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Klamath County  
Pelican Butte 15' USGS Quad  
S1/2 Sec. 26, T33S, R5E, WM

**HERITAGE RESOURCE EVALUATION and PROJECT DESCRIPTION  
for the  
HONEYMOON CREEK CABIN**

**(C.R. JOB RR-1013)**

Sky Lakes Wilderness  
Butte Falls Ranger District  
Rogue River National Forest

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## SUMMARY

The Honeymoon Creek Cabin is located in a remote section of the High Cascades, in the Seven Lakes Basin area of the Sky Lakes Wilderness. It is a log cabin built by the Soil Conservation Service in 1943 to shelter snow-survey crews during winter visits to the nearby S.C.S. snow course, evidently the first permanent snow course in the United States.

The cabin, aside from localized deterioration, is in very good condition. It is directly associated with initial attempts to forecast irrigation supplies and with the pioneering efforts of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering/Soil Conservation Service to develop a snow-survey program for the western United States. The cabin is evaluated as a "primary" property (among other existing S.C.S. snow survey cabins), eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The Forest Service proposes wilderness-compatible preservation efforts to stabilize and protect the structure as a significant heritage resource for the long term.

## TABLE of CONTENTS

I.	Scope and Purpose.....	1
II.	Physical Setting.....	1
III.	Structural Description.....	2
IV.	Historical Background.....	3
	History of Snow Survey.....	3
	Cabin History.....	6
V.	Evaluation of Historic Significance.....	7
	Integrity.....	7
	Architecture.....	7
	History.....	8
VI.	Management Analysis and Historic Preservation.....	9
	Recommendations.....	9
VII.	References.....	10
	Appendix (Maps, Photographs)	

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Sky Lakes Wilderness, Butte Falls R. D., Rogue River N. F.

## I. Scope and Purpose

This report describes the physical appearance and condition of the Honeymoon Creek Cabin (also historically known as the "Seven Lakes Basin Snow-Survey Cabin"), discusses the historical background of the structure, evaluates its significance relative to the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, and proposes specific measures which would be undertaken as part of an ongoing structural preservation program for the cabin.

Because the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is located within an area designated by Congress in 1984 as wilderness, the evaluation section of this report relies, although in slightly modified form, on a "historic preservation/wilderness values matrix" process recently developed by Gail Throop, historian and recreation specialist for USDA Forest Service Region Six (Throop 1990).

The proposed "project" in this case involves stabilization and longer-term maintenance/preservation efforts. These measures would be accomplished in ways that are compatible with wilderness values and that meet the requirements of wilderness law.

## II. Physical Setting

The Honeymoon Creek Cabin (Site RR-51) is situated in the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Rogue River, at an elevation of about 6,150 feet above sea level. The cabin is located on a gentle, densely forested knoll on the east side of Honeymoon Creek, approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail's crossing of Honeymoon Creek.

Less than one mile to the south of the cabin, the topography begins to rise steeply into the ridge which connects Lee Peak and Gardner Peak. Geologically, the area has been formed by late Pleistocene volcanism of the High Cascades, modified by subsequent Pleistocene and early Holocene glaciation. Basalt, andesite, and pumice are the main rock-types present. Forest cover near the cabin is dominated by lodgepole pine, mountain hemlock, and Shasta red

fir/noble fir, with Englemann spruce found in the moist areas along Honeymoon Creek. Understory shrubs include thin-leafed huckleberry, grouse huckleberry, and green-leafed manzanita.

Honeymoon Creek, the nearest permanent source of water, follows a low-gradient, meandering course through a grass/sedge meadow about 300 feet west and downslope of the cabin. Deer are common in the vicinity, other animals which frequent the cabin vicinity include golden-mantled ground squirrels, raptors, ravens, Clark's nutcrackers, gray jays, mountain chickadees, and nuthatches.

### III. Structural Description

Honeymoon Creek Cabin is a small, single-room, one-story log cabin. No foundation materials or footings are showing; the sill logs apparently rest on low rock footings placed at the corners which are directly on the ground surface. In plan, the structure is approximately 16 feet by 18 feet. The side walls are ten logs (approx. 7.5 feet) high from the ground to the roof eaves. The front and rear walls extend eighteen logs (approx. 11.5 feet) high from the ground to the gable peak. The logs used in the cabin's construction are lodgepole pine, varying between about one-foot and one-half-foot in diameter, joined by V-notching at the corners. Exterior chinking between the wall logs is concrete, "laid up" over 20d nails placed at regular intervals; inside the cabin, the chinking is a "jute rope"-like material.

The peak of the medium-pitch gable roof is oriented north/south; the roof is supported by eight log purlins on each side of the ridge-pole. The purlin ends are covered by 1x6 rough-cut "bargeboard." The roof is covered by nine courses of shingles of various lengths, giving the roof a strongly rustic appearance. The current roofing, put in place in 1975-76, was manufactured by Forest Service employees from sugar pine cut on the Butte Falls Ranger District. It replaced sugar-pine (?) shakes which evidently comprised the original roofing (some of this older roofing was reused on a small lean-to attached to the south wall of the cabin).

The cabin's single door is located slightly off-center in the north facade. The structure's fenestration is simple and minimal; a small, 4-light casement window is centered in each side wall, within the uppermost tier of three logs. A third window of similar size/shape is located high and slightly off-center in the gable end of the south wall. All of the windows have hinged, interior shutters. In the north wall's gable end, just below the peak of the roof, is a winter-use "snow door." This entry is located in such a way so that (a) if the main door is blocked by snow, visitors can reach this snow door easily, or during very deep snowpack seasons, (b) visitors can dig down below the roof peak and thereby gain entrance. A six-rung ladder, built of dimension lumber and attached directly to the exterior wall, provides access to the snow door from the ground; a similar, attached ladder is located inside the cabin.

