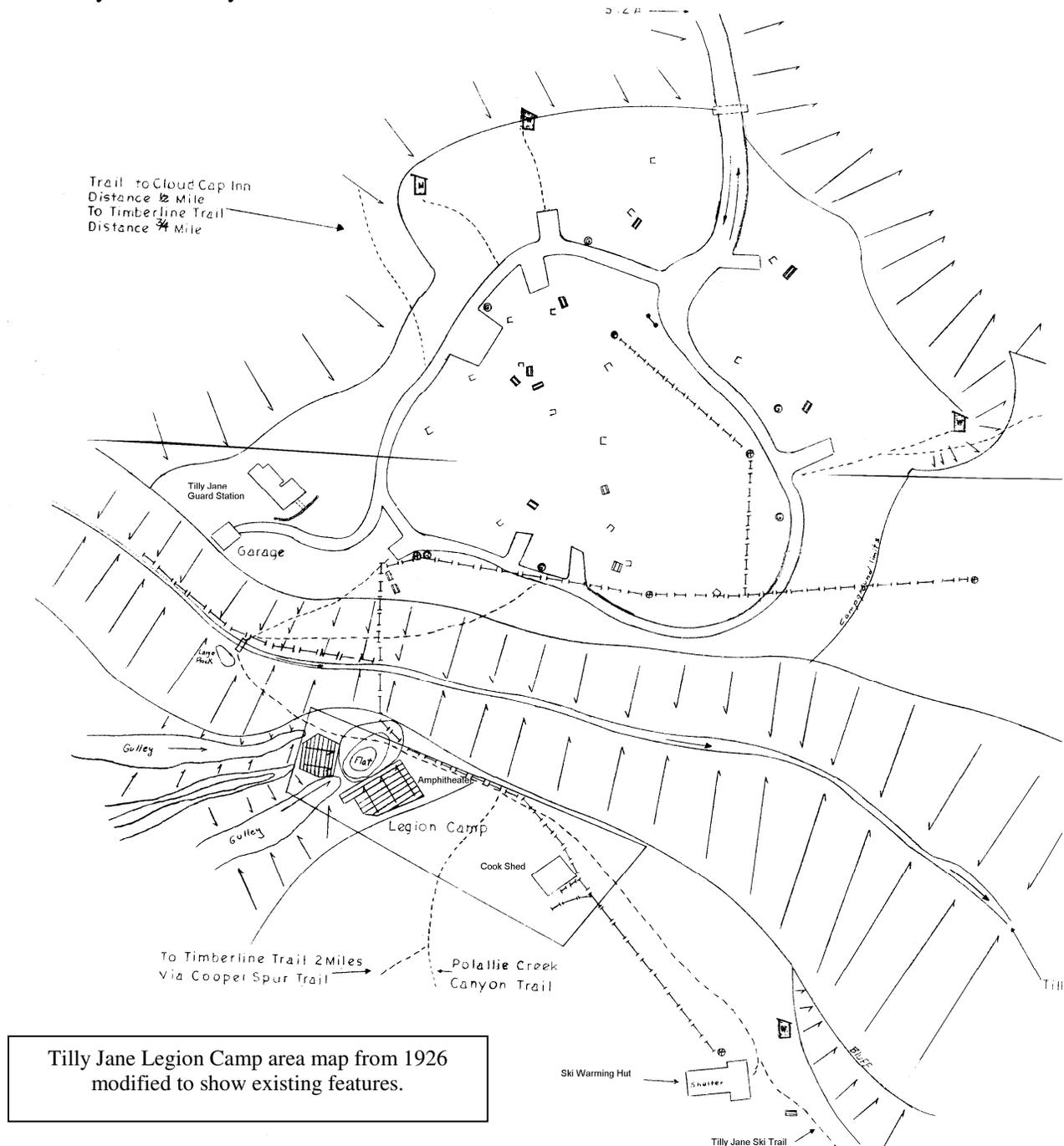


Tilly Jane-Legion Camp Area: Many of the currently used public recreation facilities are part of this area. This portion of the Historic District was developed within the historic context of the Motor Age in the 1920's and 30's on the banks of Tilly Jane Creek. The development focused around a general public recreation use of the area. The Legion Camp on the east side of Tilly Jane Creek provided an annual sponsored, guided, climb of Mt. Hood that was open to the general public. The Tilly Jane campground was a free use campground open to the general public. The Tilly Jane Guard Station provided Forest Service presence during the recreation seasons. The Ski Warming Hut added by the CCC's provided winter accommodations for the general public, making the area usable year round. Only the southern foundation of the cableway across Tilly Jane Creek remains.



Tilly Jane A-Frame: A contributing element to the Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Historic District.

