

**HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN, RECREATION RESIDENCE  
TRACTS, MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST**



Prepared for the  
U.S. Forest Service  
Mt. Hood National Forest  
Sandy, Oregon

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March 8, 2011

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## INTRODUCTION

The Historic Property Management Plan for the Recreation Residence Tracts on the Mt. Hood National Forest has been prepared as two separate documents. The first part, the "Plan," is intended to help forest managers deal with issues surrounding the historic cabins in the ten tracts. The plan provides a summary history of recreation residences (or "cabins") in the National Forests and on the Mt. Hood National Forest. It also discusses of the nature of the historic resources on the three tracts that have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts. The Plan looks at the condition of these resources and some strategies for administering the National Register district tracts within management goals adopted by the Forest.

The second part of the plan is a document intended for cabin owners and called the *Design Guidelines*. The purpose of this document is to provide a quick reference for cabin owners who are considering rehabilitating the exteriors of their historic cabins, or historic outbuildings, landscape, or hardscape elements on their cabin lots. Since written approval from the Forest Service is required for all rehabilitation projects, the *Design Guidelines* will help cabin owners anticipate Forest Service requirements for historic cabins.

Between 2001 and 2006 the Mt. Hood National Forest and the Oregon Department of Transportation evaluated all buildings on the ten recreation residence tracts to determine if the tracts were eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as individual properties or as historic districts. The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) reviewed the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) documents and concurred, with some minor modifications. The legal and regulatory context of this process stems from federal legislation that began with the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433). More recently, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (36 CFR 60) requires that all undertakings on federal land be evaluated for effects on significant cultural resources.

**Table 1: Recreation Residence Tracts on the Mt. Hood National Forest**

Tract	District Status	SHPO Review	Individual Properties
Camp Creek	05/05/05 not eligible	05/10/05	7 cabins eligible
Cool Creek	09/13/04 not eligible	09/21/04	
Flag Mountain	05/02/06 not eligible	05/23/06	
<b>Mile Bridge</b>	<b>11/09/04 eligible</b>	<b>12/15/04</b>	<b>10 cabins eligible</b>
Old Oregon Trail	03/10/05 not eligible	03/18/05	2 cabins eligible
<b>Still Creek</b>	<b>01/17/01 eligible</b>	<b>01/17/01</b>	<b>7 cabins eligible</b>
Tollgate	05/03/05 not eligible	05/31/05	7 cabins eligible
Vine Maple	02/10/06 not eligible	03/03/06	6 cabins eligible
Zigzag	01/13/05 not eligible	02/08/06	1 cabin eligible
<b>Zigzag Ski Cabins</b>	<b>03/13/06 eligible</b>	<b>04/18/06</b>	

Adapted from Jaqua 2006: 2-3

The evaluations have shown that three of the ten tracts are eligible for the National Register and will be managed as districts. Other cabins are eligible for nomination to the National Register on their own merits. Individual cabin owners can nominate their own cabins, of course, and so the number of nominated cabins may increase. Cabins built by master craftsman Henry Steiner are eligible for nomination as a thematic group (see Appendix B). Recreation residences along the Barlow Road that are in the Barlow Road Historic District have been included in the National Register nomination for that district, although they are not part of the historic context of the Barlow Road, and were not extant during its period of significance (See Appendix E). The Forest Service will manage the Barlow Road cabins as historic properties.

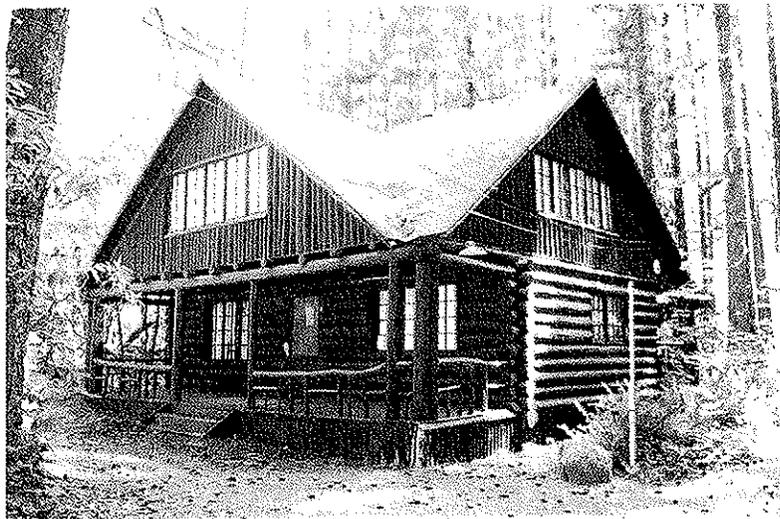


Figure 1, Still Creek Tract, Road 9, lot 17. Built by Henry Steiner, this cabin is a splendid example of vernacular design and traditional log construction

The Determinations of Eligibility for these historic districts were based upon pedestrian surveys that recorded all structures on the ground and evaluated them for their cultural significance. As a result, the tracts were documented through 2006. Changes since then have been documented in Forest Service files.

The intent of the Plan is not to prevent change, but to manage change within certain goals. The Mt. Hood National Forest manages all recreation residences under the general provisions of the 1916 Term Occupancy Act (16 USC 497) which sets standards for the size, design, and condition of cabins.

Cabins that are not in the three historic districts or in the Barlow Road Historic District, and are not individually eligible, are managed under the current general guidelines for recreation residences. General goals for cabins include providing recreational opportunities in harmony with other Forest goals, retaining the natural environment, and keeping the cabin developments safe and “as unobtrusive as possible” (*Special Uses Handbook* 1994: 2-3). Questions of design for replacement cabins, and modifications of existing cabins are addressed as follows:

- All building plans must be approved by the Forest Authorized Officer
- County and State codes must be followed for construction (and demolition)
- County permits and inspection policies must be followed
- “Architectural design of all buildings should aim at simplicity, good proportions, and compatibility with the natural setting. All additions and exterior building improvements must match the original buildings as much as possible.” (*Special Uses Handbook* 1994: 2-3)

For the tracts managed as historic districts, the Barlow Road cabins, and for the individually eligible cabins, there are some additional management goals:

- Maintain the visual and historic integrity of resources including the cabins, outbuildings, hardscape features, and cultural landscape.
- Maintain the individually eligible and contributing cabins at their current levels of integrity. Remediate deficiencies in integrity as opportunities arise.
- Help cabin owners plan rehabilitation projects that will result in findings of “no effect” or “no adverse effect” on the resources.
- Help cabin owners respond to emerging concerns about wildfire, energy conservation, building codes, and infrastructure in ways that are consistent with preserving historic resources in a forested setting.

The Historic Preservation Specialist evaluates proposed modifications to cabins or other resources within the historic district tracts according to the guidelines in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Resources (p. 30).

To help the Forest Service manage cultural resources in Oregon, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Forest Service created a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) in 2003. Through the Programmatic Agreement, the Forest Service works with cabin owners to see that the cabins, the outbuildings, the hardscape elements, and the cultural landscape of the historic district tracts maintain their historic integrity for future generations.

This Management Plan and the *Design Guidelines* incorporate and expand upon the directions pertaining to Section 106 NHPA project review for recreation cabins in the 2003 Programmatic Agreement. The Forest Service intends to use these guidelines under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement with dates set for periodic review and revision as necessary.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT SUMMARY

### Recreation and National Forest Policy

During the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Americans began to see nature and the prospect of outdoor recreation as one of the many resources their new land had to offer. This attitude was expressed in several important federal policy decisions. At the request of some influential Californians, the federal government granted land to the State of California including the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Trees area on June 29, 1864. This land grant was to be held “for public use, resort and recreation,” and is frequently cited as a landmark in the history of outdoor recreation in the U.S. (Huth 1990: 148ff). The creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 was another important event.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Americans also recognized Oregon’s Cascade Range as an inspiring landscape and one well-suited to recreational pursuits. From Crater Lake at the south, to the Columbia Gorge at the north, Oregon’s Cascades drew enthusiastic visitors. On Klamath Lake, for example, New York railroad tycoon Edward Harriman maintained a summer lodge where he was host to writer John Muir. Oregon jurist John B. Waldo spent summers in the southern Cascades, writing about the scenery in his journal and letters:

This evening we are all here—have a fine supper—and my blankets are spread for the night within the same circle of trees with their grassy carpet which concealed me, and from which I fired my shots at the deer. Think of this, my friends in the Valley, and weep! (Waldo 1986:8)

At the northern end of Oregon’s Cascades, the Columbia Gorge and Mt. Hood exerted a powerful magnetism to residents of Portland and the northern Willamette Valley. European style mountaineering was attracting some enthusiasts. The Oregon Alpine Club was formed in Portland in 1887 (Rakestraw and Rakestraw 1993: 8). Two years later, Oregon notables William Ladd and C.E.S. Wood built the Cloud Cap Inn at 6000’ on the flanks of Mt. Hood. Between 1909 and 1919, recreational visitors to what is now the Mt. Hood National Forest increased from 10,000 to 210,000 (Waugh 1920, cited in Clauss and Rooke 2003: 4).



Figure 2. Cloud Cap Inn, built 1889. Outdoor recreation in Oregon's Cascades was firmly established by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (USDA Forest Service photo).

In 1893, President Grover Cleveland created the huge Cascade Range Forest Reserve, closing the Cascade Mountains to new homestead claims, and regulating grazing and logging. The Reserve contained 4,883,588 acres of alpine wilderness along the Cascade Crest. Congress established Crater Lake National Park in the southern end of the Reserve in 1902. Forest Reserves became National Forests after 1905, under the management of the USDA Forest Service.

The new agency was led by the redoubtable Gifford Pinchot, who was interested in outdoor recreation, but probably did not see it as the central thrust of his new agency. He mentioned in his 1907 manual for the Forest Service—*The Use of the National Forest*—that “stores, hotels, and residences for recreation” belonged on the national forests because they contributed to “getting the fullest use out of the land and its resources” (Pinchot 1907: 13).

Pinchot's successor, Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, was more interested in forest recreation. He wrote in his 1913 *Report of the Forester* that recreation

...is a highly important use of the Forests by the public, and it is recognized and facilitated by adjusting commercial use of the Forests, when necessary. Examples are the exclusion of stock and provisions in timber sales for very light cutting, or not cutting at all close to lakes and elsewhere where it is desirable to preserve the natural beauty of the location unmarred, for the enjoyment of the public.

The most vociferous advocates of recreation on the forest reserves and the national forests, however, were the conservationists. They argued that the national forests should be used only for “inspiration and our own true recreation,” and not for grazing, mining, timber, or any other commercial purpose. John Muir, John B. Waldo, and others reached a large audience with their writings, and these members of the recreation/conservation movement influenced national policy.

The newly-created Forest Service was caught between two powerful constituencies. The rural settlers and the lumber and grazing interests opposed the national forests because they saw the program as a threat to their resource base. The conservationists opposed any consumptive use of the forests. It is probably fair to say that forest recreation appealed to the leaders of the Forest Service for practical reasons as well as for its own merit. Recreation was a non-consumptive use that could bring urban Americans into the national forests and show them the benefits of Forest Service management. This could create a new constituency of supporters who could balance the rural people and the industrialists who opposed federal forest management. For urban Americans of moderate means, forest recreation was very appealing--inexpensive, family oriented, and increasingly fashionable.

In 1915, Congress passed legislation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make land available on the national forests for recreational facilities including stores, resorts, and summer homes. The legislation specified that the permits were to be granted for a term of thirty years; consequently, the new law became popularly known as the Term Occupancy Act (Tweed 1980: 3).

16 USC 497, March 4, 1915

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, under such regulations as he may make and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, (a) to permit the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests, not exceeding eighty acres and for periods not exceeding thirty years, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining hotels, resorts, and any other structures or facilities necessary or desirable for recreation, public convenience, or safety; (b) to permit the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests, not exceeding five acres and for periods not exceeding thirty years, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining summer homes and stores; (c) to permit the use and occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forest, not exceeding eighty acres and for periods not exceeding thirty years, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining buildings, structures, and facilities for industrial or commercial purposes whenever such use is related to or consistent with other uses on the national forests

People had built private cabins and lodges at lakes and hot springs on the national forests before the Term Occupancy Act, but they had no guarantee that their annual permits would remain in effect for longer than the year they were issued. The new law guaranteed that the cabins, camps, and lodges would have tenure on the national forest lands for at least their thirty year term (Lux et al 2003: 27). This encouraged more substantial investment.



Figure 3. 1928 photo of cabin on the Vine Maple Tract, Mt. Hood National Forest (USDA Forest Service photo)

After the passage of the Term Occupancy Act, the Forest Service actively promoted recreational development by choosing locations for recreational facilities and surveying the permit lands. Persons or organizations wishing to build private residences or summer camps, hotels, or other resorts could obtain permits for minimal fees, but the locations and lot sizes were established by the Forest Service. The Forest Service encouraged construction of cabins, resorts, and lodges on many scenic mountain lakes. Typically, facilities included a lodge and some guest cabins, a store, and private cabin tracts (Throop 2005: 32).

Outdoor recreation became increasingly popular throughout the U.S. (Huth 1990; 153). In the year after the passage of the Term Occupancy Act—1916—Congress created the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior to manage the parks that were growing in popularity and becoming national oases for recreation. During the 1920s and early 1930s, the Forest Service continued to promote recreation residences. With the onset of the Depression, and under the New Deal program, Forest recreation policy shifted dramatically from an emphasis on private recreation residences to more broadly based public recreation. Forest workers who had formerly designed and surveyed recreation residences were now designing and constructing public campgrounds, picnic areas, trails, roads, and administrative facilities (Lux et al 2003:35).

During the 1930s the Forest Service began to phase out the policy of term occupancy permits. Although tract development and permit issuances continued in the 1930s, there was a philosophical change in recreation management to developing public facilities (Lux et al

2003:35). At the same time, funding to support the thousands of Civilian Conservation Corp enrollees greatly expanded the Forest Service recreation public works program. Throughout the Pacific Northwest, the Civilian Conservation Corps built roads, trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, as well as administrative facilities (Atwood et al 2005: 32).

In 1939, Oregon's national forests had 966 active summer home permits in total, which was the high-water mark for the program. World War II interrupted construction on cabin tracts, and also diminished the frequency of summer excursions because of gasoline rationing. There was a resurgence of cabin building after the war. Then, in 1966, the Forest Service stopped issuing special use permits for new cabin lots. The Forest Service currently administers 1,623 permits for summer homes within the nine national forests in Oregon. The Mt. Hood National Forest currently administers 553 permits for summer homes in 10 tracts.

