from the public for outdoor recreation opportunities in general, and winter sports areas in particular.³⁶ The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge, embedded within the larger cultural landscape of the Three Fingers Jack Recreation Area³⁷, is significant as a planned and built manifestation of the intentions to facilitate public access to outdoor recreation in the Central Cascades of Oregon. Implementation of this development was made possible by the involvement of labor provided by the CCC. As part of the rural recreation trend of the 1930s, the Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is also a distinctive example of Rustic design philosophy and architecture, blending with the landscape by using roughly finished local materials as built in the Cascade Mountains. It retains integrity of location and setting. It also retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, as the original foundation, siding, roofing, as well as interior features, are all in relatively good condition or have been repaired and replaced in-kind.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Forest Recreation in the Pacific Northwest:

National Forest Reserves were first created in 1891 in response to concerns by a variety of federal agencies, western states, and individuals over ownership and land use issues such as rampant land speculation, destructive livestock grazing, uncontrolled fire hazards, and the protection of watersheds for municipal and irrigation sources.³⁸ Outdoor recreational activities that valued the natural beauty of mountain forests and provided recreational opportunities for local communities was burgeoning, and as such, ignited interest among small groups of mountaineers and recreationists. This growing public enthusiasm for outdoor recreation was integrated as part of the natural resource management agenda by the USDA Forest Service. General requests for increased outdoor recreational opportunities were voiced by existing outdoor clubs whose membership rolls were filled by economically affluent members of society. The Pacific Northwest was particularly active and included organizations such as the Alpine Club (now known as the Mazamas), the Obsidians, and the

³⁴ The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge was operated as a public facility that supported winter snow activities from 1939–1958. According to oral history acquired from a local that used the lodge in the first and last years of operation, and many years in between, it was managed by Art and Mary Boeschen who may have been from the Salem or vicinity area. A copy of a news article from 1940(?) names Byron D. Scott as the concessioner for the lodge. (on file at Willamette National Forest Supervisors).

³⁵ Atwood, Donovan, Gray, & Tonsfeldt, 2005— Citing Throop 2004

³⁶ United States Department of Agriculture, 1933; Parke, 1938

³⁷ Three Fingers Jack Recreation Area is not clearly defined but it is textually referred to as a subset of the greater Santiam Winter Sports Area that was originally surveyed for optimal location for the ski lodge. See Parke 1938. Note: Some available versions of this document are not with complete map sets.

³⁸ Rakestraw & Rakestraw, 1991

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Mountaineers — all organizations that survive to this day — who saw it was to their benefit to organize into, and lobby in favor of, recreational development on public lands. As a result of petitions from these groups and other interested parties, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve stretching from the Columbia River to northern California was created in 1893.³⁹

For the next forty years, recreation developments in the forest were predominantly executed by private businesses and citizens. After the creation of the National Forest Service in 1905, the expansion of highway travel and forest roads constructed for logging facilitated access of forest lands to a wider sector of the public than only affluent adventurers. In 1915, the Agricultural Appropriation Act made recreation leases (also called special use permits) available on national forest lands, where private citizens were allowed to build cabins, camps, lodges, and other recreational facilities. In 1917, the USDA Forest Service hired the acclaimed landscape architect Fred Waugh to study and report on the outdoor recreational potential on national forest lands. Even with the recognition of growing demand for public recreation facilities, improvements made were limited by a lack of an overall plan, forest reorganization, and budgetary constraints. Consequently, most recreational opportunities remained ad-hoc enterprises of the private sector and individual visitors to the forests until the 1930s.⁴⁰ This overall national pattern also occurred here in the Pacific Northwest region.

In 1933 there was an extensive reorganization of forest districts in the Oregon Cascades that ultimately integrated the Santiam and Cascade National Forests into a single Willamette National Forest, stretching over one hundred miles, from north of Detroit, Oregon, south to the Willamette–Calapooya divide. In 1933 the Forest Service issued an overall administrative plan called the Copeland Report that laid the philosophical foundations for subsequent Forest Service land management policy. This included a recreational development section that was authored and influenced by Robert Marshall and other North Pacific Region (Region Six) administrators. The policies were codified in handbooks for each region that specified the types of development appropriate in a forest setting.⁴¹ In accordance with this administrative plan the forests were to be managed for the use of the general public and exclusive or elite development was discouraged, urbanization was opposed, participant recreation was encouraged, and provision of recreational opportunities for citizens of all socioeconomic levels was promoted. This required keeping fees low, and providing a wide range of accommodations, from picnic areas and campgrounds to resort facilities. While private development and partnerships through special use permits continued, per this program the most valuable recreation sites were now reserved for development by the Forest Service.⁴²

A Forest Service report titled *Forest Outings* published in 1940 that reviewed national contributions to outdoor recreation by the Forest Service noted that recreation was a theme for CCC projects in Region Six. The CCC contributions in this region for the time frame between 1933–1940 included many miles of hiking trails, trail shelters, ski shelters, rustic picnic shelters and new campgrounds. These early contributions to outdoor recreational opportunities occurred where winter sports flourished and set the stage for a later post-war appreciation of the outdoors that had formerly been the province of the very wealthy or rural population.⁴³

Civilian Conservation Corps in the Willamette National Forest:

In response to a severely depressed economic situation, President Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and other federal work relief programs by Executive Order 6101 on April 5, 1933.⁴⁴ The creation of the CCC helped to relieve the unemployment rate and provided young men with valuable skills and education, but also provided unprecedented funds and labor necessary to accomplish conservation policies.⁴⁵ The CCC crews participated in reforestation, fire prevention, road building, and soil conservation, as

³⁹ Atwood et al., 2005

⁴⁰ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁴¹ Lindberg-Muir, 1989; United States Department of Agriculture, 1933

⁴² United States Department of Agriculture, 1933

⁴³ Atwood et al., 2005

⁴⁴ Roosevelt, 1933

⁴⁵ Elliot, 1963

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well as extensive recreational development including the construction of administrative centers, campgrounds, picnic sites and winter recreation areas. Although the CCC was a national program, it was a significant source of opportunity for the rural communities in the northwest that had been dependent on timber extraction.⁴⁶ Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from Oregon consisted of 34,609 men, this included 2,767 American Indians and almost seven thousand camp officers. The total enrollment in the state during the active period from 1933–1942 was 86,775 men. This infers that a lot of enrollees travelled from other states to work in the Oregon forests.⁴⁷ In Region Six, a total of eighty-four CCC camps were established, twenty-three of these in the State of Oregon and four on the Willamette National Forest. The latter consisted of the Belknap (F-23), Oakridge (F-25), Fall Creek (F-24), and Cascadia (F-109) camps, although the Cascadia camp was moved to a new location called Mary's Creek (F-20) near Detroit in late 1933. Side or 'spike' camps were also established for seasonal work on specific projects in higher elevations; it was a side camp from Mary's Creek Camp positioned at Fish Lake Guard Station that constructed Santiam Lodge.⁴⁸ Lieutenant Frank Thraillkill was the commanding officer of the Mary Creek CCC camp and worked in collaboration with the project. Management of the project was the responsibility of John R. Bruckart, Forest Supervisor of the Willamette National Forest office in Eugene. Also involved in the implementation of the project was Lynn J. Darcy, executive secretary of the Oregon Winter Sports Association and Fred Cleator, the recreational supervisor of the forest service of Oregon and Washington.⁴⁹ When construction originally started the Santiam Pass Ski Lodge was called the 'Santiam organization recreation center' [sic]. The plan for administration of the ski camp was provided by the delegates to the council which included various sporting and ski clubs in the valley. Members of the council included Harry Miller of the Linn Ski Club at Albany and Guy Wright and Ed Thurston of the Eugene Ski Laufer's.⁵⁰

Rustic Style Architecture

Rustic style architecture generally embodied a distinctly Romantic philosophy⁵¹ that valued coexistence with nature.⁵² The style is generally bounded by the dates of 1916–1942 with distinctions made between the formative (pre–1920s), peak (1920–1933), and decline (1933–1941) years of the style trend. Spare ornamentation is often a facet of Rustic style architecture, as the natural materials constructing and cladding the building are intended to be united with the natural environment and provide understated decoration. The overarching goal was to utilize the natural features and unite the decorative elements of the built environment with the landscape. Rustic design focused on simple utility and unity with the natural surroundings.⁵³ Rustic architectural style design evolved in the late nineteenth century in response to growing naturalistic philosophies embodied by practitioners such as landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing (1815–1852) who viewed landscape architecture with a Rousseauian ideology to view nature as the normative guide and the highest ideal.⁵⁴ In order to integrate buildings with their landscape, designers advocated the use of native materials and building structures to fit the natural contours of the land. Preludes to the Rustic style include the Shingle style as practiced by Henry Hobson Richardson, who regularly used weathered stone and timber, and the Adirondack style, which combined elements of the Shingle style with stylistic features of Swiss chalets, German farmhouses, and pioneer log cabins in the construction of rural resorts and organization camps. Characteristics from these traditions that feature prominently in the Rustic style are the use of unfinished native materials, incorporation of porches and viewing platforms that seamlessly blended the interior with the exterior, naturalistic placement of structures, stone chimneys with massive fireplaces, massive exposed rafters and trusses, and the use of stone on the ground floors with timber above. The Arts and Crafts movement of the late and early centuries also had a profound influence on the development of the Rustic style, reaffirming the

⁴⁶ Atwood et al., 2005

⁴⁷ Williams, 2009

⁴⁸ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁴⁹ *Capital Journal* 1940