The Tilly Jane A-Frame, or Ski Warming Hut was constructed by the CCC's in 1939 and is the last addition to the Historic district. It is a one and one half story rectangular log A-frame

building with a concrete foundation. It is on an east-west axis measuring 18 by 56 feet. The shake, gabled roof is built with log rafters that extend to the ground level forming the "A" shape. About half of these rafters are anchored on partially buried boulder abutments. The remaining foundations are concrete replacements installed in the early 1980's. The roof reaches the ground on the front 15 feet of the



structure covering the vestibule. The exterior walls are all covered with shakes with the exception of the areas on either side of the vestibule, which are filled with vertical half-log siding (photo above). The fenestration of the building is regular, four-paned, fixed-wood sash windows. The exception to this is the nine-panel, fixed-wood sash window looking out from the upstairs loft above the rear entrance.

The vestibule leading to the main entrance on the east elevation is 15 feet deep, has a dirt floor and contains toilets on either side. A steep stairway on the north side leads up inside to the loft and out through a door onto a pole railed balcony. The main room has a cement slab floor and is finished with vertical board walls. A large open circular fireplace was replaced in the early 1980's by a wood stove. The upstairs loft area has nearly as much floor space as the room below. The loft floor is made of large planks and the ceiling is open-log beamed. There is a steep ladder connecting the main floor with the loft.

Starting in 1979 and completed in September 1980, a "Preservation and Maintenance Plan" was developed for the Tilly Jane Warming Hut and the American Legion Cookhouse by Mackenzie Engineering Inc. of Portland. This plan recommended the following actions:

1. Replace the fireplace with fuel-efficient stove (to reduce smoke and fire hazard from misuse of the fireplace).
2. Install new ("A" frame leg) footings.
3. Repair legs for "A" frame.
4. New building perimeter wall footings.
5. Improved site drainage.
6. Repair roofing and ridge cap.
7. Install a new FS standard exterior toilet.

8. Repair and replace south wall shingles.
9. Repair and replace windows. Windows are to be hinged from the top and rehung to open outward so that they may be blocked open with a small piece of wood (to provide a ventilation alternative to breaking the window).
10. Repair doors and provide durable latch sets.
11. Provide safety rail at loft.
12. Provide second loft ladder access.
13. Provide interior, durable, first floor bunks/benches.
14. Repair exterior siding.

About half of the above actions were completed in the early 1980's before the National Register Nomination. The completed items included replacement of the fireplace, repair of the roofing and ridge cap, repair and replacement of the south wall shingles, installation of the second loft ladder and safety rail, repair and replacement of the windows, and repair of the exterior siding. Concrete footings were installed replacing the original boulders on the south buttresses. The rock facing was added on two-and-a-half of these. Two of the south-side buttresses were replaced.

Character Defining Elements: The Tilly Jane A-frame shelter is classified as a Primary Building for Depression-era buildings primary within the Tilly Jane-Legion Camp Significant Building Group.

The Character Defining Exterior Elements of the Tilly Jane A-frame include: the unique ridge to ground rafters and boulder abutment system; the cedar shake roof shingles; the double coursed cedar shake siding; the split log siding on the entry vestibule; the single pane, true-light sash window units; the exposed purlins; the T-shaped architectural plan; the exterior log support brackets; and the second floor north balcony arrangement.

The Character Defining Interior Elements of the Tilly Jane A-frame include: the interior log rafters; the visible 1" x 8" tongue and groove roof decking; the split log siding within the entry vestibule; and the log ladder to loft in the entry vestibule.

Existing Condition: The A-frame shelter is in fair shape; however, the sleeping loft is showing signs of age and the supporting joists are on four-foot centers. The old loft floorboards and wide span results in sagging and a feeling of insecurity. The exposed portions of many of the buttresses have rotted. Some have been strengthened by the addition of 2x6 boards



(see photo right). A modern door has been used to replace the balcony door on the main elevation. Of the two toilet areas in the original design, one is used for wood storage and the other is non-standard barrel toilet. A number of trees are growing next to the structure. Their branches are rubbing against the building resulting in abrasion and loss of shingles. Their roots have the potential to impact the buildings foundation. Many of the vertical support posts are in contact with the ground, and the bases of the posts show 4" to 10" of deterioration. Many of the exposed rafter and purlin ends are exposed to the elements and also exhibit decay. The north balcony shows varying degrees of deterioration, and the existing rail system is inadequate. Some of the exterior wall shakes show deterioration from ground contact and from birds boring for insects.