### **Recreation on the Mt. Hood National Forest**

President Cleveland's 1893 creation of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve preserved the public domain in Oregon's Cascade Mountains at the time it was in the greatest peril. However, the forest reserves program was not well-positioned to manage the enormous reserves. To enable more active management of public domain forest lands, President Theodore Roosevelt and others established the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and the national forest program in 1905 (Williams 2000: 16). In 1908, the five-million acre Cascade Range Forest Reserve was divided into smaller national forests. Among these was the Oregon National Forest, which later became the Mt. Hood National Forest. This forest was created from a portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve and the Bull Run Reserve, which was the municipal watershed for Portland. The new national forest included two very important recreational resources—Mt. Hood, and the southern side of the Columbia River Gorge.

The scenery of the Columbia Gorge appealed to visitors and residents alike. Before highway travel, the Gorge was relatively isolated, accessible only by railroad or steamboat. When automobile roads penetrated the Gorge, Portlanders became concerned about development threatening the scenery and recreational opportunities so close to home. Wealthy Portland businessmen in the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Club of Portland, including Julius Meier and Simon Benson, pressured the Forest Service to protect the Gorge (Tweed 1980: 4). As a result, the Forest Service created the Columbia River Gorge Park on the Oregon National Forest (now the Mt. Hood NF). The park preserved nearly 14,000 acres on the Oregon side of the Columbia for recreation. It was the most ambitious national forest recreation facility to date, and recorded over 150,000 visitors in 1919 (Throop 2003:4). In the following years, Portland notables advocated the construction of the Columbia River Highway through the park as a recreational amenity. This scenic highway became a regional treasure, and is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and as a National Historic Landmark.

South of the Gorge, Mt. Hood and its surroundings had significance for Portland beyond its convenience as a water supply. The mountain is conspicuous from Portland on clear days, and forms a central element of the city's scenery. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a wagon road crossed the rugged Mt. Hood country, providing a route for wagons from The Dalles to the Willamette Valley for Oregon Trail immigrants. This was the Barlow Road, established in 1845 by Samuel Barlow, and operated as a private toll road until 1915. As difficult as the passage over the Barlow Road was for the immigrants, it was much safer than the harrowing raft trip down the Columbia River.

In 1919, the state of Oregon bought the Barlow Road from its owners, the estate of Henry E. Wemme. After this purchase, the Oregon State Highway Department, the Mt. Hood National Forest, and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads began joint planning for a new highway around Mt. Hood. It would extend 106 miles in a loop east from Portland then north to the city of Hood River where it would join the Columbia River Highway.

The planners engaged landscape architect Frank A. Waugh to design the new highway. Waugh was a pioneering landscape architect, and professor of agriculture at the University of Massachusetts. Waugh's academic training was diverse, as befits someone in an emerging field, but he was heavily influenced by the work of Frederick Law Olmstead. Like Olmstead, Waugh believed that man-made improvements should be unobtrusive in the natural environment and that indigenous geology and vegetation should be preserved in the landscape. In 1917, in a truly prescient move, the Forest Service national office engaged him to investigate recreational activities in national forests throughout the U.S. Waugh's 1918 report, *Recreational Uses of the National Forests*, was the first agency-wide approach to recreational planning and scenery management (Throop 1989 in Williams 2000: 43). Waugh continued to consult with the Forest Service until his retirement in 1926.



Figure 4. After 1926, the Loop Highway brought urban visitors to the Mt. Hood National Forest to enjoy recreational opportunities accessible by the family car. (USDA Forest Service photo)

On the Mt. Hood National Forest, the leadership of Frank A. Waugh and Forest Service recreation planner Fred W. Cleator resulted in three important documents (Jaqua 2006: 8). These were “Recreation Uses of the Mt. Hood Area” (Waugh 1920), “Mt. Hood Loop Recreation Unit Plan” (Cleator 1923) and “The Mt. Hood Recreation Land Classification Order” (Jardine 1926). As a result of these plans, national forest lands adjacent to the Loop Highway—especially in the Rhododendron to Government Camp corridor—were targeted for recreation, including summer cabin tracts, sites for organizational camps, and commercial facilities. By 1926, Forest Service policy had embraced recreation on Mt. Hood to the extent that the lands were formally designated the Mt. Hood Recreation Area, comparable to the Columbia River Gorge Park on the forest’s northern boundary (Clauss and Rooke 2003: 4). The language of the designation makes clear the Forest Service’s management objectives:

All National Forest lands therein are held for the use and enjoyment of the general public for recreational purposes. A proper and orderly utilization of timber, forage, water power, and other economic resources shall be allowed within the area, but such utilization shall not be permitted to impair the value of the area as a site for public campgrounds, municipal or health camps, sanitarium, club houses, hotels, summer homes, or public utilities requisite for the comfort and convenience of the people using the area for recreational purposes. (quoted in Clauss and Rooke 2003: 4)

The crown jewel of recreational development on the Mt. Hood National Forest was, of course, Timberline Lodge, built between 1936 and 1938 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as part of the New Deal public works program. Forest Service architect Lynn Forrest and his team from the Region 6 design office in Portland created a design for the lodge that embodies the best elements of the rustic style. Oregon’s best crafters in stone, timber, ironwork, and textiles contributed to this landmark building.

Like other recreational amenities located along the Loop Highway, Timberline Lodge was a phenomenon of what historian Elisabeth Walton [Potter] called “the Motor Age” (Vaughan 1974, vol. 2: 518ff.). The Loop Highway provided motor vehicle access to the lodge for visitors during the summer and the winter, when it was usually blanketed by at least 10 feet of snow. Unlike the grand hotels and resorts built in the national parks a generation earlier, Timberline was accessible only by car—there was no railroad serving the area. The recreating public that visited Timberline was comprised of working-class people who drove to the lodge, spent a day or two enjoying the mountain and then drove home.

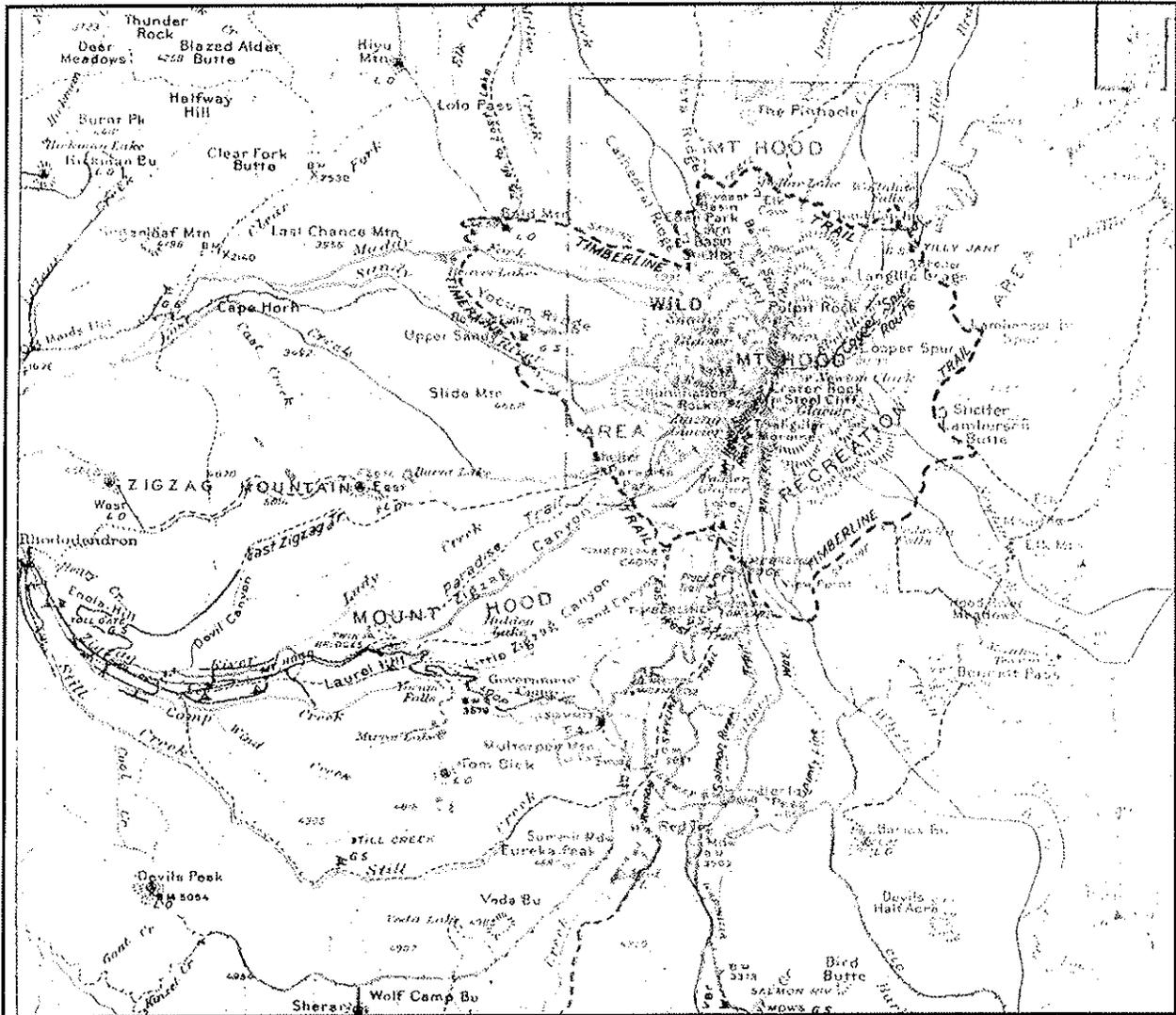


Figure 5 Portion of a 1939 Mt. Hood National Forest map showing “Mt. Hood Recreation Area” including the Loop Highway.

## Recreational Residences on the Zigzag Ranger District

Frank Waugh's colleague in early Forest Service recreation planning was Fred Cleator, who transferred in 1917 from his position as Deputy Supervisor of the Colville National Forest to a newly-opened Office of Recreation at the Pacific Northwest Regional office in Portland. Cleator was an outspoken advocate of summer cabin development on the national forests of the Pacific Northwest. He wrote dozens of reports and planning documents, but he is best remembered for his 1932 publication *Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington*.

Cleator was responsible for establishing the recreation cabin tracts on forests throughout the Pacific Northwest. Cleator's original tracts on Mt. Hood were the Mile Bridge, Still Creek, Tollgate, and Camp Creek (Clauss and Rooke 2004: 4). Other early tracts on the Mt. Hood were surveyed in the 1915-1922 period.

After the lots were surveyed, cabin sites were available for prospective cabin builders. Several cabins had been built on the tracts prior to the official surveys. Not all of the surveyed lots were selected at once, however, and not all owners built on their lots at once. As a consequence, the dates of construction vary. Some cabins were re-built during the active period of the program (1920-1950) and others have been re-built or replaced as recently as 2009 (Lanagan 2009 Personal Communication).

From the beginning of the Term Occupancy program, the Forest Service reviewed all plans for recreational residences and other structures. The designs were to be simple and compatible with the rustic style used on Forest Service and National Park administrative buildings (Atwood et al 2005: 52ff.). Fred Cleator noted in his *Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington* that the cabins should be "of a generally accepted rustic style and attractive in appearance." He further cautioned that the cabins need not be uniform in design or style. The Forest Service has issued guidelines on the appropriate style for cabins from time to time. One such publication is an undated paper, "Minimum Construction & Maintenance Standards for Summer Home Owners on Forest Service Lands" first distributed by the Region 6 Regional Office about 1950.

Simplicity, good proportions, and an appearance of naturalness to the forest setting are desired in the completed structure. Ornate, elaborate, pretentious or showy structures, or parts thereof, will not be approved.

**Table 2 Chronology of the Tracts**

<b>Tract</b>	<b>Mapped by</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Still Ck	[F. Cleator]	[1916-1921]	Donovan and Willingham 2003
Vine Maple	W.M.H. Woodward	1916-1920	Jaqua 2005b
Zigzag	R.A. Bradley	1916	Jaqua 2005c
Mile Bridge	[F. Cleator]	1921	Clauss and Rooke 2004
Zigzag Ski Club	F. Cleator	1921	Jaqua 2006
Camp Creek	H.G. Jackson	1921	Chapman, O'Brien, and Donovan, 2003
Tollgate	A.G. Jackson	1921	Joyer 2005
Old Oregon Trail	F. Williamson	1930	Jaqua 2005a
Flag Mountian	J.P. Langdon	1948	Jaqua and Joyer 2006
Cool Creek		1955	Jaqua 2004

### **The Historic Tracts**

The three recreation residence tracts that are eligible for nomination to the National Register as districts are among the older tracts. A few recreational cabins were reportedly built on the Still Creek and Mile Bridge tracts as early as 1914 (Donovan and Willingham 2003; Clauss and Rooke 2004). This earliest development occurred before the initial Forest Service surveys and was probably permitted under annual permits that antedated the term occupancy system. No documentation is available, however, so we do not know the number of these first cabins, or their characteristics.

#### *Still Creek*

The Still Creek Tract, dating from 1916, is among the three earliest tracts. Cabins and other historic resources on the tract retain a good level of integrity. The Vine Maple and Zigzag tracts date from the same period, but the integrity of cabins on these tracts is substantially lower. Fifty-six cabins were built in the Still Creek Tract between 1914 and 1980 (Donovan and Willingham 2003: 2). Forty of the 56 cabins were evaluated as “contributing” to a National Register district in the 2003 cultural survey. In addition, seven cabins were considered eligible for nomination to the National Register individually. These include the following: Road 9, lot 15; Road 9, lot 17; Road 9, lot 19; Road 10, lot 18, Road 13, lot 9; Road 14, lot 6, and Road 15, lot 2. The first three of these cabins (Road 9, lots 15-19) are cabins built by Henry Steiner (See Appendix A).