⁵⁰ *Eugene Daily News* 1939

⁵¹ Rousseau, 1992

⁵² Cutler, 1985

⁵³ Tweed, Soulliere, & Law, 1977

⁵⁴ Rousseau, 1992

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concepts of integrating outdoor and indoor spaces, adjusting structures to natural topography, and using native materials for decoration in addition to structural details.⁵⁵

The early years of the building in this style were contextualized with the creation and marketing of exotic and scenic tourist destinations for railroad passengers and the corresponding need for the infrastructure to support increasing numbers of visitors. The national parks of the United States became exotic destinations, the geographic grandeur of the natural environment that served as national symbols for a young nation without monuments of historic antiquity. The designs of architects Robert Reamer and Mary Colter are notable as early National Park Service (NPS) and railroad building styles that began to adhere to this phenomenological idea that a building or landscape design could manifest a sense of place when it was designed to be cohesive with the natural geography. Particularly influential to the design style, as built by the U.S. government, was the management of the NPS directors Stephen T. Mather and Horace Albright in the years between 1916–1918 when the style was increasingly incorporated into the administration and tourist facilities for the national parks. The increased interest and visitation to the scenic sites of the United States of America was matched with a pattern of building that also encouraged non-intrusive plans that were individually designed for each specific site.⁵⁶ During this early phase, the style was chosen to create an elemental feeling to the buildings, with a sensitive use of native and planted vegetation and incorporation of natural colors and local materials into the landscape and design.⁵⁷ Building foundations were to be designed to appear as rough rock footings or even natural outcrops. The buildings were to be scaled proportionally and reflective of the natural setting.⁵⁸ Because the landscape in different regions differs in scale, texture, and color, this created regional expressions of this design philosophy.⁵⁹ The 1920s to early 1930s saw an annealing of this style and its regional variants and the term 'Rustic' style became part of the architectural lexicon and was retro-actively associated with the earlier structures. Although this general style was present before the Depression-era, it was in the 1920–1930s where it was popularized and solidified in the expectations of the public for outdoor recreational buildings.⁶⁰ Using local construction materials and local labor was also an economical solution to budget quandaries of the Great Depression years. The early 1930s, the National Park Service, influenced by architects Thomas Vint, Herbert Maier, and Myron Hunt⁶¹ began to systematically design in the Rustic style, and by the inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps, this style was the basis for nearly all planned structures on rural federal lands, including national forests.⁶² One of the many labor duties of the CCC during the years between 1935 and 1941 was the construction of buildings for USDA Forest Service administration and recreational use by the public. As the natural resources needed to maintain logging economies dwindled with the success of forest clear-cutting strategies, open areas for potential recreation became more plentiful.⁶³ This period of forest management and development recognized the social value that the public forest had to offer as recreational areas.⁶⁴

The standards for administration and public recreational building were provided for by the USDA Forest Service in several publications. One, the *Improvement Handbook* was published by the Government Printing Office (GPO) in 1937. This was later supplemented by *Acceptable Plans for Forest Service Administrative Buildings* in 1938.⁶⁵ The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge exhibits regional design patterns with its wood frames with mid-pitched cedar shake shingle roof. Also, typical of the manifestation of this style as built in the Cascade Mountains is the vertical board-and-batten cladding with the shingles below the gable ends and fieldstone and concrete foundations and chimneys. The use of locally derived timber and Hogg Rock stone were included for structural, but featured for decorative, elements are also cohesive with the Rustic style expression as built in

⁵⁵ McClelland, 1998

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Tweed et al., 1977

⁵⁸ Tweed et al., 1977

⁵⁹ Tweed et al., 1977

⁶⁰ Cutler, 1985

⁶¹ Tweed et al., 1977

⁶² Cimino, 2008

⁶³ Elliot, 1963

⁶⁴ Atwood et al., 2005

⁶⁵ Atwood et al., 2005

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the Cascade Mountains. The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge clearly embodies the Rustic style as practiced in the New Deal era built with CCC labor in the Cascade Mountains of the Pacific Northwest including the use of local timber and stone, massive log structural elements, handcrafted furniture and other interior elements, and a general unobtrusiveness in the landscape.

Development of Winter Sports at Santiam Pass

Although winter sports had been practiced by mountaineering groups and other recreationists on public lands for many years, prior to 1930 there were no areas specifically developed for winter recreation on the National Forest System lands. Interest in winter recreation greatly accelerated in the 1930s after the successful 1932 Winter Olympics in New York.⁶⁶ Also pivotal in popularization of skiing was this relationship with international and national media that included the sporting press and the burgeoning popularity of film industry.⁶⁷ The popularization of skiing was a symbol of changing cultural values that epitomized the elements of modern social order as critiqued by political economist and sociologist, Max Weber in *Economy and Society* (1978): secularism, equality of opportunity to compete, equality of conditions in competition, role specialization rationalization, bureaucratization, quantification and record keeping.⁶⁸ Skiing in the mountains became a near perfect synthesis of tenets of the modern social order, an ideological hybridization between the romantic ideas of pastoralism and nature and the celebration of technology.⁶⁹ The valorization of modern technology was unified with the timeless milieu of nature.⁷⁰ It was an ideal platform to intersect middle class tourism to popular culture.⁷¹

In the years under discussion, skiing existed as a separate entity in the realm of winter sport and recreation that was a pastime dependent on wealth.⁷² Although women were included in the Olympic ski events by 1936,⁷³ skiers tended to be affluent, males of European ancestry and most had college educations.⁷⁴ Nature tourism existed within the tension and contradiction between the desire for a natural setting and recreation that, and “appealed largely to wealthy urbanites who had time and money to acquire expertise, purchase equipment, travel to the mountains and practice.”⁷⁵ There were real economic barriers that defined the access to outdoor recreation and discourage the working classes from participating in the sport.⁷⁶ Because of the classed access to skiing, the public increasingly looked to the national forests to establish affordable access to winter recreation and facilities.

Although skiing revolves around a relatively undeveloped landscape, there exists a desire for both a natural experience as well as a comfortable vacation.⁷⁷ During the 1930s, the sport evolved to the point where skiers sought specific, developed places to ski. Skiing was increasingly associated with leisure and the general population of participants grew less willing to trudge uphill for every run downhill, and skiing was materially invested in with the work of building trails and lifts in cooperative efforts.⁷⁸ In addition to landscape access infrastructure, skiers increasingly wanted places to rest and be warm, to eat, to stay the night and ski the following day.

The USFS was an early supporter of downhill skiing. As part of the “wise use” of forest resources, winter recreation became part of the rubric of management. During the 1936–37 winter sports season, participants

⁶⁶ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁶⁷ Denning, 2015

⁶⁸ Guttman, 2004

⁶⁹ Denning, 2015

⁷⁰ Denning, 2015

⁷¹ Denning, 2015; Weber, 1978

⁷² Allen, 1985

⁷³ Allen, 1985

⁷⁴ Allen, 1985

⁷⁵ Coleman, 2004

⁷⁶ Denning, 2015

⁷⁷ Coleman, 2004

⁷⁸ Coleman, 2004

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made almost a million visits to America's national forests.⁷⁹ Winter sports piqued the local Obsidian Club's interest and an ancillary youthful club was created called the Ski-Lauffers. In the beginning, areas that were unofficially utilized were open meadow-like snow fields and land recently barren of timber.⁸⁰ In the 1930s the eastern fringes of Lane and Linn counties provided the varied topography and elevation (6000 feet above sea level and above) that were considered dependable for snow depth.⁸¹ In the Pacific Northwest, the same local groups of skiers who had lobbied for the creation of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve began lobbying the USDA Forest Service to develop facilities for winter sports. The first developments on the Willamette National Forest were the extant White Branch Winter Sports area on the McKenzie Highway in 1934, and Hand Lake on the McKenzie Summit in 1937. Unfortunately, both of these sites failed due to the lack of reliable snow in the first instance and inaccessibility in the second. Conditions such as elevation, average snow fall, variety of terrain, and development costs were newly considered. The construction of Highways 20 (Santiam Road) and 22 (North Santiam Highway) across the Cascades in the late 1930s inspired serious considerations of establishing winter sports areas along these routes. Special surveys were undertaken to select the best areas for development that would encompass the general recreation policies of the period. The foremost concern was accessibility for travelers of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds from all the major local communities in the Willamette Valley and Central Oregon.⁸² In the winter of 1938, Forest Service Recreation Engineer William Parke, Forest Service Rangers Glenn C. Charlton and R.C. Burgess, and representatives from the Santiam Fish and Game Commission, Linn County, Lions Civic Club, Chemeketans, Obsidians, and Ski-Lauffers set out on a week-long reconnaissance tour of potential winter recreation areas accessible from the two newly constructed highways.⁸³ The four areas surveyed included Little Nash Crater, Tombstone Prairie-Iron Mountain Area, Hoodoo and Hayrick Butte, and the Three Fingered Jack area. The snow depth at Santiam Pass was an impressive 72 inches that year.⁸⁴ The Three Fingered Jack area was unanimously chosen as the ideal location for a new winter recreation development because it appeared to meet the major concerns of the survey: it was near a year-round highway, it had a variety of topographic features to exploit, it rested at a relatively high elevation, and the projected construction costs of access roads and other services was not prohibitive. Noting the promise of nearby Hoodoo Butte as an alternative and additional recreation area, the party revised their plans to encompass the vicinity surveyed for Hayrick and Hoodoo Buttes in the final plan for the Three Fingered Jack Area.⁸⁵