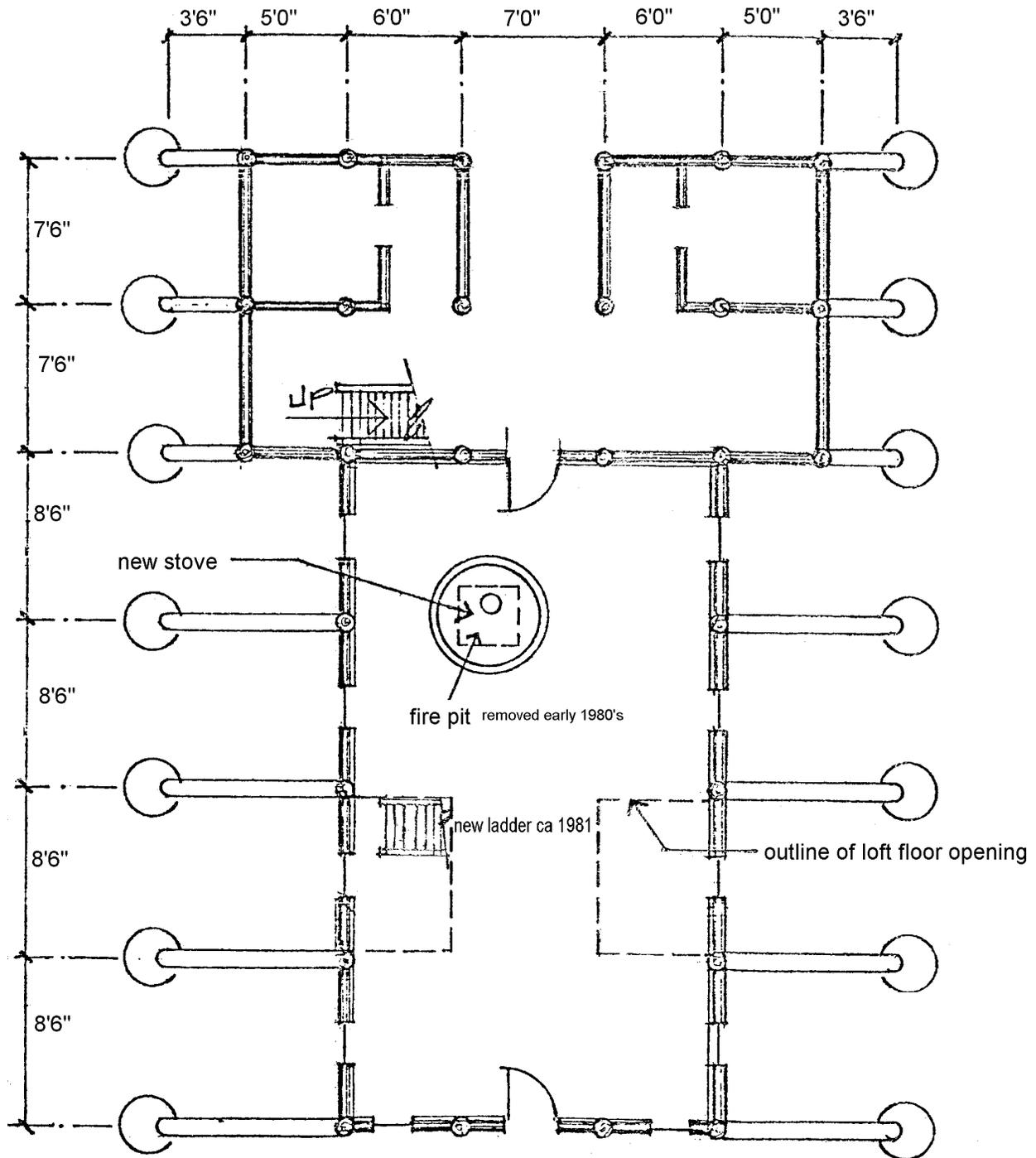
Use: In the winter it is used, as designed, for overnight stays by skiers who ski up the Tilly Jane ski trail (#643) or FS Road 3512 (usually an all day trip) and then ski down either the Old Wagon Road or the Tilly Jane ski trail (#643). During the summer there is incidental use by backpackers or climbers.

Occupancy: Up to 40 skiers during the winter. Hikers/backpackers use the shelter occasionally over-night during the summer.

Operation: During the 1970's, Upward Trails (a hiking club) operated the hut under a special use permit. In the 1980's The Majestics (a ski club) operated the reservation system and did maintenance on the building under a volunteer agreement. At this time, the operation is by the Forest Service, however, the Majestics still maintain the reservation system and do the day-to-day maintenance (garbage and sewage disposal, cleaning and minor repairs, for example, fixing loose boards and shingles, replacing broken windows, etc.) as volunteers.

Desired Future Condition: As shown in Appendix B, the Tilly Jane A-frame has been modified through the years. A few of the changes have been major, while others have been minor.

Any undertaking(s) affecting this structure must be accomplished in accordance with the Internal Management Guidelines, Amended Programmatic Agreement for Depression-era Administrative Structures on Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington, and must also follow the guidelines established within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.