Construction on the Still Creek Tract followed this pattern:

**Table 3 Construction on the Still Creek Tract**

Decade	Number of Cabins
1900-1920	12
1920-1930	30
1930-1940	8
1940-1950	1
>1950	5

### *Mile Bridge*

The Mile Bridge Tract is the largest of the ten tracts on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Planning for the tract began in 1920. By 1921 the first sub-units were platted and offered to the public. Survey and platting of the Mile Bridge Tract occurred in the following sequence:

**Table 4 Survey and Platting on the Mile Bridge Tract**

Date Completed	Sub-Units	Roads
1921	0-36	US Highway 26 Forest Road 27 Forest Road 28A Forest Road 29
1926	37-90	Forest Road 29 Forest Road 31
1929	116-169	Forest Road 35A Forest Road 35B
1934	170-172	Forest Road 35A
1938	91-110	Forest Road 35

In addition to the 172 cabin lots, two organizational sites were part of the Mile Bridge Tract. These were lots for the Portland US Department of Agriculture Club and the Portland Post Office Community Club. Both organizational sites were surveyed in 1926 (Clauss and Rooke 2004).

In 2004, at the time of the formal Determination of Eligibility, 158 of the original 172 lots on the Mile Bridge Tract had cabins. Cabins built before 1954 (the 50-year cutoff for historic designation in 2004) numbered 140, or 89% of the total. Eighteen cabins are modern replacements for cabins burned or destroyed. Ninety-seven of the cabins, or 61%, were judged “contributing” to a potential district. Sixty-one cabins, or 39%, were judged non-contributing.

Reasons for this designation included construction after 1954—18 cabins—or loss of integrity—43 cabins.

### *Zigzag Ski Club*

The Zigzag Ski Club Tract of seven cabins is the smallest tract on the Mt. Hood. The tract appears on A. G. Jackson's 1921 map, and in Fredrick Cleator's 1923 plan for recreation development along the Loop Highway. All of the cabins were built in 1923 (Jaqua 2006a). Cabin 27-22 was supposedly built as a clubhouse for the group, although it is no longer used as such. The pattern of a clubhouse with satellite cabins suggests that this tract may have been developed as an organizational site rather than a recreation residence tract. Five of the seven cabins were found contributing in the 2006 Determination of Eligibility.

The Zigzag Ski Club was apparently an early outdoor recreation organization based in Portland. Better-known groups like Portland's Mazamas, Bend's Skyliners, Seattle's Mountaineers, and others had a significant influence on Forest Service recreation policy during the 'teens, 'twenties, and subsequent decades (Atwood et al. 2005: 22; Williams 2009; 189).

### *Barlow Road Historic District*

Recreation residences in the Barlow Road Historic District are somewhat of an anomaly. The District preserves elements associated with the route and cultural landscape of the Barlow Road, which has a period of significance of 1847-1919. The cabins within the district were built after the period of significance. Current Forest Service policy accepts the cabins within the historic district, and recognizes their potential historic significance, but cautions that the cabins "should not be visually dominant" within the Barlow Road Historic District (Jaqua 2006: 41). Managing these cabins as historic resources should preserve their secondary role within the district.

## Historic Contributing Resources Summary

The eligible tracts and individual cabins are composed of the following cultural resources:

- Cabins
- Associated outbuildings
- Hardscape resources
- Cultural landscape

### *Cabins*

Appendix C lists the criteria widely used for determining eligibility of historic recreation residences on national forests throughout the Pacific Northwest. Forty cabins in the Zigzag tracts were found to be eligible as individual properties, and the remaining cabins were found eligible as contributing resources to a district, or ineligible. Each cabin was classified as **Individually Eligible (IE)**, **Historic Contributing (C)**, or **Not Eligible (NE)**.

Historian Gail Throop (2004: 83) identified the following elements as character-defining features of buildings influenced by the late period Rustic style:

- Natural or native materials, especially stone and timber
- Varied exterior treatment, contrasting siding on gable ends, etc.
- Gable, hip and shed roof shapes
- Multi-paned windows
- Masonry chimneys
- Dormers complimenting or contrasting to roof shape
- Main entry covered
- Shutters on windows
- Trim elements such as brackets and posts.
- Landscape/hardscape with fieldstone walks, walls, fireplaces, patios

Cabins in all tracts show these elements in varying degrees.

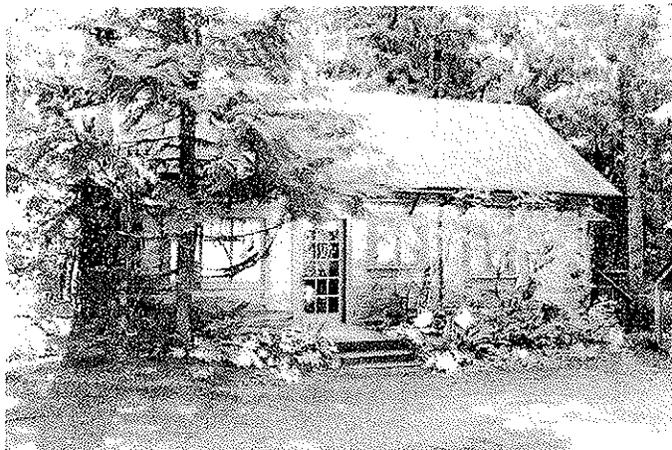


Figure 6. Mile Bridge Tract, Hwy 26, lot 16, Historic Contributing cabin

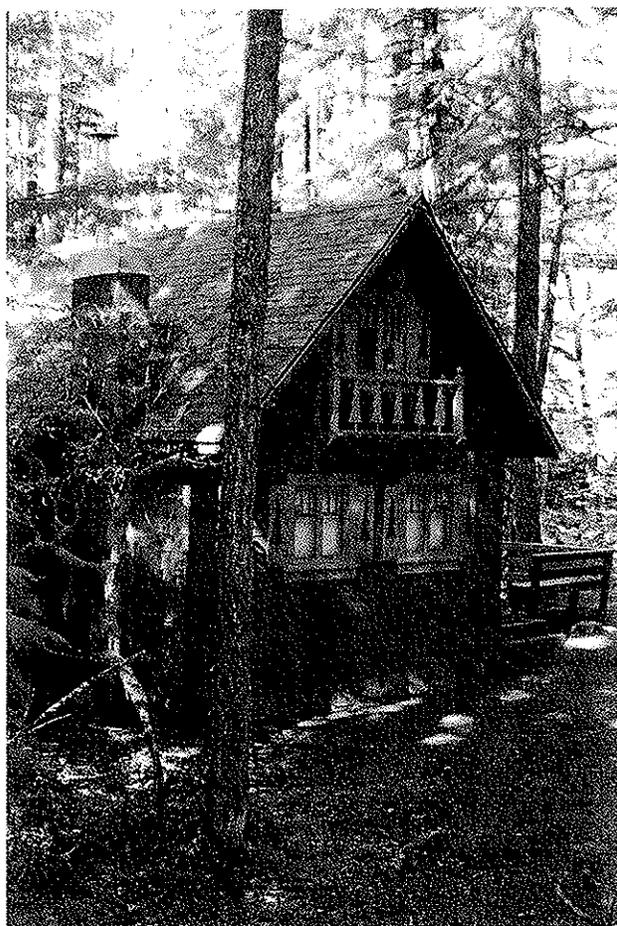


Figure 7. Mile Bridge Tract, Road 28A, lot 4, Individually eligible cabin. Note non-historic deck on entry elevation.

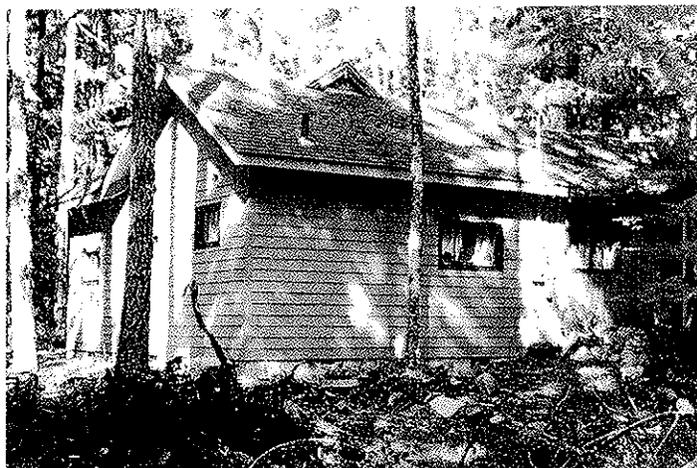


Figure 8. Mile Bridge Tract, Road 29, lot 15, Non-contributing cabin. Note multiple additions to original structure on the right

It is important to note that virtually all cabins show some evidence of modification. In general, period additions, replacement metal roofs, or non-historic decks are not seen as a fatal loss of integrity, provided other elements of integrity are present. Mile Bridge cabin 28A--04 (Figure 5), for example, has an expansive deck on the entry side, but other historic elements are intact.

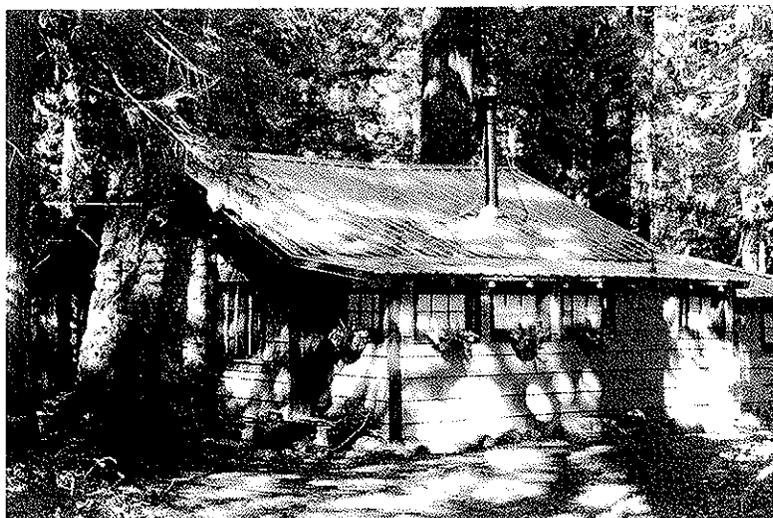


Figure 9. Mile Bridge Tract, Road 36A, lot 2 was classified as Contributing although it has a metal roof

### *Associated Outbuildings*

Buildings associated with the cabins include sheds, outhouses, garages, guest houses, bunkhouses, carports, detached decks, and one structure identified as a “perch.” These

contribute to the setting and associations of the cabin, and are considered part of the historic setting of the cabin.

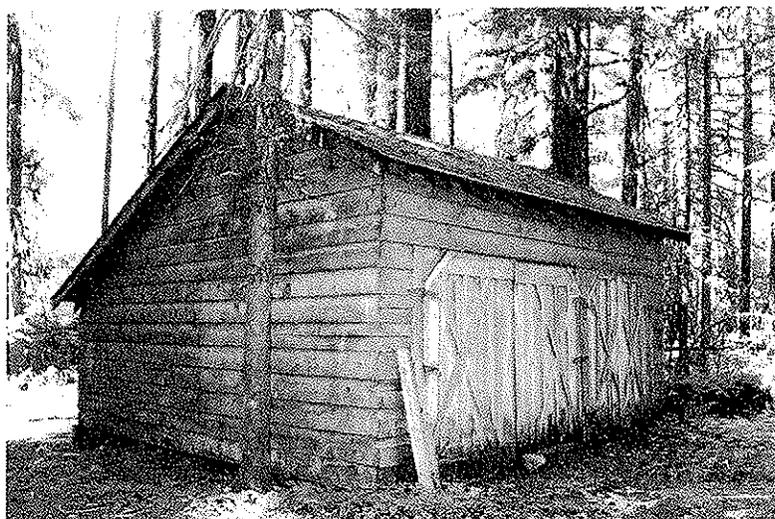


Figure 10. Contributing garage in Still Creek Tract, Road 14, lot 10. This outbuilding has the same method of construction as the cabin and dates from the same period.

### *Hardscape Resources*

“Hardscape” is generally defined as elements of the landscaping that are built of semi-permanent material to enhance the aesthetics or utility of the surroundings. Since much of the hardscape built during the period of significance on the historic tracts is made of native stone, these features are a significant element of the NPS Rustic style (Clauss and Rooke 2004: 7; Throop 1975).

Hardscape elements present in the historic tracts include the following:

- *Paths* Trails made of crushed rock or gravel bordered with basaltic fieldstone
- *Walls* Unmortared, uncoursed basaltic ashlar or rubble walls
- *Gates* Wooden entries that may have stone posts or pillars
- *Steps, stairs* Unmortared basalt steps providing access to buildings, decks, or different elevations on paths
- *Bridges* Wooden pedestrian bridges across streams or gullies
- *Patios* Fieldstone or concrete slab for outdoor activities
- *Fireplace, fire ring, grill* Stone facilities for containing fires for ambiance, outdoor heat, or outdoor cooking. Fireplaces or grills that combine a stone fire box with a metal cooking surface were important hardscape elements in parks and in national forest campgrounds during the 1920s and 1930s (Taylor 1937: 4ff)
- *Seats, chairs, benches* Concrete, stone, or wooden structures for seating

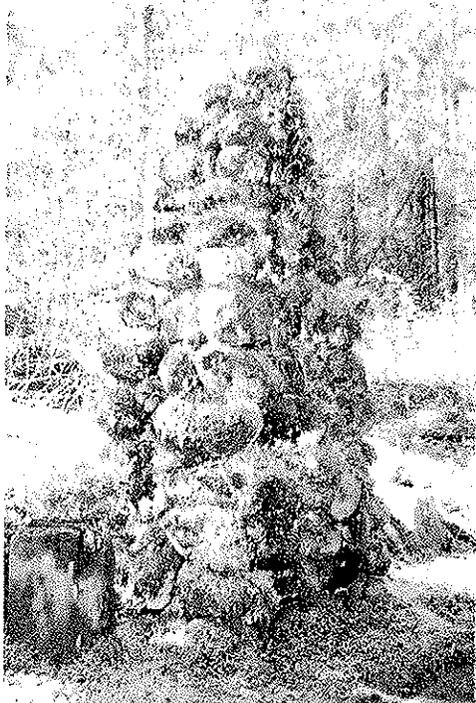


Figure 11. Stone pylon or gate post, Mile Bridge Tract, Hwy 26 , lot 11

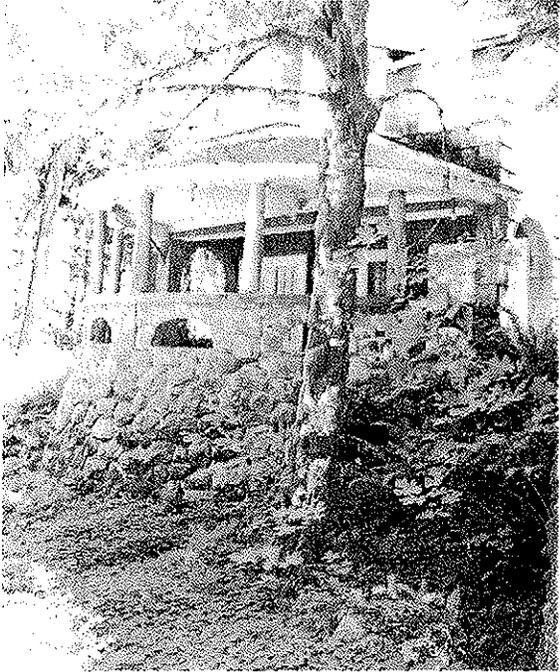


Figure 12. Formal stone foundation, entry portico, Still Creek Tract, Road 13, lot 9



Figure 13. Outdoor stove, Zigzag Ski Club Tract, Road 27, lot 26. Outdoor stoves are currently allowed to remain if they are in good condition.