Concurrently, the 1938–1939 Region 6 Winter Sports Area Guide listed the Santiam Highway as a possible ski area that hosted a cross country ski trail trailhead located 94 miles west of Eugene and sixteen miles north of Sisters. In the year preceding the construction of the lodge the area boasted a season total of two hundred and fifty documented visitors with a known peak load of fifty in a single day. Public accommodations at nearby Hoodoo consisted of four toilets, two warming houses, one slalom, and several novice slopes.⁸⁶ By 1941, over fifty winter sports areas had been developed in the Pacific Northwest Region, five of which operated on Willamette National Forest lands. The 1963 memoirs of the Forest Service Ranger, Roy Elliot (1963), recalls the recent past of the Forest Service as being marked by increased economic and social opportunities as facilitated by the dedication of the Forest Service to facilitate winter time recreational activities. “[I]t affords the opportunity for the individual and family participation in out-of-door [sic] activities and contributes to a healthier, happier and a morally stronger citizenry.”⁸⁷

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The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is located at the threshold to the Three Fingered Jack Winter Sports Area and was built in 1939–1940 with the labor of the CCC for the Forest Service. Along with the development of alpine

⁷⁹ Coleman, 2004

⁸⁰ Elliot, 1963

⁸¹ Elliot, 1963

⁸² Parke, 1938

⁸³ Parke, 1938

⁸⁴ Elliot, 1963

⁸⁵ Parke, 1938

⁸⁶ United States Department of Agriculture, 1939

⁸⁷ Elliot, 1963

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ski runs and a warming shelter at Hoodoo Butte, the Santiam Pass Ski Lodge was constructed as an original component of the Three Fingered Jack Winter Sports Area idea. The two and one half story structure was designed by Wesley "Buzz" Gilmore and William Parke.⁸⁸ It included the basic necessities outlined for organizational camps in a single structure, including dormitories for men and women, two restrooms, a combined dining hall and 'warming lobby', kitchen, furnace and ski waxing room, and caretaker's quarters.⁸⁹ For this reason, the lodge was also known as the Santiam Pass Organization Lodge or Santiam Organization Building in Forest Service circles, although it operated much more like a private resort than organization camp. Labored on by a CCC crew from Mary's Camp (Company 2907), it was built with local stone from Hogg Rock and timber from the Clear Lake area. Interior furnishings were made by members of the Oakridge CCC (Company 943).⁹⁰ Lodge construction began in July 1939 and was completed on February 4, 1940 with a dedication ceremony. Plans were also developed for the construction of a wood storage area and a garage. It is not clear whether the wood storage area was ever constructed, and there was no extant evidence or historic documentation. The total cost of the lodge and associated structures such as a garage and water systems cost just over \$22,000.⁹¹ The main lodge's plan for accommodations adheres to the recommendations of the plan books for public architecture that were followed at the time, "Where all major forms of winter sports may be enjoyed in one area a large winter sports lodge may be needed. Such a structure will have a lounging room, kitchen, men's and women's toilet rooms, custodian's quarters or office, heated waxing room for skiers, cold room for racks and lockers."⁹²

Although labored on by the CCC with U.S. Forest Service supervision, operation of the lodge was immediately assumed by a local organization called the Central Cascades Recreation Council under a special-use permit. The council, chaired by recreationist Harry Miller, was formed in response to the winter sports area surveys in the region, and was comprised of representatives from outdoor clubs throughout the Willamette Valley and Central Oregon.⁹³ The management of the lodge during the entirety of the period of significance was by the same couple, Art and Mary Boeschen.⁹⁴ While management of the lodge was in private hands, the U.S. Forest Service retained control over amenities such as fees for meals and lodging so that the enterprise would remain accessible to all income groups, in compliance with the Forest Service philosophy embodied in the 1933 United States Department of Agriculture, *Region-6 Lands Handbook*.⁹⁵

In 1940, the first year of the lodge opening, the report on the use of the area boasted a total of 10,075 documented visitors with a onetime peak load of 1125 people.⁹⁶ In 1941 Santiam Pass was described as a major area with "[a]mple deep snow, ideal terrain, openings, slopes and exposures for all kinds of skiing."⁹⁷ The highway was kept open year round to facilitate the usage and Santiam Pass Ski Lodge and the surrounding ski areas and there were daily trans-Cascade stages.⁹⁸

Inadequate snowfall precluded optimum seasonal use. Without strategies in place for summer development, the lodge revealed itself to be unprofitable. The special-use permit was reissued on multiple occasions from 1940 until 1958, after which the lodge was turned over to the Presbytery of the Willamette church group for an all-season camp. This group operated under the title of the 'Santiam Lodge Commission'. Because the lodge is a federal property, only minimal modifications were allowed during this tenure and only those that related to public health and safety codes, the installation of new flooring, new electrical systems, and fire escape systems. Other additions to the lodge included an expansion of the entry vestibule, addition of a covered

⁸⁸ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁸⁹ Burgess, 1940

⁹⁰ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁹¹ Cimino, 2008

⁹² Good, 1990

⁹³ Burgess, 1940; Lindberg-Muir, 1989

⁹⁴ Brandenfels, 2015b

⁹⁵ United States Department of Agriculture, 1933

⁹⁶ "Winter Sports Areas in the National Forests of Washington and Oregon," 1941

⁹⁷ "Winter Sports Areas in the National Forests of Washington and Oregon," 1941

⁹⁸ "Winter Sports Areas in the National Forests of Washington and Oregon," 1941

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walkway, a covered storage area, and an enclosed stairway for a fire escape. There were a number of additions to the landscape that were removed from the vicinity of when the Presbytery special-use permit was no longer renewed. These consisted of over ten A-frame cabins, pit toilets, a community shelter and picnic area, camping facilities, and a chapel. When the Presbytery relinquished their special-use permit in 1986, they were required to remove all structures built during their tenancy, leaving only the lodge, garage, and pump house features original to the site.⁹⁹

The lodge has stood vacant for the past thirty years. Following a structural condition assessment and preservation plan prepared by Harrison Goodall in 2000, the USDA Forest Service has maintained the property in a 'mothballed' state pending future funding and development interests. As mentioned previously, recent impacts to the site include roof repairs in 2002, the loss of the pump house to fire in 2003, and the 2016 vandalism event.

Extant Comparable Lodges in the Region

There are several extant lodges in USDA Forest Service Region 6 constructed in the Rustic style during this era. Although they each display particular adaptations to the local landscape and available materials, they exist as comparable properties. The White Branch Sports Area was the first lodge to be constructed with CCC labor and funds in 1934–35. Access was afforded from a road from McKenzie Highway. The original construction consisted of a two-story lodge, a storage shed, two restrooms, water and sanitation systems, and four ski runs that were carved from the second growth forest. This lodge itself is constructed of vertical logs which still adheres to the Rustic style but differs from Santiam Pass Ski Lodge construction. The snow at approximately 3000 feet above sea level was not dependable and the area became reclassified for organizational use. It has functioned as an organizational camp near McKenzie Bridge, Oregon, since 1948. The lodge itself and the storage shed were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 but the site itself has undergone numerous modifications and it is not eligible as an historic district.¹⁰⁰

The American Ridge Ski Bowl just east of White Pass, Washington, was constructed by CCC labor in 1935 and no longer operates as a ski facility. It has a single story with a hipped roof form and no basement.¹⁰¹ It was built as part of a greater complex of U.S. Forest Service buildings and facilities to accommodate seasonal activities that included winter use. Today the lodge can be rented by the public for a daily or weekly group rate and is equipped for the most basic of uses.¹⁰² This lodge is not listed, nor has it been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁰³

The Bend Skyliner's Lodge (Tumalo Lodge) in the vicinity of Bend, Oregon, was built with funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and was completed in stages starting in 1936. The lodge is also constructed in the Rustic style with horizontal logs with board-and-batten below the verges and a stone foundation. This lodge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places but no longer functions as a ski facility. In 2016, it was operated by the High Desert Service Education District on a long term special-use lease agreement. It functions as an outdoor and natural resource educational day-use facility to schools and can be rented for special events.¹⁰⁴

The Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District in Washington State was also constructed by CCC labor during this era (c.1936), and was nominated and added to the National Register in 2013. It is a significant historic district with a contributing site, a main lodge, historic ski jump, garage/ticket booth, and a bathroom. There is a bathroom, several rope tows and some other minor site elements that are not contributing. The Rustic style construction features horizontal logs with vertical logs below the verge. Leavenworth still operates as a facility

⁹⁹ Lindberg-Muir, 1989

¹⁰⁰ Cox, 1988

¹⁰¹ Johnson, 2012

¹⁰² "Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest - American Ridge Lodge," n.d.

¹⁰³ Johnson, 2012

¹⁰⁴ Fuller, 1978; "Skyliner Lodge | High Desert Education Service District," n.d.

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to promote skiing and is run by the Leavenworth Ski Club as part of its Ski Hill complex. The Leavenworth Ski Club is a non-profit organization that leases the district under a special-use permit.¹⁰⁵ It is a community supported facility that still functions for its original purpose.

Timberline Lodge and the auxiliary Silcox Hut are located east of Government Camp, Oregon, on Mount Hood and is an example of high-style Rustic Depression-era architecture. Built by the WPA, construction began in 1935 and was completed in 1938. It is a massive structure that boasts elaborate finely hand-crafted elements. It has operated as part of a year-round skiing operation since its dedication by President Roosevelt and has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1973.¹⁰⁶

Architectural Significance

The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge extant structures consists of the main lodge and the two-bay garage are excellent examples of the Rustic style of architecture which was the preferred style of building designed for Forest Service during the Depression-era, 1933–1942. It is the only example of the aforementioned smaller regional ski lodges that is clad with board-and-batten that does not feature the peeled log siding which makes it visually unique. In the Pacific Northwest, the CCC jobs served to help offset the loss of the forestry occupations for local youth,¹⁰⁷ and also put the more recently cleared areas to use for public recreational purposes.¹⁰⁸ The interior plan of the lodge is representative because the main room has a distinctly Rustic feel and conveys the experience of being in the natural environs while also enjoying the sparse natural ornamentation from within the built environment. Also, the lodge dormitories functioned as equitable lodging that was distributed equally to patrons in large unified rooms at a low rate. This also reflected the social equity ideals of the U.S. Forest Service recreation program to provide for the enjoyment of the public lands for the common visitor. The small trail spur is important because it potentially connects the lodge to the greater network of trails that were used during the period of significance. It serves as a landscape feature that connects the lodge to the surrounding natural landscape.