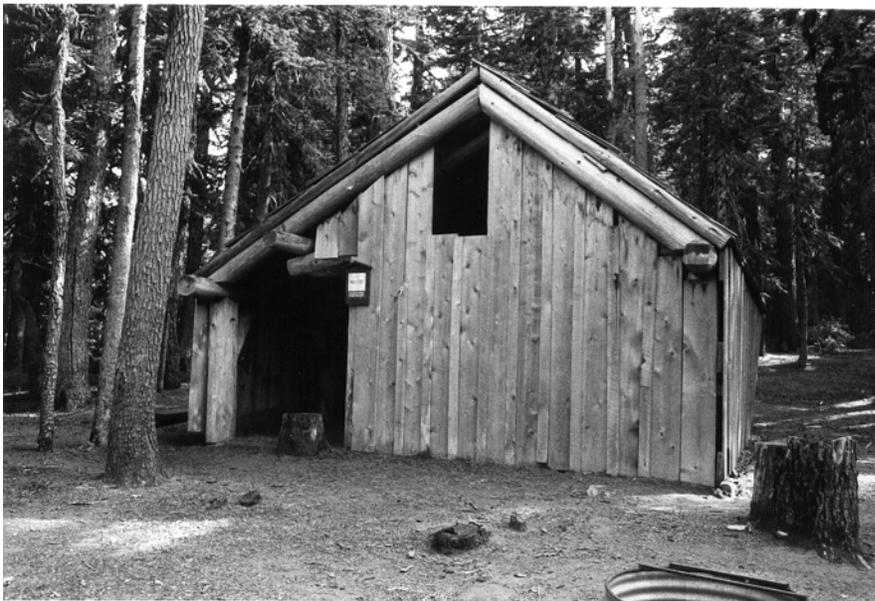
Tilly Jane Warming Hut plan modified from Mackenzie 1980

American Legion Cookhouse: A contributing element to the Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Historic District.

Annually, starting in 1921 and ending in the 1950's, the Hood River Post of the American Legion hosted a climb of Mt. Hood. These climbs originated at the Legion Camp next to Tilly Jane Creek. Starting in 1927, the Hood River Crag Rats mountaineering organization (many also members of the American



Legion) lead the climb. To facilitate feeding the large number of climbers (100-300), the Legion constructed a large cook stove in their camp (see above photo, ca. 1925). The stove was rebuilt in 1933. This new stove was constructed with "railroad iron," set into concrete with plate iron bolted on top (The Hood River News 1933). This new stove was equipped with a hot water heater. On July 3rd and 4th, 1938, members of the American Legion constructed a kitchen shelter over the stove and water heater (The Hood River News, 1938). The kitchen was open ended. The south side had panels extending half way down the side. These were hinged at the top and when opened they formed a shelter for the serving line. The south side may have been covered



Cookhouse 1982, note the entrance had a door added during the early 1980's

but both ends were open. That year, while not everyone climbed the mountain, over 2000 people attended the annual outing. After the Legion climbs stopped, walls were added on all sides so the Cookhouse could be used for additional bunk space when the Ski Shelter was full (see photo left). Insulators and wiring suggest that at one time the structure

was equipped with electricity, possibly from portable generators.

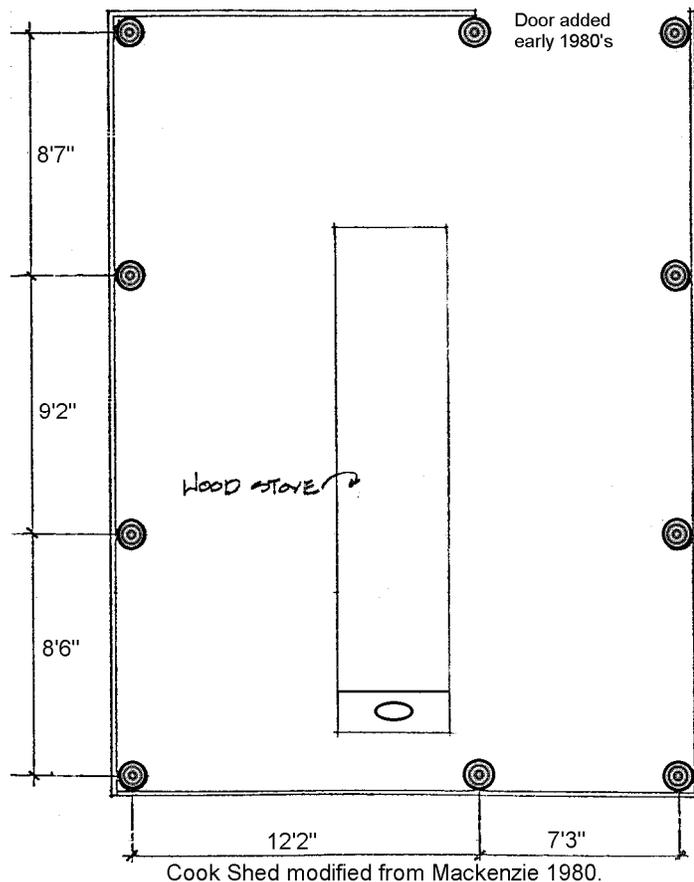
The Cookhouse is a single-story, rectangular, one-room structure, 20 by 30 feet, with a wooden floor. It sits on a north-south axis with the doorway on the northeast corner. The shaked gable roof is off center with the western portion shorter and steeper than the eastern section. The building's framework is made from very large logs notched into place. The 15-foot long cook stove is located in the center of the building. Bunks have been built on-to the walls of the building. According to the National Register Nomination, the board and batten walls are removable; however, close inspection revealed that the siding is nailed to the support posts and beams. The east wall has been modified to the point that it is no longer in removable segments. There are no windows in the structure; upper doorway openings have been added to the north and south sides to provide winter access. A modern door has been built into the formerly open north entrance.