### *Cultural Landscape*

In the broadest terms, a cultural landscape is a human-managed landscape. The National Park Service's *Technical Brief #36* provides a more specific definition.

“A ***cultural landscape*** is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: *historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes*” (Birnbaum 1994).



Figure 14. Landscape of Mile Bridge Tract with outdoor stove in background

The landscape of the historic tracts is an historic vernacular landscape that has been managed by the Forest Service policy restricting cabin owners from removing trees or vegetation, or introducing exogenous plants.

The landscape in the historic tracts is native and vernacular, and it retains these qualities because of specific management decisions made by the Forest Service to foster and enhance this natural appearance. If the landscape of the tracts had not been managed, the number of mature trees and the density of the vegetation would be considerably less. Exogenous plants including lawn grasses and ornamentals would have been introduced. The native landscape provides a dense visual screen for many of the cabins. As a result, the cultural landscape is an integral feature of the setting and of the districts as a whole. As such, the landscape is one of the tracts' historic resources. Preserving the landscape quality ensures that the integrity of setting and association is maintained.

**Part VIII. Natural Resource Standards (vegetation, soils, wildlife and water)**

1. Lawns and/or ornamental shrubs, trees, or flowers non-native to the area are not permitted. Native species may be planted (contact the Zigzag District for a list of true area native species before planting). Existing lawns and non-native plantings must be removed and the area rehabilitated. The Zigzag Ranger District can provide information on native plants that are appropriate for rehabilitating lawns and bare areas around recreation residences.
2. Permit holders will take measures to eradicate and control the presence of invasive species on their lot.
3. Cutting, trimming, or removing streamside vegetation for any purpose, including for "view" improvement, is prohibited.
4. Large trees, streamside vegetation and woody debris must be left in place to provide shade and protection to the stream.
5. It is not permissible to remove logs or woody debris from streams, or to use debris, rocks or any other material to create artificial dams in streams.
6. Lot vegetation must be maintained to resemble the natural forest conditions. The removal or damaging of any trees or other vegetation is not allowed unless provided for by written authorization from the Forest Service.

*Mt. Hood National Forest Maintenance and Operational Plan*

## MANAGEMENT GOALS

Four goals for managing the historic tracts are as follows:

- Maintain the visual and historic integrity of resources on the historic tracts including the cabins, outbuildings, hardscape features, and cultural landscape.
- Maintain the Individually Eligible and Contributing cabins at their current levels of integrity. Remediate deficiencies in integrity as opportunities arise.
- Help cabin owners plan rehabilitation projects so that they will result in findings of “no effect” or “no adverse effect” on the historic resources.
- Help cabin owners respond to emerging concerns about wildfire, energy conservation, building codes, and infrastructure in ways that are consistent with preserving an historic district in a forested setting.

As we have seen, the historic tracts on the Mt. Hood National Forest, like other recreational residence tracts in Region 6, have been systematically managed since their creation after 1915. The Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility set the Forest on the course of managing the tracts for cultural value as well as recreational value. To this end, the Forest is committed to managing the tracts as though they were listed on the National Register, although current plans do not call for submitting formal National Register District nominations.

National Register nomination is an option for the three historic tracts as historic districts, for the Steiner cabins as part of a thematic nomination, and for any individually eligible cabins. Although the Forest Service has no current plans to pursue nomination, there are certain advantages in listing the tracts on the National Register. The first of these is that the districts and individual would be eligible for state or federal historic preservation benefits. Preservation grants could be applied to planning projects, interpretation strategies, or possibly repairs. A second advantage is that the cabin owners could seek exception to building code requirements when they conflict with historic design or materials. Under Section 3403.5 of the Uniform Building Code/Oregon Structural Specialty Code, National Register properties and other certified historic buildings are eligible for waivers of certain normal code requirements in the interest of preserving the integrity of the properties. These considerations may become increasingly relevant as the cabins age and more extensive repairs are needed.

*Goal 1 Maintain the visual and historic integrity of resources on the three historic tracts including the cabins, outbuildings, hardscape features, and cultural landscape.*

Meeting Goal 1 requires an holistic approach to the districts that includes more than just the cabins. Although the cabins are the central feature, the outbuildings, hardscape, and cultural landscape are elements that contribute to the visitor's experience and help evoke the historic associations. Proposed undertakings must be reviewed for their impact on the surroundings as well as on the primary structure.

*Goal 2 Maintain the Individually Eligible and Contributing cabins at their current levels of integrity. Remediate deficiencies in integrity as opportunities arise.*

The Section 106 surveys segregated the cabins into two categories—Eligible/Contributing, and Non-Contributing. Contributing cabins were built during the period of significance and either contribute to the district, or are eligible for nomination to the NRHP on their individual merits. Non-contributing cabins were built later than the period of significance, or have lost critical elements of integrity. Maintaining the Contributing cabins at their current level of integrity is critical to the district, since diminishing the integrity of individual cabins can compromise the district as a whole. The greatest threat to integrity is unauthorized renovation projects that have not been reviewed and approved by the Forest Service. Although well-intentioned, these projects may jeopardize the cabins' integrity.

Goal 2 is specific to the cabins' ability to meet NRHP Criterion C as it relates to design and materials. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are guidelines for rehabilitation and repair techniques that maintain the integrity of historic resources.

### **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation**

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

The Forest Service will review plans for rehabilitation projects with these standards in mind. Standard 1 speaks to adaptive re-use, and is not a critical issue with recreational cabins. Standards 2-5 address the historic character of the resource. Although some recreational cabins were architecturally designed, most are vernacular structures, often designed and built by their owners. Their character is an accumulation of years of service, minor modifications, and necessary repairs. Any new work must respect the original material and design and the resourcefulness that went into it. When modest vernacular buildings are relentlessly "corrected" much of their charm and authenticity are lost.

Standards 6 and 7 speak to the fabric of the original structure. Replacement or modification of the original fabric is often attractive to owners who are concerned about decay, structural compromises, or aging. Rehabilitating existing materials is preferable to replacing them with inappropriate or anachronistic materials. Repairing windows, doors, and exposed exterior elements is a cost-effective way to renew these critical elements of a traditional cabin.

Standards 9 and 10 provide guidelines for additions, which are perhaps the most frequently-proposed modification. Some additions, like indoor bathrooms, are easily planned within the guidelines since they are small and are likely to be built in the back of the cabin. Other more ambitious additions may compromise a cabin's integrity if the design is out of scale with the original proportions. Additions to the entry facade are especially difficult, since many character-defining details are located on a cabin's front elevation. Standard 10 asks that additions be reversible—i.e., if the addition is removed in the future the building should still be structurally intact.

In many instances, proposed rehabilitations can be used to improve the cabin by restoring original materials or design elements. Replacing metal roofs with other materials, replacing aluminum slider windows with divided-light windows, and replacing T-111 with traditional siding can be part of a rehabilitation plans.

*Goal 3 Help cabin owners plan rehabilitation projects to result in findings of “no effect” or “no adverse effect.”*

The Oregon SHPO reviews major alterations to cabins that are “Individually Eligible” or “Contributing.” The Programmatic Agreement between the Forest Service and SHPO excludes many maintenance tasks, interior modifications, and mechanical systems repairs that do not impact the historic character of the cabins. These excluded undertakings are reviewed by the Forest and are forwarded to SHPO. The selected undertakings listed on the following page are ones that have a potential impact on the character of the cabins or the hardscape. Outbuildings and cultural landscape are not addressed in the Agreement.

In the process of review, Forest Service managers can scrutinize materials that meet the “in-kind” requirements. In some controversial areas, such as roofing material, the permit administrator will need to determine whether the existing material is a suitable basis for in-kind replacement. Experience has shown that undertakings need to be reviewed or monitored to ensure that the outcomes are consistent with plans.

*Goal 4 Help cabin owners respond to emerging concerns about wildfire, energy conservation, building codes, and infrastructure in ways that are consistent with preserving an historic district in a forested setting.*

Although the three historic tracts enjoy an atmosphere of carefully-cultivated timelessness, current concerns about such issues as fire prevention, energy conservation, toxic

substances, water supply, and sewage disposal may be reflected in building codes and other regulations. Some of these are inimical to historic preservation. For example, concerns about fire led some national forests to advise cabin owners to replace original combustible roofs with metal roofs. This was unfortunate. Another example is the popularity of solar hot-water heaters during the 1980s. This led cabin owners in California to put water heaters on south-facing roofs, much to the detriment of the buildings' integrity. Similar issues include replacing original windows with "energy efficient" plastic windows, applying insulation to the exterior of roof sheathing, building awkward air-lock entries, removing material with lead-paint, adding child-proof railings, and others.

In these cases, the Forest Service needs to work with cabin owners' groups to create policies that protect the resource. In these instances, region-wide planning and regulations—or exceptions from regulations—make the best sense.

## CONDITION AND INTEGRITY OF THE CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Each cabin in the historic tracts has been evaluated for condition and integrity. These two qualities are often confused. Condition simply refers to the physical condition of the resource. Peeling paint, leaky roofs, broken windows, sagging ridgelines, dangling shutters are all signs of poor condition. The Forest Service permit administrator inspects the cabins and reports condition problems to the owners, if the owner has not already contacted the Forest Service about condition problems.

Integrity refers to a much more complicated quality. A resource is said to have good integrity when it reflects its historic association through the seven aspects of integrity promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. These are **location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association**. In practical terms, the most concrete of these are location, design, materials, and workmanship—all of which are embodied in the physical fabric of the resource. As long as the location, design, materials, and workmanship are original, the cabin probably has adequate integrity. Moving a cabin, or altering the materials or the design affects its integrity, however.

Integrity of feeling and association are much more abstract but equally important. We might argue that the feeling of the cabins in an historic district tract is best preserved by the cultural landscape, and that the association is preserved by the continuity of the cabins, outbuildings, hardscape, and cultural landscape within the tract. If all of the cabins except one were destroyed in a forest fire, for example, we would say that the remaining cabin no longer had integrity of association.

The Section 106 surveys evaluated the condition and the integrity of all the cabins on a four-point scale of *Excellent*, *Good*, *Fair*, or *Poor*. Ones with *poor* integrity were determined to be Non-contributing. Ones with adequate integrity were Contributing. Those with exceptional merit of design or workmanship as well as *good* or *excellent* integrity were selected as Individually Eligible. Alternately, no cabin was penalized for *poor* condition. Condition was noted, but that aspect was not discussed in the survey reports.

Integrity of the Contributing cabins had to be rated *fair* or higher. A rating of *poor* resulted in the cabin being classified as Non-contributing. However, diminished integrity—like metal roofs, plastic windows, or large wooden decks—did not necessarily mean a rating of *poor*. Cabins with these problems could earn a rating of *fair* or even *good* on the integrity scale.

Many of the Contributing cabins had problems with replacement windows, and others had decks that were disproportionately large for the footprint of the building. Also, some decks were installed in the 1950s and now represent an historic modification of the original cabin.

Priorities for rehabilitation and restoration:

- replacing metal roof with more compatible materials
- replacing inappropriate metal or plastic windows, and doors
- removing inappropriate additions or outbuildings
- replacing disproportionately large wooden decks with smaller decks or masonry patios.
- restoring porches inappropriately enclosed

Other condition and integrity issues identified in the field include:

- repairing deteriorated masonry
- replacing inappropriate foundation, porch, or deck skirting

### *Roofs*

By far the most serious integrity issue is metal roofs. The current Programmatic Agreement between the Mt Hood National Forest and the Oregon SHPO says that “Repair and replacement of roofing, gutters, and roof drain systems with materials that match the existing material and form are allowed.” “Existing materials” here presumably means the original roofing material and not metal replacement roofing. Although metal roofs are sometimes advertised as being “permanent,” the material can fail in several ways and often needs replacement. Expansion and contraction, wind flex, fastener failure, and seam failure are some of the most common problems (Stanz 2005). Any of these results in a leaky metal roof, and the leaks are typically very difficult to find and fix.

Replacement roofing materials present numerous challenges. The original cedar shingle roofs are expensive and vulnerable to fire. A number of roofing products are now available that simulate cedar shingles. Replacement materials endorsed by the Forest Service and the Oregon SHPO include the following substitute compatible materials: simulated shake or shingle (polymer); rubber shingle; architectural composition shingles, and textured steel or aluminum shingles. Using these materials to replace existing roofing, whether it is an original roof or a replacement roof, results in a finding of “No Effect,” or “No Adverse Effect.”

**Standards for Roof Replacement on National Register Eligible Recreation Residence and Organization Camp/Club Buildings to Achieve a “No Effect” or “No Adverse Effect” Determination**

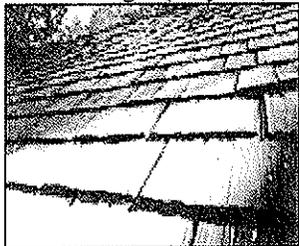
Roofing alternatives that would have “No Effect” or “No Adverse Effect” under Stipulation II.B. are presented below in order of most encouraged to compatible. Roofing alternatives reviewed under Stipulation II.B. could be removed in the future, and the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

1. Replace in-kind or revert to original material, if not currently present is the preferred roof treatment. “In-kind” refers to original size, materials, color, and texture. “Revert to original” refers to roofing materials which were at one time changed but can be restored in form and detail to a condition resembling the original construction.
  - a. Treated wood shakes or shingles that improve fire-resistance are encouraged.