Summary

Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is only one of six extant small ski lodges in Region Six, each rather unique to its locale, style, scale, materials of construction, though all are considered Rustic. It was historically associated with the Hoodoo Ski Area which still operates as a winter sports facility. Skyliner's/Tumalo has been significantly altered physically as has the American Ridge Ski Bowl. The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge is an important surviving example of the Depression-era Rustic style of architecture that was mobilized as a building form for early twentieth century USDA Forest Service structures and represents the intended social function of ski lodges in USDA Forest Service winter recreation policy — to facilitate the enjoyment of the outdoors for the American people, which was one of the goals of the U.S. Forest Service of that time. The Santiam Pass Ski Lodge retains good integrity with relatively few modifications. The lodge has excellent structural integrity and has been well-maintained by the Forest Service, albeit in a mothballed state, for the past fifteen years. Although, the future of skiing depends on global climactic factors, the area around the lodge is still used for cross country skiing, hiking, climbing, access to wilderness areas, and other outdoor recreational activities. It has the potential to be reopened and to function as a facility for the original intention — to promote the use of the natural environment by the general public. The lodge itself still retains integrity of the forested landscape setting, local original materials, feeling of being in the rustic outdoors, and association with the Depression-era CCC labor and the American desire to participate in outdoor recreation.

¹⁰⁵ "About | Leavenworth Winter Sports Club," n.d.

¹⁰⁶ Oregon State Highways Parks and Recreation Branch, 1973

¹⁰⁷ Paul Mauer, personal communication, Longbow CCC oral history recording 2015

¹⁰⁸ Elliot, 1963

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>44.422084°</u>	<u>-121.865298°</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Santiam Lodge is located in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 23, Township 13 South, Range 7.5 East, and sits approximately 350 feet north of the Santiam Highway at Santiam Pass in the Cascade Mountains of Western Oregon. The northwest boundary point starts at the northern edge of the current tree line to the north east of the lodge. From this point the boundary heads in a straight line approximately 240 feet straight south-southeast to the north side of the entrance road. The boundary then heads east northeast for about 380 feet, following the entrance road on the north side until it is just east of the original lodge road. The boundary line then heads northeast for about 240 feet but takes a westerly curved turn to encompass the lodge road with a approximately a 10 foot buffer. The boundary then heads west for approximately 540 feet with a few smooth undulations that border the current tree line where it meets the beginning. The area encompasses approximately four acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the resources historically associated with the property, the lodge, garage and adjacent parking area, stair foundation, trail spur, cleared and graded area and the original lodge road and the surrounding trees to communicate the forested character that is cohesive with the rustic style design of incorporating the natural landscape. Because the setting is integral to the integrity of the property, the pedestrian approach to the lodge (although currently in a ruinous state), immediate landscape, and the open slope upon which it sits are included in the boundary.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Naomi Brandenfels date 12/9/2017
organization _____ telephone 503-351-9397
street & number 32880 Pittsburg Rd email nbrandenfels@gmail.com
city or town Saint Helens state OR zip code 97051

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Santiam Pass Ski Lodge
City or Vicinity: Sisters vcty.
County: Linn **State:** OR
Photographer: Catherine Lindberg
Date Photographed: May, 2007; October, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0001
Main Lodge vestibule addition and east side of south wing facing northwest
- Photo 2 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0002
East elevation between north and south wings- facing west
- Photo 3 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0003
Main Lodge north side of west elevation- facing east
- Photo 4 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0004
Main Lodge south side of west elevation. Projecting built additions and foundation (fire escape-left, walkway-right) and original CCC construction visible
- Photo 5 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0005
Main Lodge interior attic story 2003 structural reinforcements
- Photo 6 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0006
Main Lodge window hardware, example of type on all windows
- Photo 7 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0007
Main Lodge fireplace in main room west wall
- Photo 8 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0008
Main Lodge CCC crafted bunk beds in basement dormitory
- Photo 9 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0009
Two-bay Garage south elevation facing north
- Photo 10 of 10:** OR_LinnCounty_SantiamPassSkiLodge_0010
Possible ski trailhead heading west of lodge connects lodge from the west to longer trail networks

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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 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map of Santiam Lodge on the Willamette National Forest. USGS Santiam Quadrangle 1:24,000

Figure 2: Local Location Map, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: 44.422084°, -121.865298°

Figure 3: Boundary with GPS points (1–6) labeled at corners

Figure 4: Santiam Pass Ski Lodge Boundary and Site Plan

Figure 5: Santiam Organization Building: North and South Elevations and Proposed Wood Shed (1939). From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-5.

Figure 6: Santiam Organization Building: East and West Elevations and Sections (1939). From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-4

Figure 7: Santiam Lodge: Main Floor Plan of existing building in 1974. From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-8

Figure 8: Santiam Lodge: Ground Floor Plan of existing building in 1974. From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-7

Figure 9: Santiam Lodge: Attic Floor Plan of existing building in 1974. From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-9.

Figure 10: Santiam Pass Ski Lodge c.1940 Same film as Figure 11 but different exposure.

Figure 11: Santiam Ski Lodge 1940. South Elevation.

Figure 12: View North with access road in foreground, half round log stairs and east side of front elevation.

Figure 13: Santiam Ski Lodge 1941. Of half round log stairs. Southeast facing aspect of the lodge in the background

Figure 14: Women's dormitory with CCC–crafted bunks 1940

Figure 15: Blueprint of Santiam (Three Fingered Jack) Winter Sports Area adapted from Parke 1938. As shown in Lindberg-Muir 1989 Page 24

Figure 16: Snowmobiling map from 1971 showing recreational trails including segment of the Santiam Wagon Road: Willamette National Forest McKenzie Ranger District

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Figure 17: Overview of Santiam Lodge and garage, looking west from near the pump house remains. Facing west

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Figure 1: Regional Location Map of Santiam Lodge on the Willamette National Forest. USGS Santiam Quadrangle 1:24,000, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: 44.422084°, -121.865298°



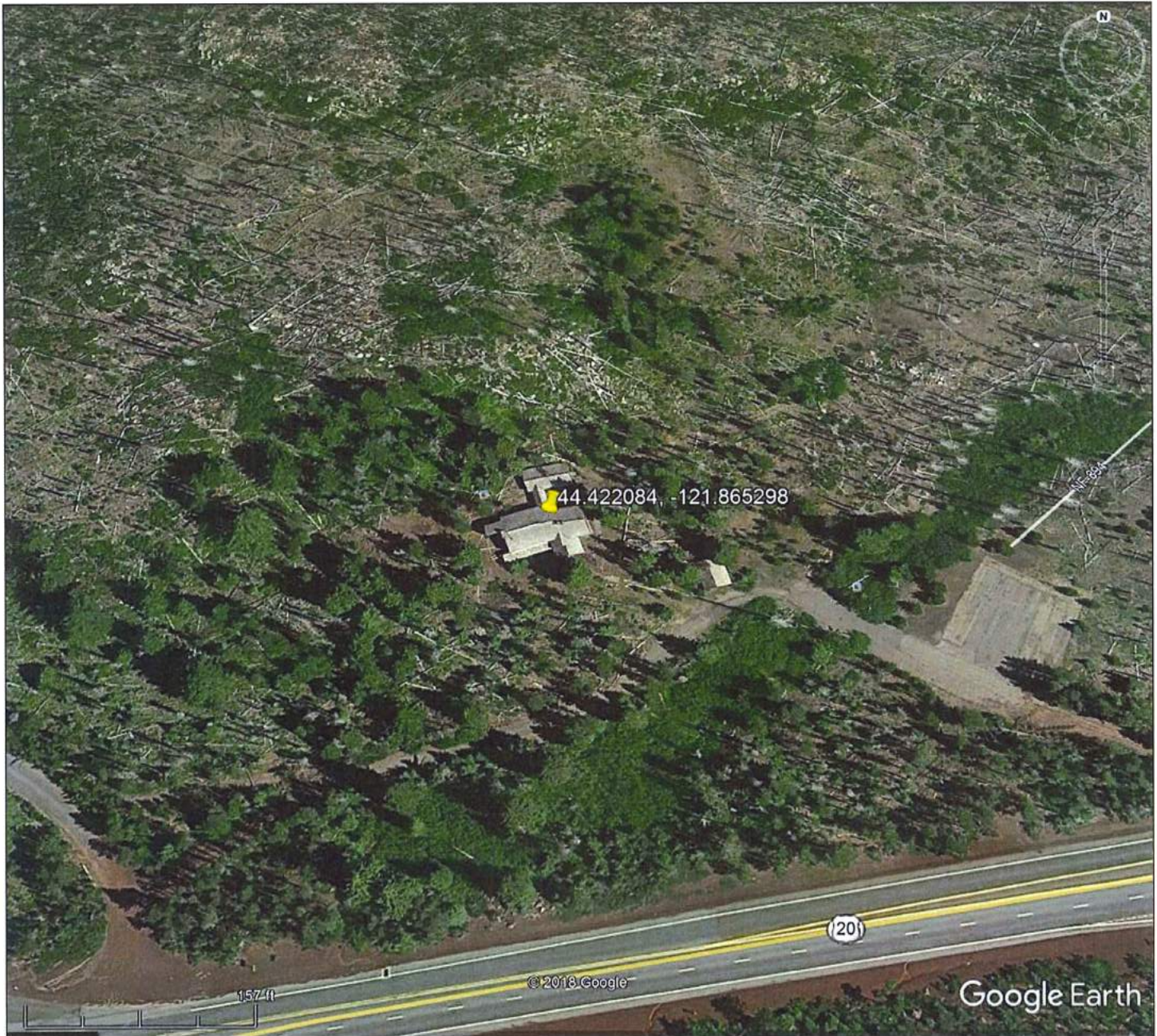
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Figure 2: Local Location Map, Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: 44.422084°, -121.865298°