Character Defining Elements: The Cookhouse can be considered to belong to the Tertiary Building Classification for Depression-era buildings; however, the structure falls within a Significant Building Grouping that contains structures with Primary Classifications, and should be managed as a Primary Building.

The Character Defining Exterior Elements of the American Legion Cookhouse includes the 32 inch long cedar roof shakes, and the off-center gable.

The Character Defining Interior Elements of the American Legion Cookhouse include: the notched log framework; the 15-foot long cookstove; and the interior log rafters.

Existing Condition: The Cookhouse is in a deteriorating condition. Because of contact with the ground and a lack of ventilation, the lower one to two feet of the walls are decaying. The log header at the entrance end is broken and has been wired together. Wind has removed some of the shingles, which have been replaced with plywood boards. A modern door was added during the 1980's. It is not in keeping with the style of the structure. There is no interior lighting or ventilation. A number of small trees have grown near the building. These have increased the shade and their needle drop has increased the moisture retention in the roof materials.



Use: Currently used to accommodate over flow (light use) from the Ski Warming Hut during winter. Because of the lack of light and ventilation, summer use is minimal.

Occupancy: Occasionally two to twenty skiers and mountaineers use during the winter. Summer use is by the curious visitor. There is little to no summer occupancy.

Operation: Forest Service operated, some incidental repairs have been made by users.

Desired Future Condition: As shown in Appendix C, the American Legion Cookhouse has been modified through the years. The changes show a continuous progression from a simple, open cookstove to an enclosed shelter.

Any undertaking(s) affecting this structure must be accomplished in accordance with the Internal Management Guidelines, Amended Programmatic Agreement for Depression-era Administrative Structures on Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington, and must also follow the guidelines established within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Amphitheater: A contributing element to the Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Historic District.

In 1938, the CCC's constructed the Amphitheater in the Legion Camp area. The Legion was the main user of the amphitheater. The amphitheater is in a natural bowl, with a large clear area for central campfires with two sets of elevated bleachers set in the terraced hillsides on the south and west. These bleachers are made of half-round logs, anchored to a post with a unique peg system. These are placed on stone terraces into the natural hillsides. The bleachers are up to nine rows high and are accessible by several flights of stone steps at the ends of the rows. The amphitheater is arranged to take advantage of the view of Mount Hood.

Defining Elements: The defining elements of the amphitheater include the stone terraces, the half-round log bench seats, the unique peg anchoring system, and the spatial arrangement of the seats. As the amphitheater was constructed and situated to take advantage of the views of Mount Hood, the views of the mountain should also be considered an associated defining element.

Existing Condition: This is an open-air amphitheater in good condition. The amphitheater underwent extensive renovation in 1989. The renovation consisted of the replacement of deteriorated half-round log bench seats. The replaced seats were anchored to the upright post supports using the same unique peg technique incorporated during the original construction.

Portions of the stone terraces and steps are collapsing and in need of repair.

Use: Sporadic use for interpretation, entertainment and information programs.

Occupancy: In excess of one hundred individuals for large tour groups or during program presentation.

Operation: FS maintenance, with occasional special use permits.

Desired Future

Condition: The present character of the amphitheater should be preserved. The amphitheater was situated to take advantage of the views of Mount Hood; however, vegetation has matured over the last 40 years, blocking the original view of Mount Hood. The vegetation should be managed to restore and maintain the



view of the mountain to the southwest. A few of the trees adjacent to the amphitheater are suffering from the effects of insects and diseases. The condition of these trees should be assessed, and preservation or removal procedures should be prescribed.

The site should remain rustic. The preferred management direction for this property would meet the definition for *rehabilitation* as defined in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties s68.2(b): “Rehabilitation means the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.”

Any proposed projects potentially affecting the property will require separate documentation and consultation through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Tilly Jane Campground: A contributing element to the Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Historic District.