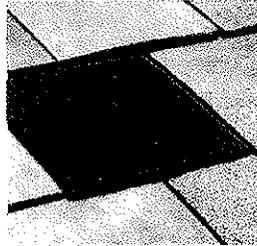


2. Replace wood shakes or shingles with substitute compatible materials which resemble the aesthetic and historical qualities of the original in terms of surface texture and pattern, size, shape, thickness, width and length. Color must be compatible with the eligible residence, the eligible organization camp/club or recreation residence tract and the finish must be “low gloss” or “low sheen” as determined by the Forest Specialist. Eaves, gable ends and fascia board treatments should closely match the original roof
  - a. Examples of compatible materials – Simulated Shake or Shingle (Polymer); Rubber Shingle; Architectural Composition Shingles, Steel or Aluminum Shingle

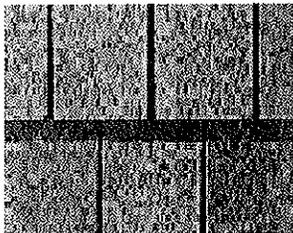
Simulated Shake or Shingle (Polymer)



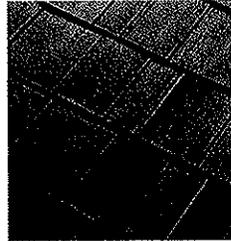
Rubber shingle



Architectural Composition Shingles



Aluminum or Steel Shingle



- b. Wood-sawn shingles should not be replaced with simulated shakes or real-shakes.
    - c. New products may become available to the market meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (1983). These products shall be reviewed on a “case-by-case” basis.

Current policy calls for replacing original roofs with original materials and allows “substitute compatible materials” for replacing existing metal roofs on Contributing or Non-Contributing cabins. Replacement metal roofs cannot be replaced with new sheet metal roofs. This encourages cabin owners with metal roofs to consider alternatives that avoid the disadvantages of cedar shingle roofing, but still meet preservation guidelines.

Roofing on dormers and porches must match the roofing on the main volume of the cabin. If dormers or porches do not have adequate pitch to use the same roofing material, the Forest Service will suggest compatible materials on a case-by-case basis. See the discussion of dormers in the *Design Guidelines*.

### Windows

The second priority for integrity is maintaining appropriate window patterns. This includes replacing metal or plastic framed windows. Windows do not deteriorate as rapidly as roofs, so they are less likely to be replaced. The best strategy may be to educate the cabins owners about the energy and aesthetic advantages of correct windows on their cabins.

Many cabin owners have expressed concern about the energy efficiency of the original wooden sash windows. The basic principle for improving energy efficiency is to weatherize the existing windows with inside storm sash, or to replace individual lights with double-paned glazing (see Secretary of the Interior’s Standards). If the original windows cannot be repaired because of deterioration or damage, replacement units are available with wooden sash construction in double hung, single hung, casement, hopper, and awning configurations. All replacement windows must match the originals in size and pattern. Replacement windows must be true divided light, wooden sash, with muntin profiles matching the originals. Plastic or metal windows are not adequate substitutes. Windows with simulated muntins are not allowable. Wooden windows with external cladding can be approved on a case-by-case basis.

### Decks and Porches

The third priority for integrity is decks and porches. In general, wooden decks at ground level are a design element dating from the 1960s. Masonry or stone patios are more characteristic of the period of significance for most cabins. The difficulties with decks include their size in relation to the footprint of the cabin, the material used for decking, the placement of the deck, and the need for skirting around elevated decks. Size issues can be handled by limiting the footprint of the deck to a specific percentage of the footprint of the cabin. The Forest Service policy is that no deck should be larger than 400 square feet, and some decks must be smaller to match the proportions of the cabin. Wooden decks deteriorate in wet weather, and plans to renew the decking and the joists should be reviewed by the permit administrator. Replacing the original wooden decking with synthetic decking or pressure-treated decking requires review by the permit administrator. As the current generation of decks cycles out, non-compatible decks can be replaced with smaller decks or masonry patios.

Open porches that have been enclosed need careful review. Some enclosures are older than 50 years and are now considered a legitimate part of the historic structure. Others have

been converted to living space or represent inappropriate modifications of the original entry. For further discussion, see the “Porches and Decks” section in the *Design Guidelines*.

### Masonry

Masonry on the historic tracts is found most frequently on foundations, chimneys, and hardscape elements like outdoor fireplaces. Most of the masonry uses uncoursed basaltic fieldstone mortared together. Evidence of deteriorating masonry is easily visible as cracking or spalling stone, and loose or broken mortar. When masonry fails, especially on foundations and chimneys, it must be replaced with in-kind material. To prevent failure and maintain the utility of masonry, cabin owners should repair or repoint mortar joints with an appropriate mortar which is color-matched to the original mortar. Colorant may be added to the mortar mix to darken it adequately.

Deteriorating mortar is usually evidence of other problems with the stonework. These may be physical, biological, or chemical problems (Shellenbarger 1985: 108ff) Physical problems include inadequate support by a foundation or footing under the stone so that the stonework is vulnerable to frost heave, different expansion and contraction rates of dissimilar stones, rusting of ferrous attachments, and direct exposure to fire. The most significant physical effect is water absorption into porous stone.

Chemical problems include penetration of substances that crystallize within the stone, expanding the pores and cracking the material. Biological problems include mosses and vines, whose roots can penetrate joints, bring in moisture, and eventually crack the stone. Preservation techniques concentrate on washing and inspecting the stonework, removing loose or damaged mortar, and repointing as necessary. Paint and chemical sealants damage masonry by sealing moisture in the stone and trapping it under the surface.



Figure 15 Chimney of mortared stream cobbles Mile Bridge Tract, Hwy 26, lot 15. Dark stain from steel chimney cap is not deleterious, but the moss build-up should be removed

### Skirting

Many cabins have been fitted with skirting to fill in the area under the sill timbers. These are cabins built on post and pier foundations, without perimeter foundations of concrete or stone. Skirting keeps animals out from under the floor and can provide some insulation. The traditional material is 1" lumber, either horizontal or vertical. Suitable materials for skirting include 1" lumber, painted plywood faced with dry-stacked rock, vertical/horizontal lath lattice. Textured oriented strand board (OSB), T-111 plywood, sheet metal, cultured stone veneer, diagonal lath lattice, and corrugated plastic are not suitable. Wooden lath lattices are often used for skirting, although they do not exclude animals or provide any insulation. Lattice that is vertical and horizontal is preferred to diagonal lattice.

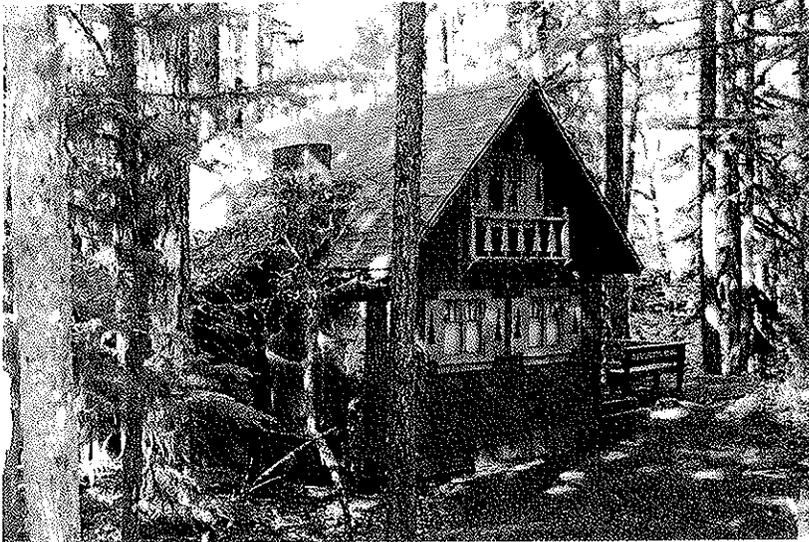


Figure 16 Mile Bridge Tract Road 28A, lot 4 with traditional wooden skirt



Figure 17 Mile Bridge Tract, Road 35A, lot 14 with traditional vertical/horizontal lattice skirting

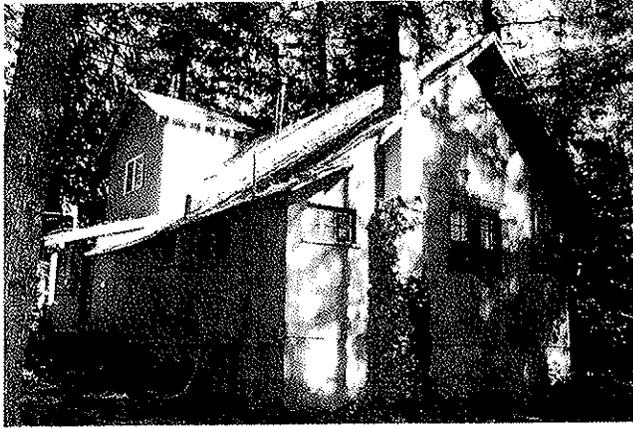


Figure 18 Mile Bridge Tract, Road 35A, lot 78 with T-111 skirting (not appropriate)

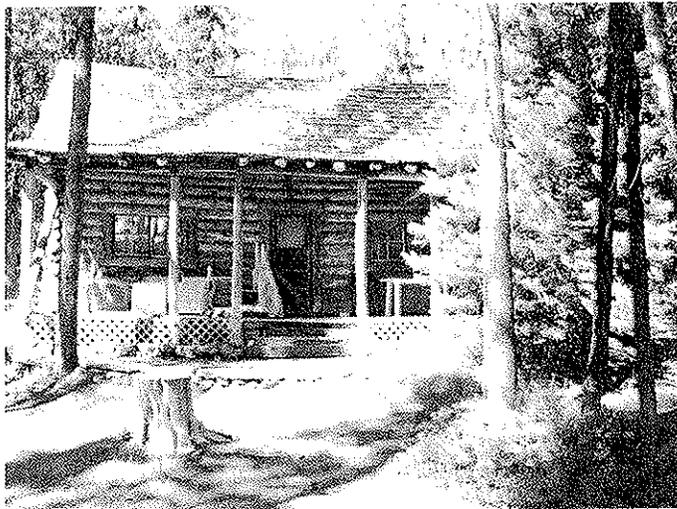


Figure 19 Cabin with inappropriate diagonal lattice skirting.

## Implementation Strategy

### *Reviewing Proposed Projects*

In an historic district, proposed projects involving any historic resources—including contributing and non-contributing cabins, outbuildings, significant hardscape elements, and cultural landscape elements—are subject to review for permit compliance and compatibility. In practice, cabins and outbuildings under 50 years old, minor hardscape elements, and landscape features may not require Section 106 review (see below).

#### **Selected Undertakings Excluded from Case by Case Review by SHPO**

- Repair of fencing, driveways, parking areas, exterior retaining walls, exterior steps or stairs, canals, and walkways when work is done in-kind to match existing materials in form and design.
- Power-washing of exterior masonry if performed at no more than 600-psi with mild detergent, and otherwise meeting the Secretary of Interior's Standards.
- Masonry repair including repointing and rebuilding chimneys if the joints are done by hand and the mortar is matched to original composition, color, texture, and application technique.
- Repair and replacement of roofing, gutters, and roof drain systems with materials that match the existing material and form are allowed.
- In-kind repair of foundations when work is done to match existing materials and form.
- Repair of porches, cornices, doors, balustrades, stairs, or trim when the repair is done in-kind to match existing materials in form and design.
- In-kind repair of deteriorated windows to match the existing material, size, configuration, muntin depth, muntin reveal, and muntin detail.
- In-kind repair of deteriorated siding materials to match existing material in form and dimension.

The Forest Service reviews all proposals for rehabilitating cabins and other resources on the historic tracts to determine what level of effect the undertaking will have on the historic resource. Projects that do not alter the architectural integrity of a resource are found to have "No Effect." Projects that impact the resource but do not compromise the historic integrity are found to have "No Adverse Effect." Projects that would compromise the integrity are found to have an "Adverse Effect."

In general, the Forest Service follows guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, the 2004 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the cabin owners' *Design Guidelines*, and this management plan. Many undertakings like replacing a roof with original materials, repair of exterior finishes, and interior projects can be authorized without extensive review.

The goal of the review process is to reach a finding of "no effect" or "no adverse effect." This can be accomplished through negotiation. Often, the stumbling block in reaching a satisfactory outcome is the extent of the rehabilitations planned. Several rehabilitations at once can have a more significant effect than the same projects done individually, over a period of years. Additions, changes to the roofline, and changes to entry elevations are the most difficult. The Forest Service will not generally agree to issue permits for a project resulting in a finding of adverse effect.

Building projects require a Clackamas County building permit, which requires another level of review. If there is to be demolition there may need to be a demolition permit as well. If the proposed project does not conform to county building codes, there may be some relief through a request for an exception.

In practice, the process of reaching a finding of "no adverse effect" can best be accomplished through consultation that begins early in the owner's planning process. The Forest Service and the cabin owner can explore alternatives to find one that meets the owner's needs and maintains the historic character of the cabin. The following case studies from the Zigzag Ranger District files illustrate how the process works and what the outcomes can be.

### Case Studies

#### Example A

A cabin owner had proposed to modify the cabin's roofline to resolve a persistent leak, as well as enlarge the kitchen area by four feet. In general guidelines do not allow a change in roofline. This cabin had severe water damage, however, and the only remedy was to alter the roofline. The Forest Service and the cabin owners were concerned that the cabin could be completely lost if the amount of water damage continued. The first project proposal could not be judged "no adverse effect," however, because of the extent of the modifications proposed, and the drastic change in the roofline.

The Forest Archaeologist worked with the owners to reach a satisfactory solution. The roof could be modified in the vicinity of the water damaged area. The small kitchen addition was approved because the addition would be on the rear and the siding would match. The owners were able to reuse the existing windows on the new elevation. The cabin owners agreed to remove the current metal roof and replace it with composition shingles that better suited the historic character of the cabin. They also agreed to reconstruct an old chimney that had been non-functional for several years. The cabin owners were considerate of the historic integrity of their cabin and did not want to alter its character yet needed a livable space and an acceptable roof plan to stop the leak.

Comment:

This example shows the full process of the cabin owner and the Forest Service working toward a mutually acceptable solution. The leaky roof was fixed by modifying the roof line and replacing the sheet metal with a better material. The small addition on the rear elevation was compatible since it met the guidelines for additions. By re-using the original windows, the owners were able to blend the addition in with the rest of the cabin.

This example also points out the fallacy of supposedly permanent metal roofing. Metal roofs are prone to leaks, and replacing them with a better material often solves a mechanical problem as well as bringing the cabin closer to the district's design standards.