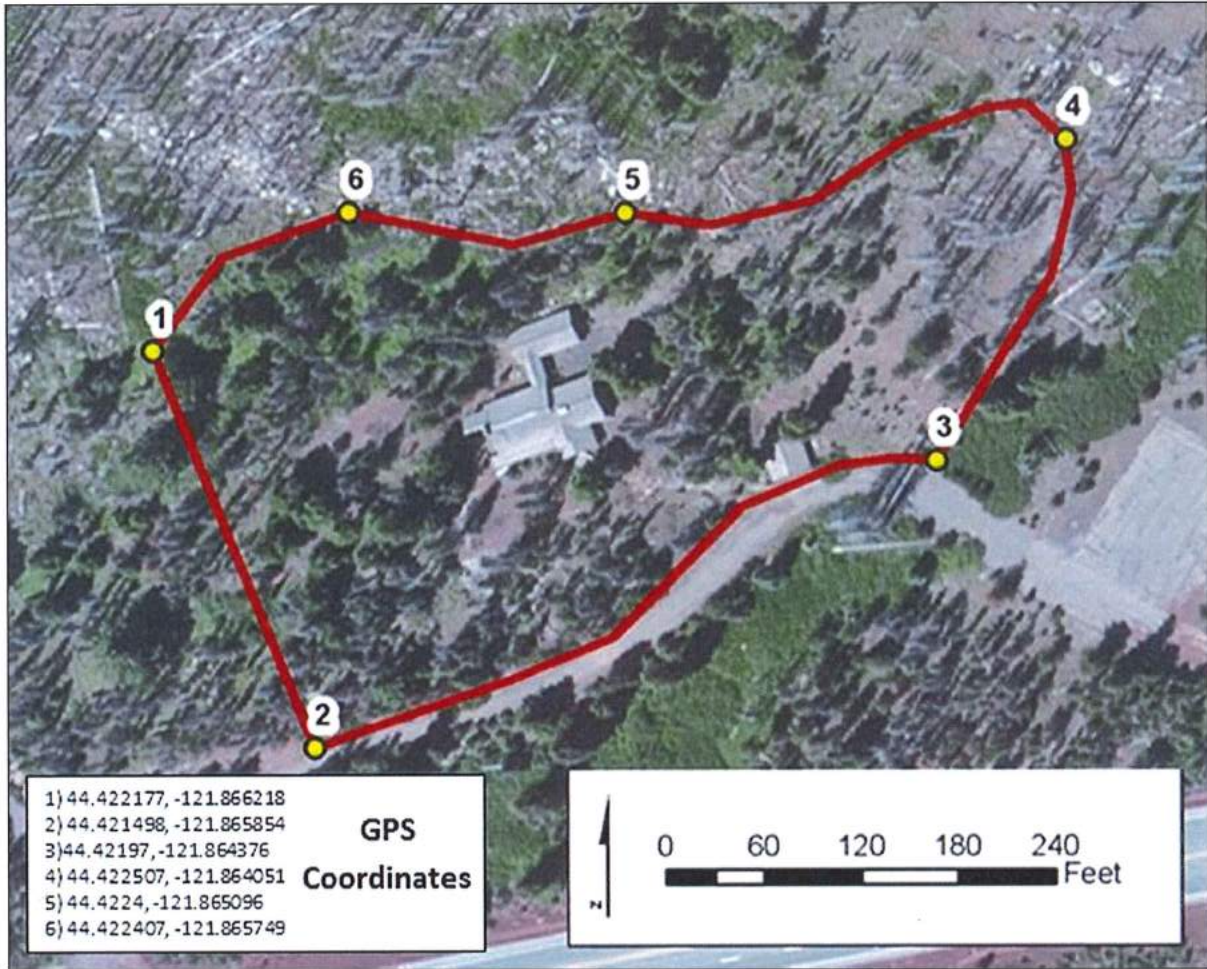
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Figure 3: Boundary with GPS points (1–6) labeled at corners



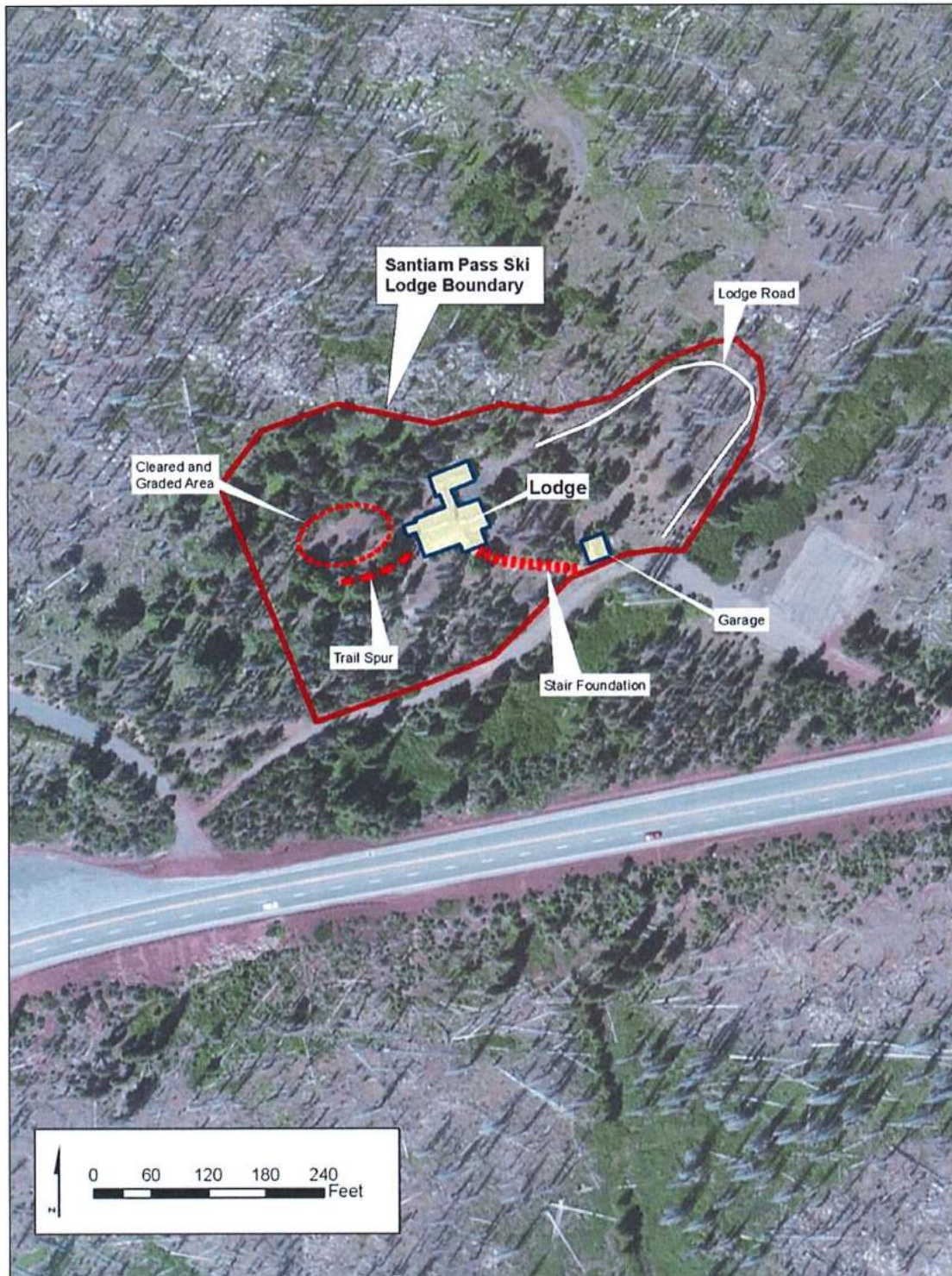
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Figure 4: Santiam Pass Ski Lodge Boundary and Site Plan



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Figure 5: Santiam Organization Building: North and South Elevations and Proposed Wood Shed (1939). From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-5.