In conjunction with the construction of the new Cloud Cap Road in 1924, the Forest opened a campground next to Tilly Jane Creek and the Legion Camp. This campground provided an alternative to the expensive Cloud Cap Inn for the average visitor to the area. The final stage of construction

of the campground was in 1926, when 15 rock fireplaces were added. These fireplaces are one of the defining elements of the campground. They are “U” shaped with an enclosed chimney. The hearth area is

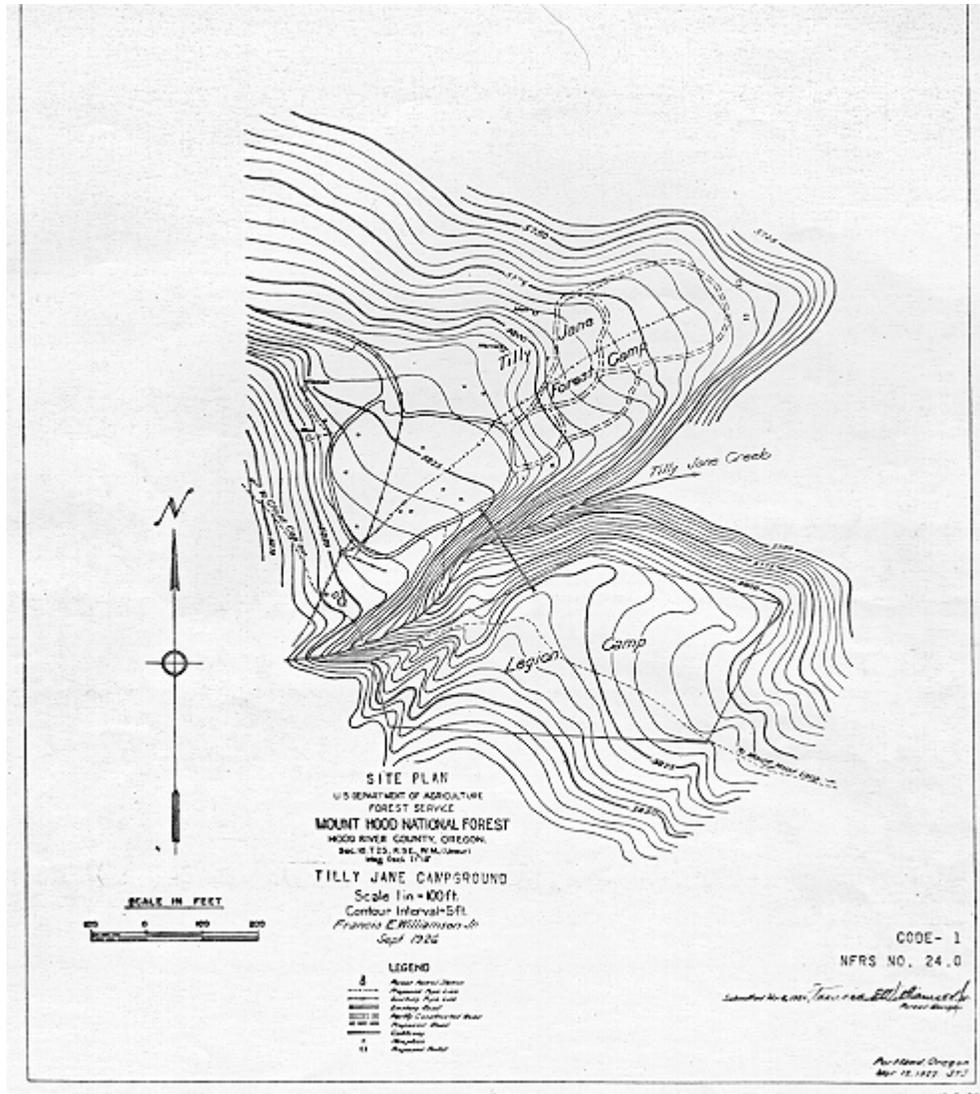


designed for a grate or, more probably, a solid steel grill. They are made out of local rounded rock with the use of a three-piece form. The campground was designed with a main loop, with additional small loops to the east (see plan map page 18). According to the work diary of the 1926 Tilly Jane Forest Guard, early use of the campground was extensive, with an average of 15-30 cars over-night on weekends (60 cars for the Legion climb of Mt. Hood). There were two to three cars over-night through the week and 10-20 cars on Saturday and Sunday day trips. The Tilly Jane Guard Station was constructed in 1931 in the southwest corner of the campground.

Character Defining Elements: The site is typical of early Forest Service campgrounds with few structures and no delineated camping pads. The most obvious Character Defining Element of the site is the U-shaped rock fireplaces. Other Character Defining Elements of the site are its rustic nature and wooded setting.

Existing Condition: In the 1980's, the campground was changed from drive up sites to walk-in sites by gating the roads. Ten of the fireplaces are still usable; six of these were repaired/reconstructed in 1996. There are five additional fireplaces that are in a deteriorated condition. None of them have grates. A few of the campsites have all metal “D” shaped fire pits, which detract from the historic character of the campground. A lack of visible campsite separators has resulted in extensive trampling of the understory vegetation. The original water system was abandoned twenty to thirty years ago; all water must be brought in or taken from Tilly Jane Creek. Every winter one or more trees blow over. In the 1995-6 winter, a tree blew down destroying one of the two toilets. A barrier free replacement was installed in 1977. None

of the picnic tables are original. The road and areas around the fireplaces were originally graveled. Erosion is occurring in the low points of the abandoned loop road.