### Example B

A cabin owner requested an addition to the cabin to accommodate a bathroom and water heater. The addition was approved; the plans specified the same siding as the cabin, the roof over the new addition would be subordinate to the original cabin roofline and be of the same material as the existing roofing material. The existing windows were re-used on the new addition.

Comment:

This example shows the process of review at the District or Forest level working through construction details and a plan to re-use existing materials. This is a good example of planning and review at the local level.

### Example C

A cabin owner proposed to add a very large addition to a small historic cabin. The owner was frustrated by the small size of the cabin. In particular, the owners wanted to install accessible space for a hot water heater and a mudroom. Their initial proposal was not acceptable because the volume of the addition was too large for the scale of the original cabin.

The District Archaeologist helped this cabin owner to understand the importance of the size of the original cabin in historical terms. The cabin owner took a step back and examined his needs. They worked together to come up with a design that was much smaller than the design that the cabin owner originally envisioned. The new design did allow him a way to accommodate his needs, however, and passed all levels of review.

Comment:

Here the issue was the scale of the proposed addition. This is a common problem and can be difficult to deal with because most home owners want more room and are impatient with any suggestion that they make do with less room than they envision. Recreational residences are just that—they are temporary or seasonal lodging and not intended to be full-time residences. Constraining the size of cabins and the facilities available may take some adjustment, but it preserves the historic character of the resource.

### Example D

A cabin owner proposed to construct an addition to the cabin in order to create a downstairs bedroom in a cabin that utilized a loft for the sleeping area. The Forest Archaeologist determined that the construction of the addition, as proposed, would pose an adverse effect to the historical integrity of the cabin because of its impact to the main façade of the cabin. The Forest Service informed the cabin owner that her proposal would not be approved, but that it very possibly would be approved if it were redesigned to affect the opposite cabin elevation.

#### Comment:

Here again a cabin owner wanted to expand the size of the structure beyond the scale of the entry elevation. The added bedroom would not pose a problem on another side of the cabin, however. Ground-floor bedroom additions are often needed by cabin owners who find climbing stairs difficult in their advancing years.

### Example E

A cabin owner proposed to re-roof the cabin using standing seam metal roofing. The metal roofing was not approved because the vertical lines and reflective surface of the standing seam metal would not be compatible with the architecture of the cabin and would detract from the qualities of the historic district as a whole. The roof was a character-defining feature.

#### Comment:

Metal roofing is a constant problem for historic structures. Metal roofing is advertised as fireproof, permanent, and attractive. In fact, none of these claims has much basis in fact. Other materials are equally fire-resistant, longer lived, and more suitable for traditional buildings. The one advantage that metal roofs do have is that they unload accumulated snow, which may relieve the snow load on structures in deep snow country. However, new building codes in many mountainous areas require snow stops on the roofs to prevent them from unloading snow and possibly endangering people below the eaves.

Sheet metal roofs are simply not appropriate for traditional buildings and should not be permitted. Textured metal roofs are acceptable, since the pattern of the material resembles shingles. Existing sheet metal roofs are being phased out as they are replaced.

### Example F

A cabin owner proposed to replace their deteriorating chimney with one that resembled the chimney on the neighboring cabin. The District Historic Preservation Specialist took a look at both chimneys and determined that the chimney on the proponent's cabin was a character-defining feature. He determined that the deteriorating chimney would have to be replaced "in-kind" by a qualified stone-mason in order to prevent an adverse effect to the cabin.

Comment:

There are two issues here: the problem of deteriorated masonry, and the problem of adding design elements that are not original or legitimate. Masonry is an important element of rustic architecture. It needs to be maintained and repaired rather than replaced. Cleaning and simple re-pointing can be performed by a cabin owner, but structural repairs and replacement of original materials is usually best left to a stone mason. Chimneys are difficult because of the fire safety concerns. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards makes clear the importance of authenticity in rehabilitation projects. Embellishing a structure with spurious details is not appropriate.

### Example G

Several break-ins had occurred at a cabin in one of the historical tracts. The cabin owner proposed to install a metal grid door over the entrance door. The District Historic Preservation Specialist determined that the presence of this type of door would create an adverse effect to the cabin and the tract. The District notified the cabin owner that the proposal would not be approved and recommended installing an interior security door.

Comment:

Here is a simple solution to a common problem. A steel security door inside the main door would protect the cabin and discourage intruders without compromising the integrity of the entry elevation.

In each of these examples, we can see that good communications and common sense can go a long way toward resolving potential disputes. One important ingredient is helping cabin owners appreciate the heritage of their cabin. To this end, education and publicity are important.

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**APPENDIX A RECREATION RESIDENCES ON THE HISTORIC TRACTS WITH ASSOCIATED HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**Recreation Residences in the Mile Bridge Tract with Associated Historic Resources**

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape Features (see note)
Hwy 26	011	IE	Carport, bunkhouse	Path
Hwy 26	012	C	Garage	
Hwy 26	013	NE		
Hwy 26	014	NE		
Hwy 26	015	NE		
Hwy 26	016	IE	Garage	
Hwy 26	017	NE		
Hwy 26	018	C	Garage	
Hwy 26	019	C	Shed	Stairs
Hwy 26	021	C	Shed	
27	002	C	Shed	Path, steps, grill
27	004	C		Patio, pond, well
27	006	C		
27	008	NE		
27	010	NE		
28A	002	C	Shed, shed, guesthouse	Gate, bridge, stairs, path
28A	004	IE	Shed	Stairs
28A	006	NE		
28A	008	NE		
28A	010	C	Garage	Stairs, stairs, path, patio, grill, footbridge
28A	012	C	Garage, shed	Grill, stairs
28A	014	C	Shed	Stairs
28A	016	C		Stairs
28A	018	C	Garage	
28A	020	NE		
28A	022	C	Shed	
29	001	C	Perch (sic), carport	Well/cistern
29	003	C	Shed	Grill
29	005	NE		
29	009	C	Guest cabin, shed	

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape
29	011	NE		
29	013	C	Garage	
29	015	NE		
29	017	C	Shed, outhouse	
29	019	NE		
29	021	C	Garage/shed	Grill, patio
29	023	C	Shed	
29	025	C	Garage	
29	027	C	Garage	
29	029	C	Outbuilding	Fireplace
29	031	NE		
29	033	C	Shed	
29	035	C	Shed	Stairs
29	037	C	Shed	Path, fire ring
29	039	C	Shed, outhouse	
31	041	IE	Shed, outhouse	Stairs
31	047	NE		
31	055	NE		
31	057	NE		
31	059	NE		
31	061	C	Shed, shed	
31	063	C	Shed, shed	Path
31	065	IE		
31	067	NE		
31	069	NE		
31	071	NE		
31	073	C		
31	075	NE		
31	077	C	Shed	Stairs
31	079	C	Shed, outhouse	Stairs, path
31	081	C	Shed	Path, path, footbridge
31	083	C	Shed	Stairs, path
31	085	C	Shed	
31	078	C	Shed	Fire ring
31	091	C	Shed, outhouse	Stairs, footbridge
31	093	NE		
31	095	C	Shed, outhouse	Fire ring
31	097	C	Shed	
31	099	NE		
31	101	NE		

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape
35	105	C	Shed	Path
35	107	NE		
35	109	NE		
35	111	C	Shed, outhouse	Stairs, path
35	113	NE		
35	115	NE		
35	117	IE	Outhouse	Fire ring
35	119	C	Shed	Path
35	121	C	Shed	
35	123	C	Shed	Path, fire ring
35	125	NE		
35	127	NE		
35	129	C	Shed	
35	131	NE		
35	133	C		
35	135	NE		
35	137	NE		
35	139	NE		
35	141	NE		
35	143	NE		
35	145	C	Shed, outhouse	Stairs
35	147	NE		
35	149	NE		
35	151	NE		
35	153	NE		
35	155	NE		
35	157	NE		
35	159	NE		
35	161	NE		
35	163	NE		
35A	001	NE		
35A	002	C	Shed/garage	Gate
35A	004	NE		
35A	006	C	Shed, outhouse	Fire ring
35A	008	NE		
35A	010	C	Shed, outhouse	
35A	012	NE		
35A	014	C	Shed	Patio, fireplace, wall
35A	016	C	Shed	
35A	018	C	Shed	

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape
35A	020	C	Shed, outhouse	Path, grill
35A	022	C	Shed	Stairs
35A	024	C		Stairs, path
35A	026	NE		
35A	028	NE		
35A	030	C	Shed	
35A	032	NE		
35A	034	C	Shed	
35A	046	NE		
35A	038	C	Shed	
35A	040	C	Shed	
35A	042	C	Shed	Fireplace
35A	044	C	Shed	Path, bench
35A	046	C	Shed	
35A	048	C	Shed, outhouse	
35A	050	C	Shed, outhouse	Stairs, fireplace
35A	052	C	Shed	
35A	054	C	Shed	
35A	056	C	Shed	Stairs
35A	058	C	Shed	Path
35A	060	C	Shed	
35A	062	C	Shed, outhouse	Fire ring, path
35A	064	IE	Shed	Path, stairs, wall
35A	066	NE		
35A	068	NE		
35A	070	C		Stairs
35A	072	C	Shed	
35A	074	C	Shed, outhouse	Fireplace
35A	076	C	Shed, outhouse	
35A	078	NE		
35A	079	C	Shed	
35A	080	NE		
35B	001	NE		
35B	003	C	Shed	Bridge (2), path
35B	005	C	Shed	Bridge, path
35B	007	C	Shed	Bridge, path (4)
35B	009	C	Shed	
35B	011	C	Shed, outhouse	
35B	013	C	Shed	

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape
35B	017	C	Shed, outhouse	Path, bridge
35B	019	C	Shed	Fire ring
35B	021	C	Shed	
35B	023	C	Shed, outhouse, detached deck	
35B	025	NE		
35B	027	C	Shed	Path, fireplace, bridge, fire ring
35B	029	C	Shed, outhouse	

### Recreation Residences in the Zigzag Ski Club Tract with Associated Historic Resources

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape (see note)
27	28	C		Stone steps, stone fireplace
27	26	C	Garage/shed	
27	18	C	Garage/shed	
27	20	NE	Shed	Path
27	22	C	Shed	
27	24	C	Shed	
27	30	NE	Shed	

### Recreation Residences in the Still Creek Tract with Associated Historic Resources

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape (see note)
9	19	C	Shed	Fireplace, concrete seats
9	17	C	Shed	Fireplace
9	15	C	Shed	Fireplace
9	13	NE		
9	11	C	Garage	
9	9	C	Shed	Path, fireplace, stone planters
9	7	C	Garage	Pond
9	5	C	Shed	
9	3	NE	Shed	
9	1	NE	Shed	
26	6	C	2 sheds	
26	8	C	Shed	
10	2	NE		Fire ring
10	4	C	2 sheds	
10	6	C	Shed	

Road	Lot	Status	Outbuildings	Hardscape
10	8	C	Shed	Stone steps
10	10	C	Shed	
10	12	NE	Shed	Fountain
10	14	C	Shed	
10	16	C	Shed	Stone wall
10	18	C	Garage	
10	20	C	Carport	
10	22	C	Carport	
10	24	C		
12	2	NE		Fire pit
12	4	C		Stone steps, wall, patio
12	6			
12A	1	C	Shed	
12A	3	NE	Shed	
12	1	C	Shed	
12A	2	C	Shed	Stone walls, steps
12A	4	C	Shed	
12A	6	C	Shed	
12A	10	C		Wall
12A	15	NE	Shed	
12A	17	NE	Shed	
12A	19	C	2 sheds	Path
14	12	NE		
14	10	NE	Garage	
14	8	C	Shed	
14	6	C	Shed	Patio
14	4	C	Shed	Stone feature (well?)
14	3	NE	Shed	
10	26	NE	Shed	
10	29	C		
10	27	C		
15	2	C	Shed	
15	1	C		
15	4	C		
15	5	NE	Garage, shed	
13	3	C		
13	5	C		
13	7	C	Shed	
13	9	C	Shed, garage,	Stone paths, retaining walls, pond
10	1	NE	Shed	
10	23	NE	Garage	

**Recreation Residences in the Barlow Road Historic District with Associated Resources  
Tollgate Tract**

<b>Road</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Outbuildings</b>	<b>Hardscape (see note)</b>
24	4	NE	Garage	path
24	6	C	Outhouse	Retaining wall, path
24	8	NE	Built 1966	
24	10	NE		
24	12	NE	Garage	
24	14	NE		
24	16	NE	Shed	
24	18	C [IE]		Old foundation at spring
24	20	C [IE]	Shed	Stone or concrete patio
24	22	NE	Shed	Retaining wall, path
24	24	C	Shed	Path
24	26	C	Shed	
24	28	NE	Shed/garage	Path
24	44	NE	Shed and outhouse	

**Vine Maple Tract**

<b>Road</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Outbuildings</b>	<b>Hardscape (see note)</b>
20	1	IE	Shed, garage	Stone entry steps
20C	1	NE	Shed	
20C	5	IE	Shed, outhouse	
20C	7	NE	Shed	
20D	3	C	Shed	Path
20D	9	C	Shed	
20D	11	C	Shed	Path
20D	13	NE	Shed	path

**Note: Outdoor fireplaces must be maintained in safe working order**

**APPENDIX B RECREATION RESIDENCES ON THE HISTORIC TRACTS WITH CONDITION OR INTEGRITY ISSUES**

**Recreation Residences in the Mile Bridge Tract with Condition or Integrity Issues**

<b>Road</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Integrity Issue</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Desired Outcome</b>
Hwy 26	011	IE			Replace carport, remove skylight
Hwy 26	012	C			
Hwy 26	013	NE	Metal roof, aluminum windows		Replace metal roof, aluminum windows
Hwy 26	014	NE	Aluminum and vinyl windows, single panel exterior door, shed addition to rear		Replace windows, replace door, remove shed addition
Hwy 26	015	NE	Metal roof, aluminum windows		Replace metal roof, replace aluminum windows
Hwy 26	016	IE	Non-native vegetation		Replace non-native vegetation
Hwy 26	017	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
Hwy 26	018	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
Hwy 26	019	C	Aluminum windows, aluminum doors	Fair	Replace windows and doors, improve condition
Hwy 26	021	C			
27	002	C	Metal roof on outbuilding		Replace roof
27	004	C	Aluminum and vinyl windows, single panel door, skylights		Replace windows, door, skylights
27	006	C	Porch roof		Replace roof
27	008	NE	Metal roof, fiberglass roof		Replace roofs
27	010	NE			
28A	002	IE		Fair	Improve condition
28A	004	IE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
28A	006	NE			
28A	008	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
28A	010	C	Single panel door, vinyl windows		Replace vinyl windows, replace door
28A	012	C			
28A	014	C	Metal roof, shed too close to cabin, covered breezeway	Fair	Improve condition; replace roof, remove shed and breezeway