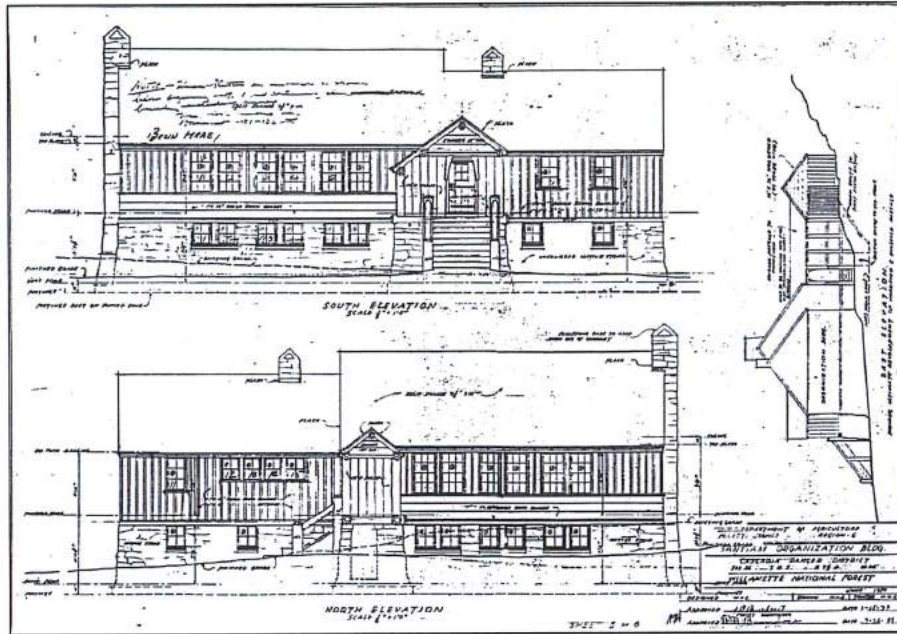
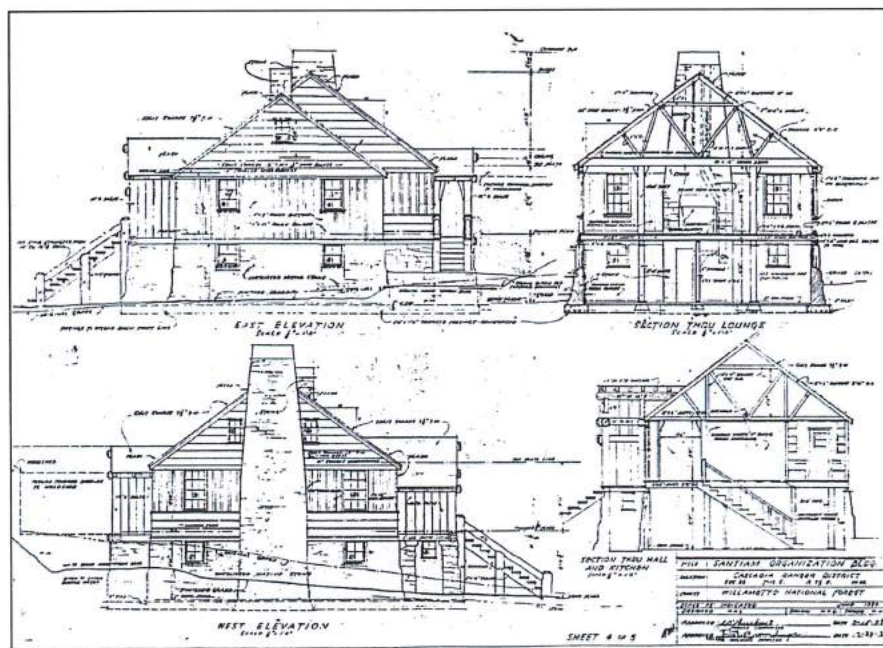


Figure 6: Santiam Organization Building: East and West Elevations and Sections (1939). From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-4.



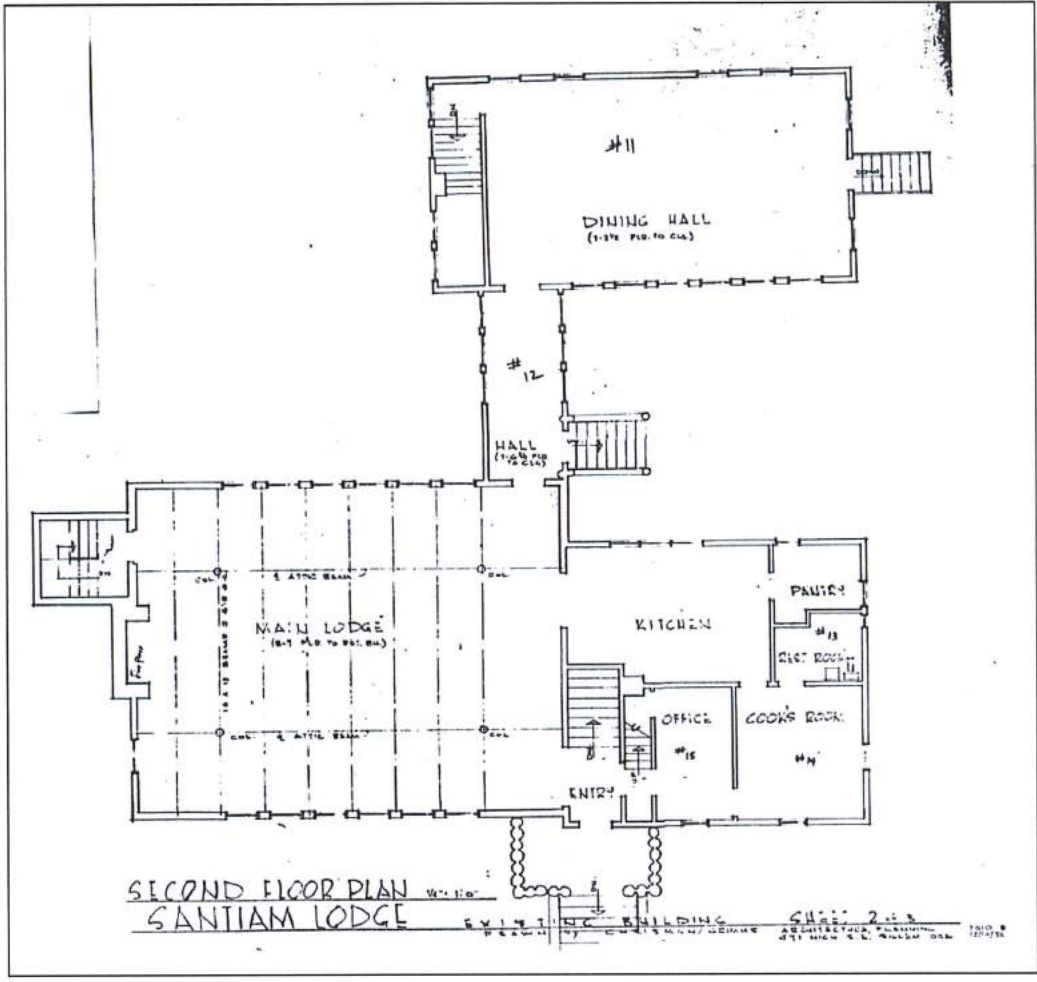
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Figure 7: Santiam Lodge: Main Floor Plan of existing building in 1974. From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-8.



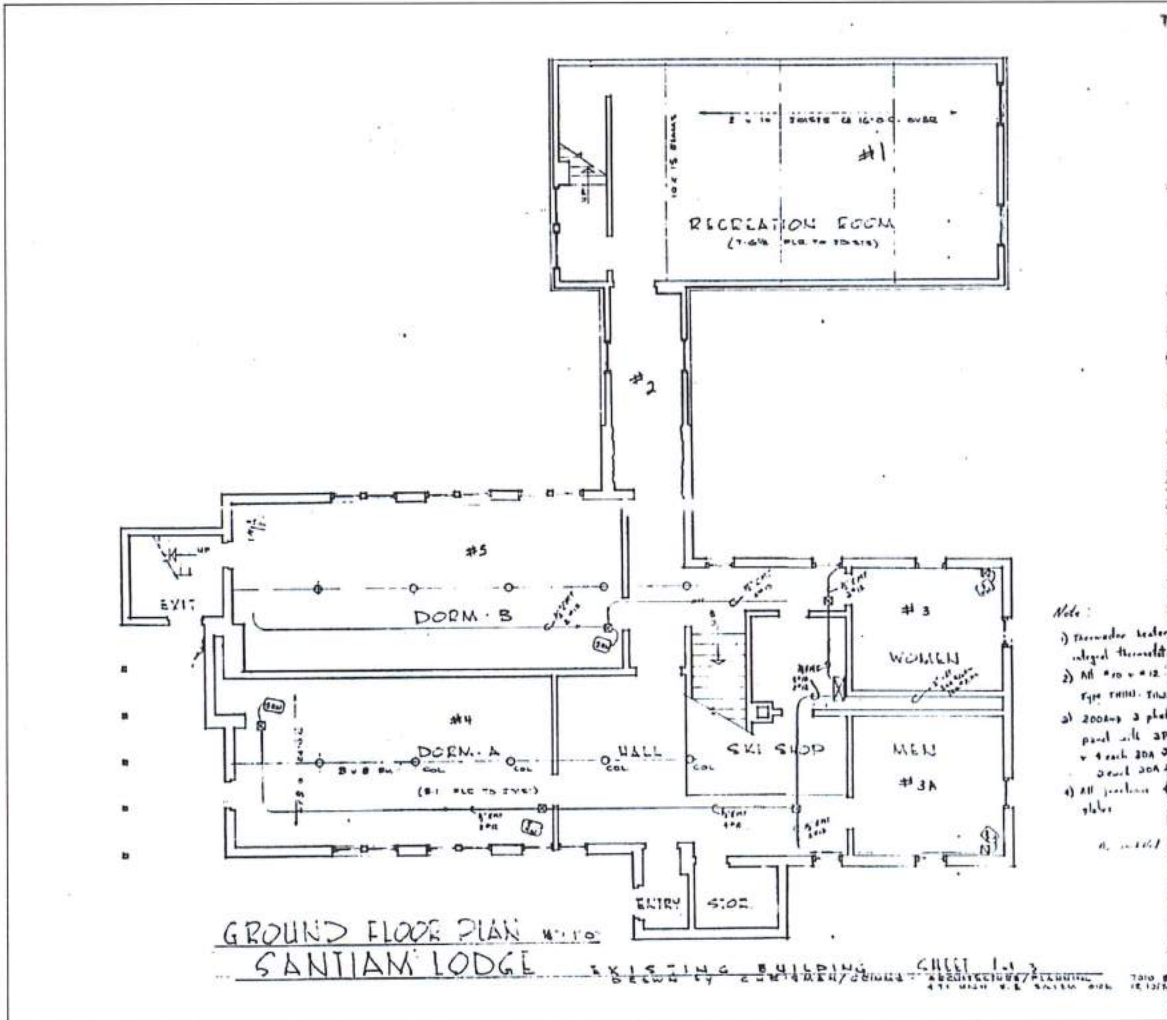
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Figure 8: Santiam Lodge: Ground Floor Plan of existing building in 1974. From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-7.