Tilly Jane Campground Site Plan - 1926

Use: Used as a tent campground. Many of the users prefer a more traditional tent camping experience. Some are camping while visiting the Historic District and a few are repeat campers who have been using Tilly Jane for many years. There is occasional RV use but there are no facilities designed for RVs. The use is generally overnight, or for a weekend, with occasional stays lasting a week.

Occupancy: The campground has 26 identified campsites with space for up to 100 individuals.

Operation: Currently a Forest Service free-use campground.

Desired Future Condition: The site should remain rustic. The preferred management direction for this property would meet the definition for *rehabilitation* as defined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties s68.2(b): "Rehabilitation means the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."

Any proposed projects potentially affecting the property will require separate documentation and consultation through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Tilly Jane Guard Station: A contributing element to the Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Historic District.

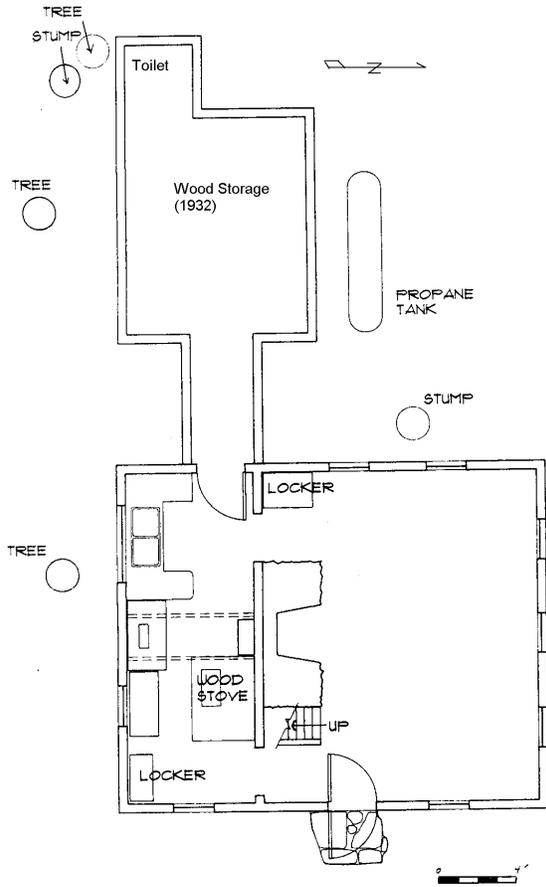
The Forest Service constructed the Tilly Jane Guard Station in 1931, generally following the design by Forest Service architect Francis Williamson, Jr. The large rock fireplace was constructed by the Hood River Crag Rats.

According to the records, the building cost \$500 and the fireplace \$400. For their contribution, the Crag Rats received free use of the building during the winter. The building



is rustic style board and batten over horizontal shiplap. The wood frame structure rests on a cement foundation and has a hip-on-gable shake roof. The main entrance is in the center of the east elevation, with windows on each side. It has stone steps and is covered by a small gable projecting from the roof. There is a winter entrance to the attic on the south elevation.

The inside is finished with dressed lumber in a very rustic manner. The main structure is in two parts. A kitchen area is located on the south one-third and the living area, with hardwood floor and the rock fireplace, occupies the north. A steep stairway leads to the loft sleeping area. A back door provides access through a hallway to a wood shed. The Crag Rats added the hallway and wood shed in 1932. The exterior of the wood shed is similar to the main building, with vertical board and batten over horizontal shiplap. The hallway is vertical board and batten. Sometime later, a small toilet was attached to the rear of the woodshed.



About 20 feet south of the guard residence is a garage built in the same exterior style. It is a single room 16 by 18 feet structure with a sliding double door on the north end. A south-facing window has been boarded over, blending in with the rest of the exterior. Both buildings are painted a “khaki green” which is compatible with both the buildings’ style and surroundings.

The Tilly Jane Guard Station and garage are identified as primary structures in the Programmatic Agreement for Management of Depression-Era Administrative Structures on National Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington.

Character Defining Elements: The Tilly Jane Guard Station is classified as a Primary Building for Depression-era buildings primary within the Tilly Jane-Legion Camp Significant Building Group.