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
28A	016	C	Shed roofed porch on west end, skylights, gable porch roof on river side	Fair	Improve condition; remove skylights, porch roofs
28A	018	C	Vinyl windows, skylights, aluminum storm door		Replace vinyl windows, remove skylights, aluminum storm door
28A	020	NE	Metal roof, aluminum storm doors, modified entry		Replace metal roof, remove aluminum storm doors, restore entry
28A	022	C			
29	001	C	Metal roof, fiberglass porch roof		Replace metal roof, replace fiberglass porch roof
29	003	C	Deck	Fair	Improve condition
29	005	NE	Metal roof, gable dormer, yard ornaments		Replace metal roof, remove dormer, remove yard ornaments
29	009	C	Metal roof, white door on shed, aluminum windows	Fair	Improve condition; Replace metal roof, replace or paint white door on shed, replace aluminum windows
29	011	NE	Non-native vegetation, loop in drive, 2 <sup>nd</sup> story deck, deck on outbuilding		Remove non-native vegetation, restore drive, remove 2 <sup>nd</sup> story deck, remove deck on outbuilding
29	013	C	Non-native vegetation, loop in drive, modified porch	Poor	Improve condition; remove non-native vegetation, restore drive, restore porch
29	015	NE			
29	017	C	Non-native vegetation, loop in drive, vinyl windows		Remove non-native vegetation, restore drive, replace windows
29	019	NE	Metal roof, exceeds height restriction		Replace metal roof, shorten building
29	021	C	Metal roof, skylights		Replace metal roof, remove skylights

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
29	025	C	Metal roof, aluminum windows, non-native vegetation	Fair	Improve condition; replace metal roof, replace aluminum windows, restore native vegetation
29	027	C			
29	029	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
29	031	NE	Aluminum and vinyl windows		Replace aluminum and vinyl windows
29	033	C	Metal roof, vinyl windows, aluminum windows and storm sash	Fair	Improve condition; replace metal roof, aluminum and vinyl windows
29	035	C	Vinyl windows, aluminum door		Replace vinyl windows, aluminum door
29	037	C			
29	039	C		Poor	
31	041	IE	Uncoursed shingle siding	Fair	Improve condition; Replace siding
31	047	NE	Aluminum windows, shed dormers, enclosed porch, enclosed entry		Replace aluminum windows, restore dormers, restore porch and entry
31	055	NE	Metal roof, vinyl windows, white vinyl door		Replace roof, paint or replace door
31	057	NE	Metal roof, vinyl windows on outbuilding		Replace metal roof, replace vinyl windows
31	059	NE	Aluminum windows		Replace aluminum windows
31	061	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
31	063	C	Metal roof, Non-native vegetation, loop in drive		Replace roof, restore vegetation and driveway
31	065	IE	Non-native vegetation, loop in drive		Restore vegetation and driveway
31	067	NE	Metal roof, aluminum windows, vinyl door, driveway loop, non-native vegetation		Replace roof, replace windows, replace door, restore driveway and vegetation

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
31	071	NE	Metal roof, vinyl windows, shed addition		Replace roof, replace windows, remove addition
31	073	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
31	075	NE			
31	077	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
31	079	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
31	081	C	Metal roof	Poor	Improve condition; replace metal roof
31	083	C		Poor	Improve condition
31	085	C	Metal roof		
31	078	C		Fair	Improve condition; Replace metal roof
31	091	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof, establish drive/parking
31	093	NE	Metal roof, faux stone skirting		Replace metal roof, remove faux stone skirting
31	095	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
31	097	C			
31	099	NE			
31	101	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35	103	NE	Aluminum windows		Replace aluminum windows and doors, replace deck
35	105	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35	107	NE	Metal roof, aluminum and vinyl windows, skylights, enclosed porch		Replace metal roof, replace windows, remove skylights, restore porch
35	109	NE	Metal roof, aluminum windows, skylights		Replace metal roof, replace metal windows, remove skylights
35	111	C	Metal roof, aluminum windows	Fair	Improve condition; replace roof, windows
35	113	NE	Metal roofs, aluminum windows		Replace metal roof, replace aluminum windows
35	115	NE	Metal roof, chimney pipe, aluminum windows, skylight		Replace roof, restore chimney, replace windows, remove skylight
35	117	IE			
35	119	C	Skylight		Remove skylight

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
35	123	C	Metal roof	Fair	Improve condition, Replace metal roof
35	125	NE	Metal roof, barred windows		Replace metal roof, restore windows
35	127	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35	129	C			
35	131	NE			
35	133	C		Poor	Improve condition
35	135	NE			
35	137	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35	139	NE			
35	141	NE			
35	143	NE			
35	145	C			
35	147	NE			
35	149	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35	151	NE	Metal roof, shed dormers		Replace metal roof, remove shed dormers
35	153	NE	Metal roof, skylights		Replace metal roof, remove skylights
35	155	NE	Metal roof, aluminum windows		Replace metal roof, replace windows
35	157	NE	Metal roof, large bay window		Replace metal roof, remove bay window
35	159	NE	Exceeds height restriction		Shorten building
35	161	NE	Exceeds height restriction		Shorten building
35	163	NE	Metal roof, skylight		Replace roof, skylight
35A	001	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35A	002	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35A	004	NE	Skylights		Remove skylights
35A	006	C		Fair	Improve condition
35A	008	NE	Metal roof, metal windows, vinyl windows, white metal door		Replace metal roof, replace metal windows, replace vinyl windows, paint/replace white door
35A	010	C	Metal roof, aluminum windows, barred windows and doors		Replace roof, replace windows, restore door and windows
35A	012	NE	Metal roof		Replace roof

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
35A	014	C	Metal roof, shed addition		Replace roof, remove shed addition
35A	016	C	Metal roof, skylights		Replace roof, remove skylights
35A	018	C	Vinyl windows/doors, aluminum storm doors, enclosed porch		Replace vinyl windows/doors, replace storm doors, restore porch
35A	020	C	Metal roof, faux stone pillars, steel doors, west end deck, gate		Replace roof, remove pillars, restore doors, remove deck, replace gate
35A	022	C	Aluminum windows, garden window	Poor	Improve condition; replace aluminum windows, replace garden window
35A	024	C			
35A	026	NE			
35A	028	NE	Metal roof		Metal roof
35A	030	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35A	032	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35A	034	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35A	036	NE	Metal roof, skylights, metal windows		Replace roof, remove skylights, replace windows
35A	038	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35A	040	C	Security door		Restore original door
35A	042	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
35A	044	C	Aluminum door	Fair	Improve condition; replace metal door
35A	046	C	Outbuilding too close to cabin		Relocate outbuilding
35A	048	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
35A	050	C			
35A	052	C		Fair	Improve condition
35A	054	C			
35A	056	C	Decorative door		Replace door
35A	058	C	Metal roof, metal Windows, sliding door, skylights		Replace roof, replace windows, replace door, remove skylights
35A	060	C	Aluminum screen door	Fair	Improve condition, replace screen door

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
35A	064	IE	Metal roof, solar panels		Replace metal roof, remove solar panels
35A	066	NE	Metal roof, aluminum storm door		Replace metal rood, replace door
35A	068	NE	Aluminum windows		Replace windows
35A	070	C	Aluminum windows and door		Replace windows and door
35A	072	C	Metal roof, inappropriate windows		Replace metal roof, restore windows
35A	074	C	Aluminum windows	Fair	Improve condition, replace windows
35A	076	C	Aluminum windows		Replace windows
35A	078	NE	Aluminum and vinyl windows, second story		Replace windows, remove second story
35A	079	C			
35A	080	NE			
35B	001	NE	Aluminum windows, skylight		Replace windows, remove skylight
35B	003	C	Cable car		Remove cable car, restore native vegetation
35B	005	C	Aluminum sliding door		Replace aluminum sliding door
35B	007	C	Attached shed		Remove attached shed
35B	009	C	Aluminum doors and windows		Replace aluminum doors and windows, restore native vegetation
35B	011	C		Fair	Improve condition.
35B	013	C	Metal roof, metal windows, skylight, garden window		Replace metal roof, replace metal window, remove garden window, remove skylights, restore native vegetation
35B	015	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof
35B	017	C	Metal roof, enclosed porch		Replace metal roof, restore enclosed porch
35B	019	C	Metal roof	Fair	Replace metal roof
35B	021	C			
35B	023	C			
35B	025	NE	Metal roof		Replace metal roof

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
35B	027	C	Metal roof, aluminum windows		Replace roof, windows
35B	029	C	Metal roof		Replace metal roof

#### Recreation Residences in the Zigzag Ski Club Tract with Condition or Integrity Issues

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
27	28	C			
27	26	C	Metal and vinyl windows		Replace windows
27	18	C	Shake roofing		Replace with compatible material
27	20	NE	Re-framed and dormer added		Reduce dormer to appropriate scale
27	22	C			
27	24	C	Addition		Remove raked eaves on addition
27	30	NE	Metal roof, vinyl windows		Replace roof and windows

#### Recreation Residences in the Still Creek Tract with Condition or Integrity Issues

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issues	Condition	Desired Outcome
9	19	C	Large windows on entry porch		Reduce scale of windows
9	17	C			
9	15	C			
9	13	NE			
9	11	C	Shed dormer w/metal windows		Replace metal windows
9	9	C			
9	7	C			
9	5	C	Lap siding		Replace with horizontal siding
9	3	NE	Entry porch removed, lap siding		Replace entry porch, replace lap siding
9	1	NE	Metal windows		Replace windows
26	6	C	Plastic roofing		Replace plastic roofing

<b>Road</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Integrity issue</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Desired outcome</b>
26	8	C	Metal security grates		Move security grates inside doors and windows
10	2	NE	Metal roof, metal windows		Replace roof, windows
10	4	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
10	6	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
10	8	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
10	10	C	Diagonal lattice		Replace diagonal lattice with horizontal lattice
10	12	NE	Siding, metal windows		Replace new siding and windows
10	14	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
10	16	C	Metal security grates		Move security grates indoors
10	18	C			
10	20	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
10	22	C			
10	24	C	Metal roof, skylights		Replace roof
12	2	NE	New windows		Replace windows
12	4	C			
12	6	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
12A	1	C			
12A	3	NE			A-frame
12	1	C			
12A	2	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
12A	4	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
12A	6	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
12A	10	C			
12A	15	NE	Open truss addition, metal windows		Reframe addition, replace windows
12A	17	NE	Metal windows		Replace windows
12A	19	C	Metal roof, plywood siding		Replace roof, siding
14	12	NE	Metal windows, metal roof, sliding doors		Replace windows, roof, doors
14	10	NE	Metal windows		Replace windows
14	8	C			
14	6	C			

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
14	3	NE	New siding, block chimney		Replace chimney
10	26	NE	Vinyl windows, sliding metal doors		Replace windows, doors
10	29	C	Shed entry		Modify entry
10	29	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
15	2	C			
15	1	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
15	4	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
15	5	NE	Additions, metal windows		Replace windows, scale back additions
13	3	C			
13	5	C	Metal window		Replace window
13	7	C			
13	9	C			
10	1	NE			1965 building
10	23	NE	Siding, windows		Replace siding and windows

**Recreation Residences in the Barlow Road Historic District with Condition or Integrity Issues**

**Tollgate Tract**

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
24	4	NE	Addition, skylights, windows		Replace windows
24	6	C	Chimney pipe		
24	8	NE			Cabin built 1966
24	10	NE	Additions, windows		Replace windows
24	12	NE	Additions, windows, siding		Replace windows, siding
24	14	NE	Metal roof, windows		Replace roof, windows
24	16	NE	Enclosed porch		Re-configure porch
24	18	C [IE]			
24	20	C [IE]	Metal roof		Replace roof
24	22	NE	Metal roof		Replace roof

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
24	24	C			
24	26	C	Metal roof		Replace roof
24	28	NE	Additions		
24	44	NE	Addition		

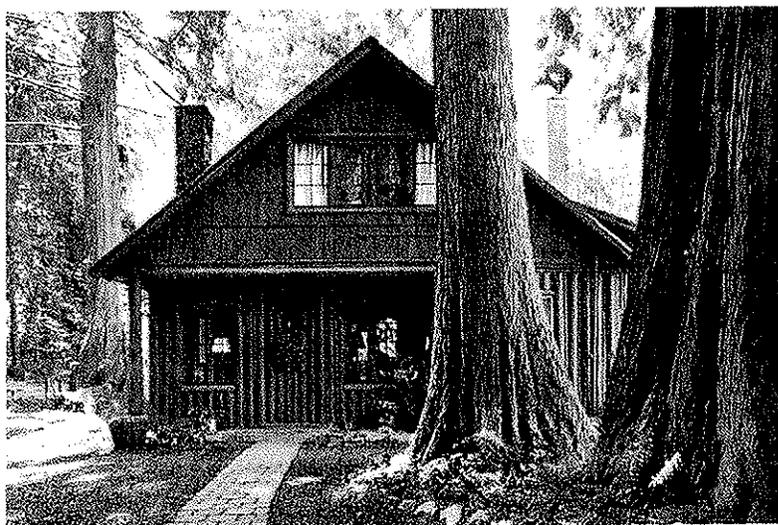
### Vine Maple Tract

Road	Lot	Status	Integrity Issue	Condition	Desired Outcome
20	1	IE			
20C	1	NE	Additions, metal roof		Replace roof
20C	5	IE	Metal roof		Replace roof
20C	7	NE			1970 A-frame
20D	3	C			
20D	9	C	Additions		
20D	11	C	Aluminum windows		Replace windows
20D	13	NE	Additions, metal roof		Replace roof

## APPENDIX B: THE STEINER CABINS

### Henry Steiner Cabins

Henry Steiner, a German immigrant, constructed four finely crafted log cabins in the Mt. Hood National Forest summer home tracts. He and his sons John and Fred built many other log structures throughout Oregon and Washington in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. At present, 23 Steiner cabins are listed on the Oregon State Historic Preservation office database. Steiner was reportedly a self-taught builder in the vernacular tradition, but he incorporated into his cabin designs features of the Adirondack style, Craftsman style, National Park Rustic and other architectural styles fashionable for recreation residences.