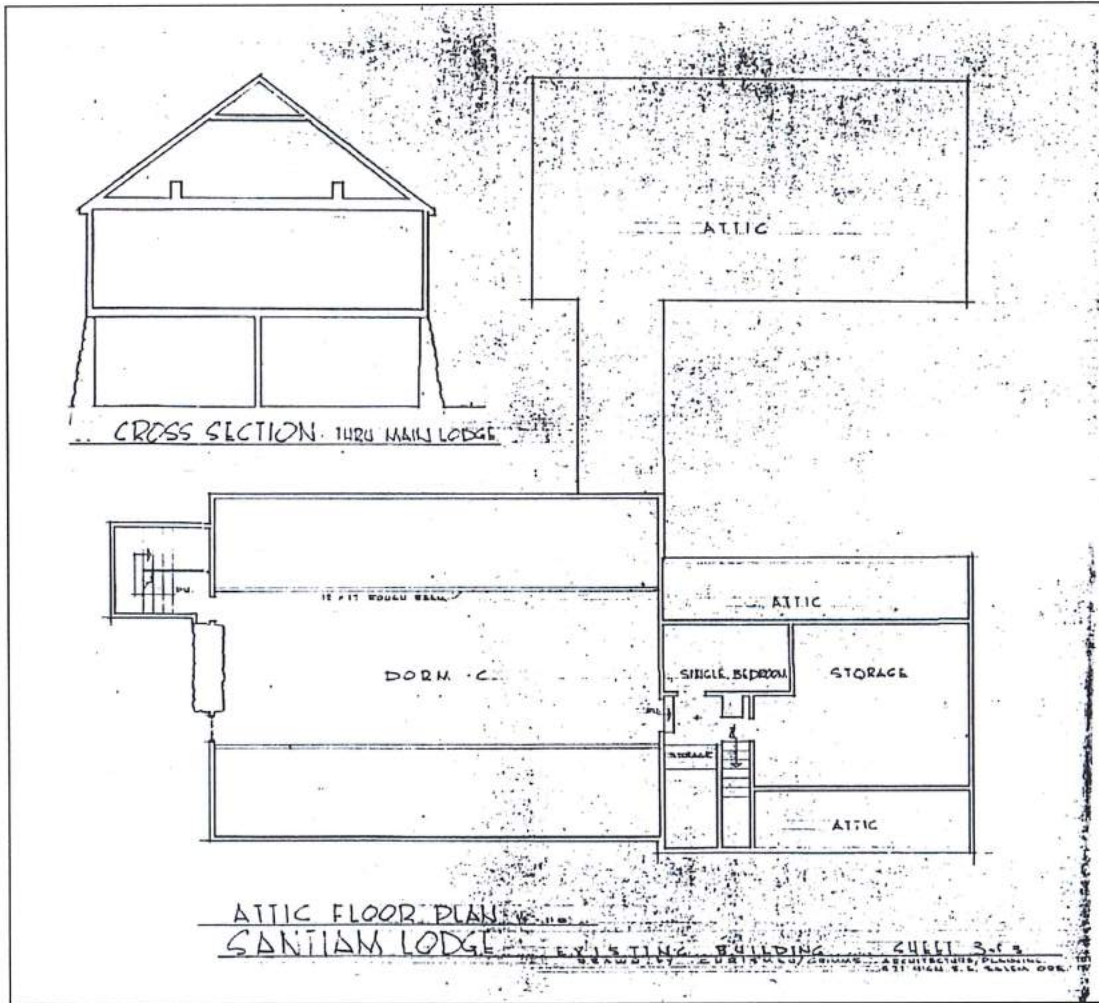
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Figure 9: Santiam Lodge: Attic Floor Plan of existing building in 1974. From Catherine Lindberg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge: An Evaluation of Historic Significance," (Eugene, Oregon: USDA, Willamette National Forest, July 1989), Figure B-9.



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Figure 10: Santiam Pass Ski Lodge c.1940 Same film as Figure 11 but different exposure.



Figure 11: Santiam Ski Lodge 1940. South Elevation



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Figure 12: View North with access road in foreground, half round log stairs and east side of front elevation.

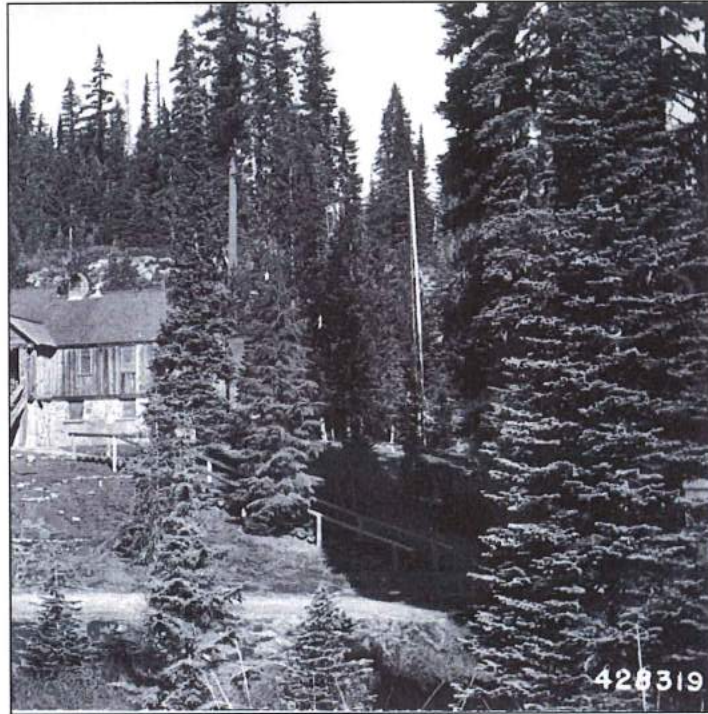


Figure 13: Santiam Ski Lodge 1941. Of half round log stairs. Southeast facing aspect of the lodge in the background.



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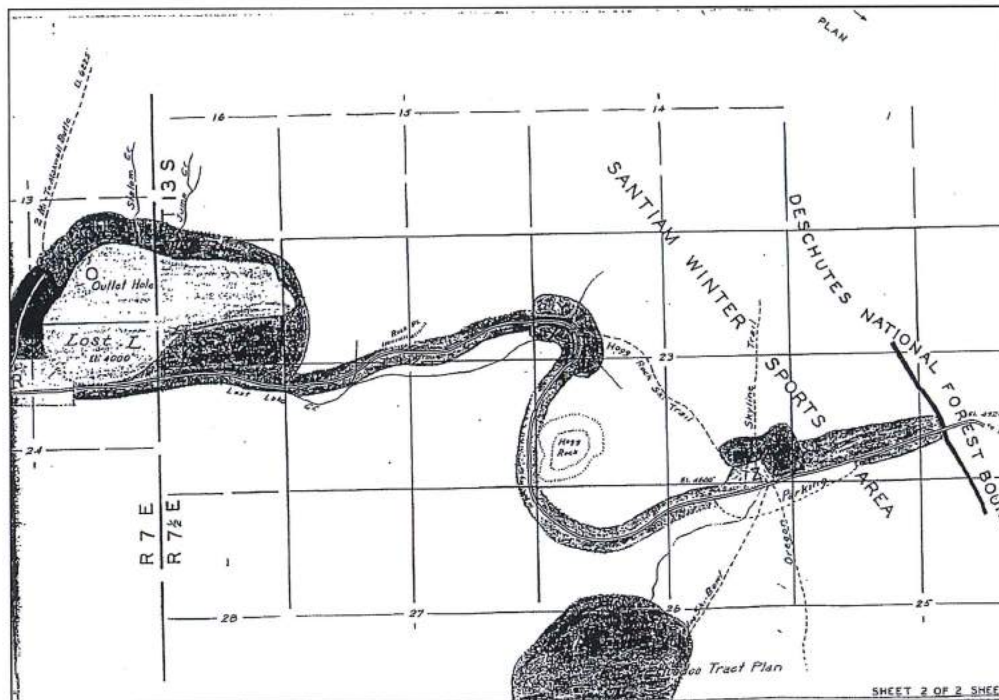
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Figure 14: Women's dormitory with CCC-crafted bunks 1940



Figure 15: Blueprint of Santiam (Three Fingers Jack) Winter Sports Area adapted from Parke 1938. As shown in Lindberg-Muir 1989 Page 24.