The Character Defining Exterior Elements for the Tilly Jane Guard Station and Garage

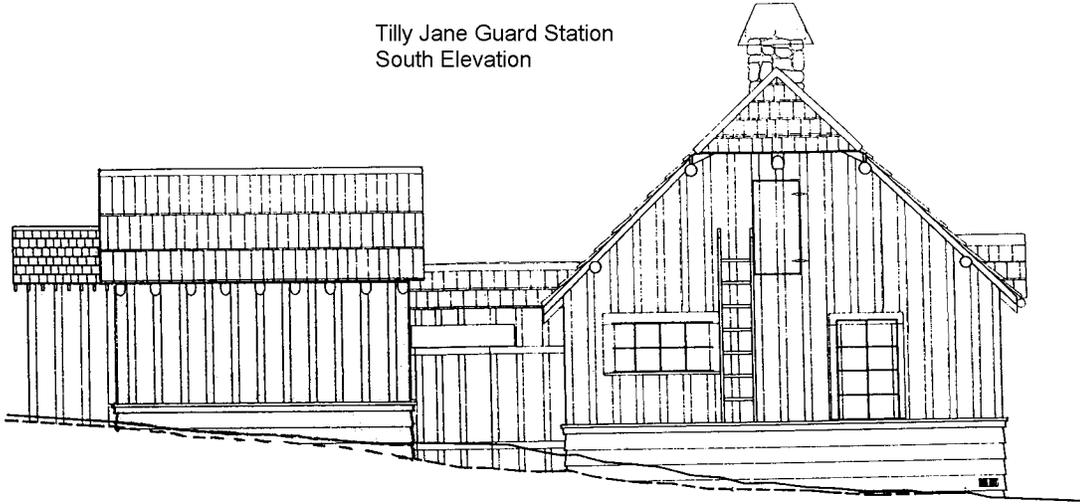
include the board and batten siding over horizontal shiplap skirting, the hip on gable shake roof, the cedar shake shingles, the stone chimney, the 8 pane sash windows, the gabled entry, the stone steps, the balanced front façade, the elevated winter entrance, and the exposed round purlins. The Character Defining Interior Elements include the stone fireplace, the hardwood floors, the steep loft stairway, and the loft.

Existing Condition: The Guard Station is in good physical condition. The structure is in need of painting, and portions of the siding are in need of repair. Forest litter and debris, along with rain runoff tends to collect around the foundation of the structure. The northeast corner foundation of the garage is crumbling and needs to be repaired or replaced. Other needs include a chimney fire/spark screen and window screens.

Desired Future Condition: As shown in Appendix E, the Tilly Jane Guard Station has been modified through the years. A few of the changes have been major, while others have been minor.

Any proposed projects potentially affecting the property will require separate documentation and consultation through the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Tilly Jane Guard Station
South Elevation

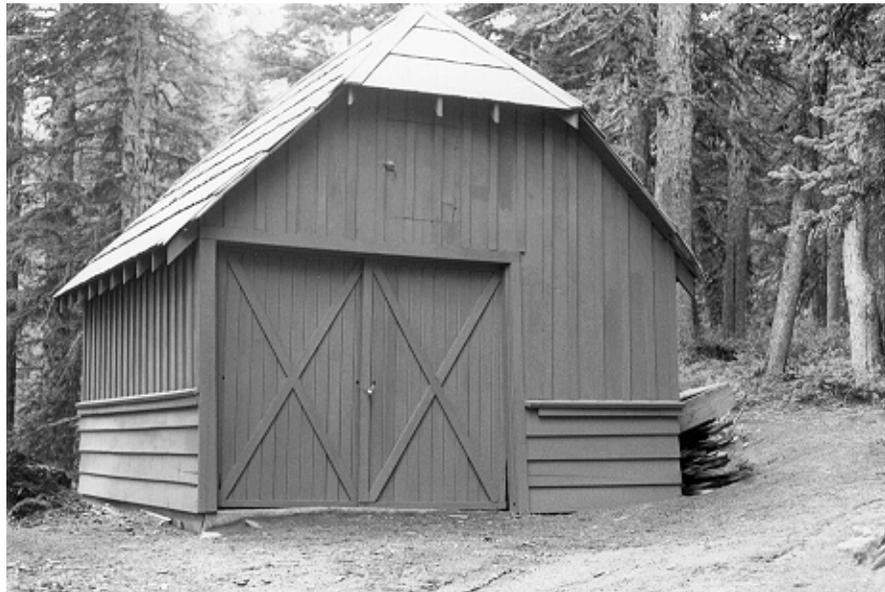


Use: The Dalles Chapter of the Oregon Nordic Club currently operates the Guard Station under Granger-Thye special use permit, which allows for the management and continued maintenance of the structure. Summer use is light, primarily from Forest Service volunteers and special occasions. The garage is used for storage of equipment and supplies.

Occupancy: Up to 20 skiers and snowshoers from the general public during the winter, and one to four Forest Service volunteers or employees during the summer.

Operation: Forest Service operated with most of the work done by volunteers from the Oregon Nordic Club under a special use permit.

Access: The Guard Station is not universally accessible. The front door is too narrow. The rehabilitation plan would provide barrier-free access through the hall



Tilly Jane Guard Station Garage