Steiner cabin on private property, Rhododendron. Photo from [http://www.loghome.com/historic\\_log\\_cabin\\_photos/articles/2988](http://www.loghome.com/historic_log_cabin_photos/articles/2988)

Steiner, born ca. 1878, came to the United States in 1882 with his parents, Jacob and Margaret Steiner. Henry moved with his parents to Oregon ca. 1884 where he met and married his wife Mollie, a native of New Jersey. By 1910, the couple was living in Portland where Henry worked as a house builder. By 1920, the family had moved to Beaver Creek in Clackamas County, Oregon, where the couple made their living farming. About 1927, the Steiners moved to Brightwood on Mt. Hood to farm, build cabins, and raise their children; Margaret, Mollie, Barbara, Emma, John, Fred, Caroline, Christina, Albert, Helen, Norman, and Lorena.

A prolific builder, Steiner erected many cabins in the forest and small communities around Mt. Hood from the mid-1920s to the 1940s. His two sons, Fred and John, started working with their father building cabins as teenagers. Steiner was known for his rustic designs that were inspired from the forested lands around him. He used native Douglas firs for cabin walls and downed cedars for the hand-hewed roof shakes. River rock was often split and pieced together in the massive stone fireplaces renowned for their heating efficiency.

Distinctive Steiner elements in his hand-crafted cabins and summer homes include hand-peeled logs, saddle-notch exterior walls often chinked with quarter-round molding, river rock or basalt chimneys, multi-light windows, wood shakes roofs, and handcrafted architectural features including doorknobs fashioned from tree roots, porches supported by peeled, forked trees, latches crafted from bent wood, and sun rays decorating the gable ends. Interiors were beautifully crafted including central stone fireplaces, peeled log rafters, half-log stair treads, curving half-log staircases and handrails, and hand-made furniture. Reflecting the natural forested setting, Steiner cabin designs grew out of the natural qualities of the logs or limbs he selected.



Interior details of Steiner cabin on private property, Rhododendron. Fireplace was built from basaltic ashlar by John Steiner. Photo from [http://www.loghome.com/historic\\_log\\_cabin\\_photos/articles/2988](http://www.loghome.com/historic_log_cabin_photos/articles/2988)

The Steiners also built many other structures, including trussed log bridges, barns, the log St. Johns Roman Catholic Church (listed on the National Register) and worked on Timberline Lodge, a National Register Landmark. Henry Steiner died while on a walk in April 7, 1953 in the Mt. Hood forest where he spent years creating his distinctive Rustic style log cabins and summer homes in the Mt. Hood area.

### **Steiner Cabins in Mt. Hood Summer Home Tracts**

Still Creek Tract: Road 9, Lot 17 (c. 1937)

Still Creek Tract: Road 9, Lot 19 (c. 1937)

Vine Maple Tract: Karr Cabin, Road 12, Lot 85 (c. 1946)

Old Oregon Trail Cabin Tract: Road 19, Lot 11 (c. 1933)

### **Oregon SHPO Database**

The Oregon SHPO survey database lists 23 Steiner cabins and houses on the statewide inventory beside the four identified in the Mt. Hood Summer Home Tract located in Brightwood, Rhododendron, Welches, Wemme, Idleyld Park, and Portland.

### **Adirondack or Rustic Style (From *Preservation Brief 26*)**

In the 1870s, wealthy Americans initiated the Great Camp Movement for rustic vacation retreats in the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York. Developers such as William Durant, who used natural materials, including wood shingles, stone, and log—often with its bark retained to emphasize the Rustic style—and designed comfortable summer houses and lodges that blended with the natural setting. Durant and other creators of the Adirondack style drew upon Swiss chalets, traditional Japanese design, and other sources for simple compositions harmonious with nature.

The Adirondack or Rustic style was balanced in the West with construction of the Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, designed by Robert C. Reamer, and begun in 1903. This popular resort was tremendously influential in its use of locally available natural materials, especially logs, and gave impetus to Rustic as a true national style. From the turn of the century through the 1920s, Gustav Stickley and other leaders of the Craftsman Movement promoted exposed log construction. During the 1930s and 40s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) used log construction extensively in many of the country's national forests and federal and state parks to build cabins, lean-tos, visitor centers, and maintenance and support buildings that are still in service.

<b>APPENDIX C:</b>
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## **Standards for Evaluation of National Register Eligibility from USDA Forest Service Region-6 PMOA with Washington SHPO**

### **Eligibility Criteria**

The Forest Specialist will determine the eligibility of individual recreation residences, recreation residence tracts, and organizational camps/clubs. Recreation residences, recreation residence tracts or organizational camps/clubs will be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (the Register) using the following criteria:

- A. A residence, tract or organizational camp/club will be considered eligible for listing on the Register if:
- it is at least 45 years of age; and
  - when evaluated in its historic context, it is shown to be significant for one or more National Register Criteria (A-C), taking into account applicable criteria considerations (A, B, C, E, and G) as defined in this appendix; and
  - individually, the building(s) meet integrity Level 1; or
  - the recreation residence tract (a historic district) consists of a concentration of buildings that together, convey a visual sense of a historic arrangement or plan. An eligible tract may contain residences that do not contribute to the significance of the tract, but the tract as a whole still conveys its sense of time and place, and aesthetics as a planned community. Generally, the majority of the individual residences meet integrity Level 1.
- B. A residence, tract or organizational camp/club will be found ineligible for listing on the Register if:
- it is less than 45 years of age; and
  - it does not meet any National Register Criteria (A-C) or Criteria Consideration G; and
  - individually, the building(s) meet integrity Level 2; or
  - the recreation residence tract consists of a concentration of buildings that do not convey a visual sense of a historic arrangement or plan, a sense of time and place, and aesthetics as a planned community. The tract may contain residences that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places but generally, the majority of the residences meet integrity Level 2.

### **NRHP Criteria**

To be eligible for the National Register, an individual recreation residence, a recreation residence tract or an organizational camp/club must possess integrity, and:

- A. Association with important trends in the historic development of the travel, tourism, and/or hospitality industries, and in the growth of outdoor recreation in the State of Washington (Appendix E), or
- B. Significant association with the lives of individual(s) important in our past, or
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction – particularly as related to federally administrated historic recreation development in the Pacific Northwest Region - or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values (Appendix E).

### **Criteria Considerations**

Certain kinds of properties not normally considered eligible for the National Register can be eligible for listing if they meet one or more of the criteria considerations in addition to the regular requirements:

- A. Religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and present in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- G. A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

### **Levels of Integrity**

The following checklists will be used to determine the physical integrity of historic buildings. Buildings that meet integrity Level 1 are considered eligible for the Register. Buildings that meet integrity Level 2 are not considered eligible for the Register. The eligibility determination is based on the number of “checked boxes” in each level. For example, to be eligible a building needs to have more boxes checked in Level 1 than Level 2.

***LEVEL 1 (“Eligible”)*** – The building’s historic character remains visually apparent. There may be little to no introduction of new materials. Small additions may be present, but are architecturally appropriate, visually non-intrusive, and blend well with the original structure. Buildings in this category meet more of the following characteristics than those listed in Level 2:

- The building appears to retain its historic integrity. Additions if present are compatible in size, scale, color, materials and character of the property, tract, or environment
- Little to no change has been made to the original floor plan

- ❑ Little or no change in roof shape/line
- ❑ Original roof materials have been retained or replaced with compatible materials (meeting the specifications in Appendix B (2)). Original roofing material is extant or capped which if removed, would leave the essential form and integrity of the structure unimpaired or roofing has been replaced with materials that retain the roof shape and/or pitch, horizontal and vertical line, and visual appearance of the original (See Appendix B for examples of appropriate roofing).
- ❑ There are only minor inconsistencies in siding, details and finishes.
- ❑ Doors and/or windows have not been changed with regard to size, shape and/or arrangement.
- ❑ Absence or presence of decks retain original form, size, scale, and are compatible.
- ❑ Porches retain original elements and convey the historic visual appearance. They may be enclosed but only if the work is historic or is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's recommended standards for the *Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995).
- ❑ Half or less than half the original doors have been replaced (but not changed with regard to size, shape and arrangement) with new or incompatible materials (e.g., vinyl, steel, aluminum).
- ❑ Half or less than half the original windows have been replaced (but not changed with regard to size, shape and arrangement) with new or incompatible materials (e.g., vinyl, steel, aluminum).
- ❑ Original foundation has been retained or replaced with compatible materials that retain original size, scale, color, material and character of the building.

**LEVEL 2 (“Not Eligible”)** – The integrity of the building has been compromised or totally lost through complete or extensive reconstruction using inappropriate architectural scale, forms, and/or materials. Buildings or tracts in this category meet more of the following characteristics than those listed in Level 1 above:

- ❑ Building has lost all historic feeling and identity through the loss of key exterior features. Addition(s) is not compatible in size, scale, color, materials and character of the property, tract, or environment.
- ❑ The floor plan has been changed with the addition of large rooms, or second stories, in a way that is incompatible in size, scale and character.
- ❑ Original roof shape/line has been changed to the extent that the essential form and integrity of the structure are altered.
- ❑ Original roof materials have been replaced with incompatible materials (not meeting the specifications in Appendix B (2)).
- ❑ Siding has been replaced or supplemented with incompatible materials relative to the age of the structure and to the manufacturing materials available when the structure was built, upgraded or updated.
- ❑ Doors and/or windows have been changed with regard to size, shape and/or arrangement.
- ❑ Attached or detached decks have been added to the structure and are not compatible
- ❑ Small porches have been enclosed and the work is not historic or is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's recommended standards for the *Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995).

- ❑ More than half of the original doors have been replaced with new materials such as aluminum, steel and vinyl.
- ❑ More than half of the original windows have been replaced with new materials such as aluminum, steel and vinyl.
- ❑ Original foundation replaced with incompatible materials altering size, scale, color, material and/or character of the building.

Consideration of Recreation Residence Tracts/Organizational Camps/Clubs as Eligible Historic Districts

An eligible recreation residence tract (a historic district) consists of a concentration of buildings that conveys a visual sense of a historic arrangement or plan. An eligible tract may contain residences that do not contribute to the significance of the tract, but the tract as a whole must still convey its sense of time and place, and aesthetics as a planned community. Generally, half or more of the individual residences will meet integrity Level 1.

**APPENDIX D List of Individually Eligible Recreation Residences**Still Creek Tract

Road 09, lot 15	Road 09, lot 17	Road 09, lot 19	Road 10, lot 18
Road 13, lot 09	Road 15, lot 02		

Camp Creek Tract

Road 28, lot 08	Road 28, lot 19	Road 30C, lot 14	Road 32, lot 08
Road 34, lot 48	Road 34, lot 50	Road 34, lot 63	

Mile Bridge Tract

H26, lot 11	H26, lot 16	Road 28A, lot 02	Road 28A, lot 04
Road 28A, lot 12	Road 31, lot 41	Road 31, lot 65	Road 35, lot 117
Road 35A, lot 44	Road 35A lot 64		

Old Oregon Trail Tract

Road 19, lot 07	Road 19, lot 11
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Tollgate Tract

Road 24, lot 06	Road 24, lot 16	Road 24, lot 18	Road 24, lot 20
Road 24, lot 24	Road 24, lot 26	Road 24, lot 36	

Vine Maple Tract

Road 12, lot 37	Road 12, lot 85	Road 20, lot 01	Road 20, lot 07
Road 20, lot 58	Road 20C, lot 05		

Zigzag Tract

Road 09, lot 06

**APPENDIX E List of Recreation Residences in the Barlow Road Historic District**Mile Bridge Tract

Hwy 26 Lot 11	Hwy 26 Lot 12	Hwy 26 Lot 13	Hwy 26 Lot 14
Hwy 26 Lot 15	Hwy 26 Lot 16	Hwy 26 Lot 17	Hwy 26 Lot 18
Hwy 26 Lot 19	Hwy 26 Lot 21	Road 27 Lot 2	Road 27 Lot 4
Road 27 Lot 6	Road 27 Lot 8	Road 27 Lot 10	Road 29 Lot 1
Road 29 Lot 3	Road 29 Lot 5	Road 29 Lot 9	Road 29 Lot 11
Road 29 Lot 13	Road 29 Lot 15	Road 29 Lot 17	Road 29 Lot 19
Road 29 Lot 21	Road 29 Lot 23	Road 29 Lot 25	Road 29 Lot 27
Road 29 Lot 29	Road 29 Lot 31	Road 29 Lot 33	Road 29 Lot 35
Road 31 Lot 71	Road 31 Lot 73	Road 31 Lot 75	Road 31 Lot 77
Road 31 Lot 79	Road 31 Lot 81	Road 31 Lot 83	Road 31 Lot 85
Road 31 Lot 87	Road 31 Lot 91	Road 31 Lot 93	Road 31 Lot 95
Road 31 Lot 97	Road 35 Lot 103	Road 35 Lot 105	Road 35 Lot 107
Road 35 Lot 109	Road 35 Lot 111	Road 35 Lot 113	Road 35 Lot 115
Road 35 Lot 117	Road 35 Lot 119	Road 35 Lot 121	Road 35 Lot 123
Road 35 Lot 125	Road 35 Lot 127	Road 35 Lot 129	Road 35 Lot 131
Road 35 Lot 133	Road 35 Lot 135	Road 35 Lot 137	Road 35 Lot 139
Road 35 Lot 141	Road 35 Lot 143	Road 35 Lot 145	Road 35 Lot 147
Road 35 Lot 149	Road 35 Lot 151	Road 35 Lot 153	Road 35 Lot 155
Road 35 Lot 157	Road 35 Lot 159	Road 35 Lot 163	

Tollgate Tract

Road 24 Lot 4	Road 24 Lot 6	Road 24 Lot 8	Road 24 Lot 10
Road 24 Lot 12	Road 24 Lot 14	Road 24 Lot 16	Road 24 Lot 18
Road 24 Lot 20	Road 24 Lot 22	Road 24 Lot 24	Road 24 Lot 26
Road 24 Lot 28	Road 24 Lot 44		

Vine Maple Tract

Road 20 Lot 1	Road 20C Lot 1	Road 20C Lot 5	Road 20C Lot 7
Road 20D Lot 3	Road 20D Lot 9	Road 20D Lot 11	Road 20D Lot 13

Zigzag Ski Club Tract

Road 27 Lot 18	Road 27 Lot 20	Road 27 Lot 22	Road 27 Lot 24
Road 27 Lot 26	Road 27 Lot 28		
Road 27 Lot 30			