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Figure 16: Snowmobiling map from 1971 showing recreational trails including segment of the Santiam Wagon Road: Willamette National Forest McKenzie Ranger District

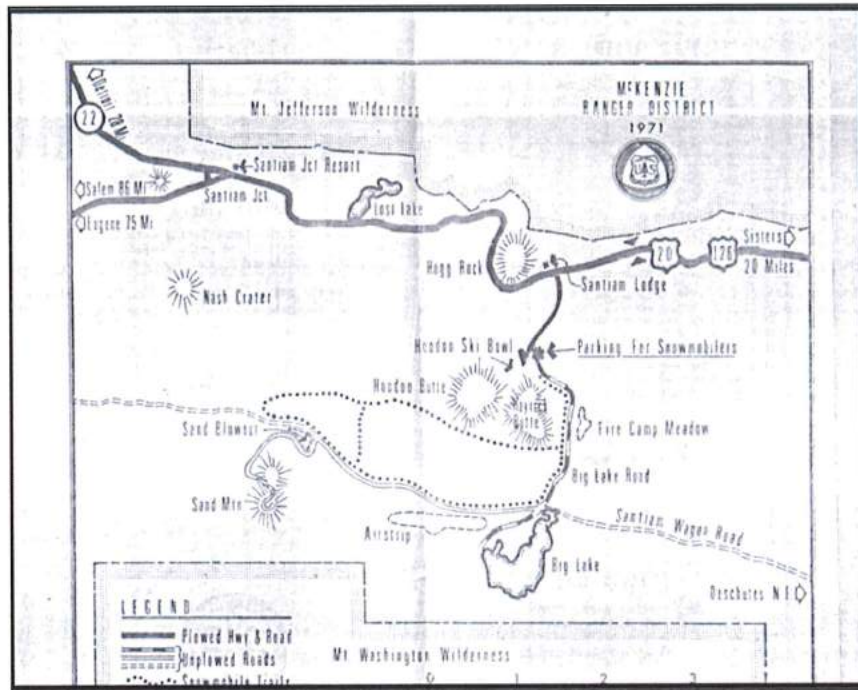


Figure 17: Overview of Santiam Lodge and garage, looking west from near the pump house remains. Facing west.



Santiam Pass Ski Lodge
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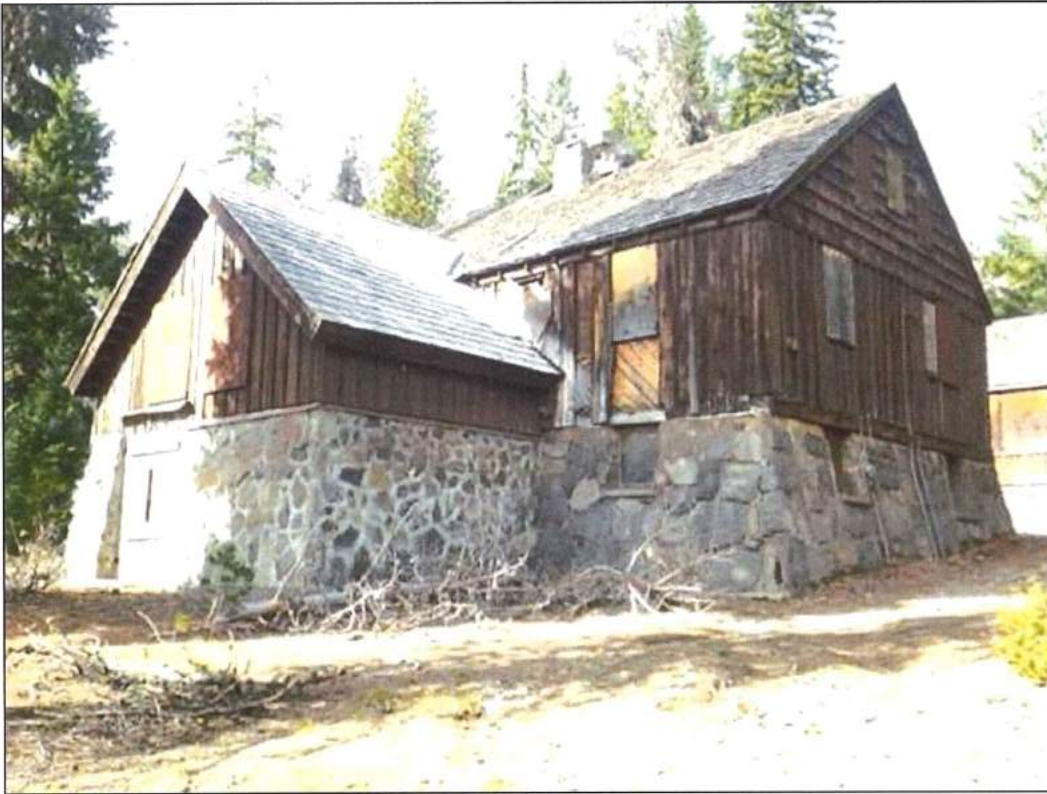


Photo 1 of 10: Main Lodge vestibule addition and east side of south wing facing northwest

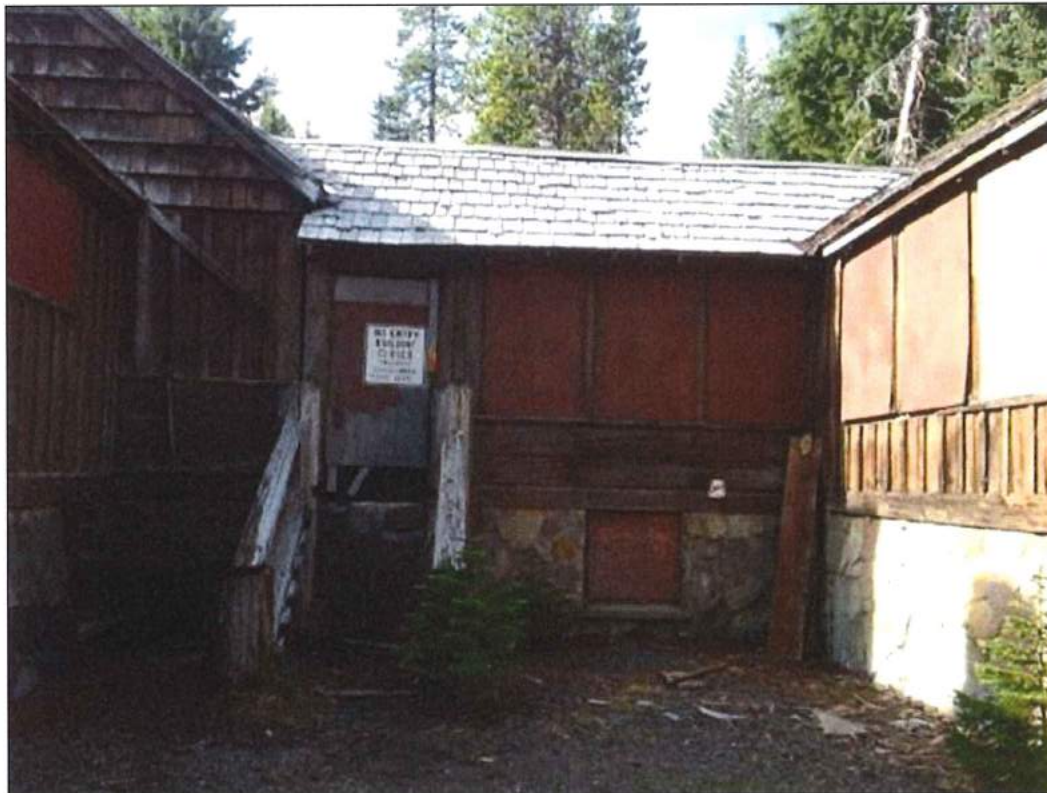


Photo 2 of 10: East elevation between north and south wings- facing west

Santiam Pass Ski Lodge
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Photo 3 of 10: Main Lodge north side of west elevation- facing east

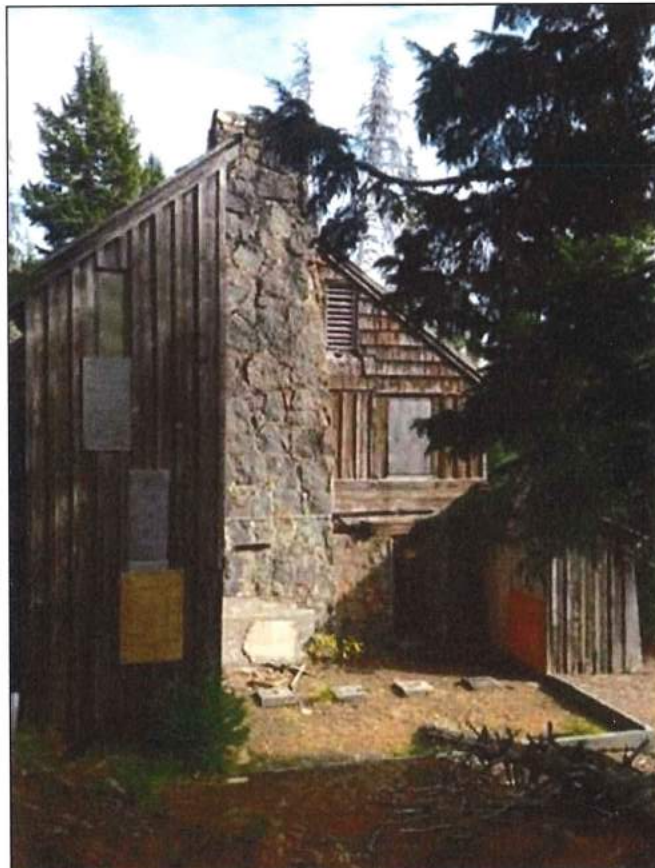


Photo 4 of 10: Main Lodge south side of west elevation. Projecting built additions and foundation (fire escape-left, walkway-right) and original CCC construction visible.



Photo 5 of 10: Main Lodge interior attic story 2003 structural reinforcements



Photo 6 of 10: Main Lodge window hardware, example of type on all windows



Photo 7 of 10: Main Lodge fireplace in main room west wall



Photo 8 of 10: Main Lodge CCC crafted bunk beds in basement dormitory

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Photo 9 of 10: Two-bay Garage south elevation facing north



Photo 10 of 10: Possible ski trailhead heading west of lodge connects lodge from the west to longer trail networks