The interior of the cabin contains a large tool-cache box (northwest corner); a wooden, two-bunk bed (southwest corner; evidently built of 4x4 Forest Service signpost material); a small woodstove and a propane stove (southeast corner); and a "picnic"-style table (located against the center of the east wall). Various cupboards and shelves are attached to the interior walls. Aside from the door, window frames/muntins, ladders, and interior trim (which are all painted dark green), the entire structure has remained unpainted inside and out.

There are no outbuildings or permanent exterior features associated with the cabin. A rock-lined fire-ring and a low, stacked-rock windbreak are located a short distance north of the cabin. The previously mentioned lean-to, a very small mid-1970s addition on the rear wall that serves as firewood storage, is the only recent structural modification.

The cabin is occupied annually during June-October by Forest Service wilderness rangers who patrol the northern portion of Sky Lakes Wilderness. Other than extensive rot in the sill logs (which in some places is becoming severe) and localized spots of decay in the first tier of logs above the sills, the cabin is structurally very sound.

#### IV. Historical Background

The Honeymoon Creek, or Seven Lakes Basin Snow-Survey, Cabin was built in 1943. The reasons for its construction and its history of early use relate directly to the broader development of the nation's snow-survey program, particularly in the irrigation-dependent portions of the western United States. This historical development is discussed briefly below, prior to addressing the history of the cabin itself. Except where otherwise cited, information in this entire section draws upon the personal recollections of the late R. A. "Arch" Work, former director of the Soil Conservation Service's Western snow-survey program in the 1930s-50s, given during a 1981 interview with the author of this report (Rogue River National Forest 1990).

**History of Snow Survey:** The science of "snow survey" developed for the purposes of measuring the water content of the winter snowpack. Despite obvious variations in depths of snow, the actual moisture content of the accumulation can vary just as widely, yet independently of the snow's depth. The concept of scientific snow surveying apparently first began in the United States. Around the turn of the century, a New England engineer named Charles Mixer began determining and recording annual moisture content of snow in order to predict the availability of water for the spring-time pulp-log drives on the region's rivers.

The use of snow-survey data, which had obvious and important application for predicting the seasonal availability of irrigation water, soon began to be used in the arid and semi-arid western United States. Large-scale irrigation developments, both private and government-supported, had begun to transform the

region's economy shortly after 1900. However, the annual supply of water--which was subject to ongoing, intense legal and extra-legal conflict over "water rights"--continued to be largely a matter of winter weather and guesswork. The vagaries of weather were unavoidable, but the guesswork could be replaced by empirical knowledge through the use of a program of annual snow surveys. In about 1911, a University of Nevada professor named J. E. Church initiated the West's first documented snow survey with experiments in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Other Western states began independent efforts during the 1910s and 1920s. Some of these programs were supervised by the respective State Engineer, others developed as part of State Watermaster duties, and still others possibly may have been initiated by land-grant universities and their associated experiment stations. This "scattergun" approach entailed irregular and diverse efforts to gather, record, and analyze data during the late 1920s and early 1930s.

In 1934, the Rogue River Valley of southwestern Oregon experienced a severe drought. As in much of the West that year, irrigation supplies ran out in early July. This situation had devastating consequences on the valley's fruit crop. Mr. Arch Work, a 1927 University of California graduate in the field of irrigation engineering, had come to Medford in 1929 as an irrigation specialist for the U.S.D.A.'s Bureau of Agricultural Engineering (later incorporated into the new Soil Conservation Service). The B.A.E. established an experiment station in the orchardlands a short distance south of Medford in 1931; the main purpose of the station was to develop improvements in irrigation drainage, but within a few years the station became the national field headquarters for the Department of Agriculture's new Western snow-survey program.

Mr. Work initiated the first snow surveys in southwestern Oregon in early 1935, laying out an experimental "snow course" in Crater Lake National Park, followed by a second permanent one in the Seven Lakes Basin of the High Cascades. These first snow courses measured the snowpack in the headwaters of the Rogue River. Aided by B.A.E. employees Bill Childreth and Jack Miller, Work skied in to Seven Lakes Basin and identified a practical permanent location for snow measurement. (The Seven Lakes Basin snow-course was the main snow-survey point in the High Cascades of southern Oregon and became the longest continually used snow course in the national program.) Work and his colleagues established other snow courses in the Cascades and the Siskiyou Mountains in 1936-38.

Because of the West's drought emergency of the mid-1930s, as well as the fragmented efforts of the various states, Western senators (especially Senator Steiwer of Oregon) advocated that a region-wide snow survey program become a federal responsibility. This move came about after a July 1935 agreement between the heads of three federal agencies (Forest Service, B.A.E., and Weather Bureau) that the B.A.E. (soon to become the S.C.S.) would have the main responsibility in this endeavor. The Rogue River Valley unit of the B.A.E./S.C.S., because of its direct experience in snow survey, became the field headquarters for the entire national program in 1937. Work and other S.C.S. snow surveyors operated out of Medford during their agency's pioneering effort to establish permanent snow courses in Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah,

and other states of the intermountain West. In 1942-43, the program's headquarters moved to Portland, Oregon in order to facilitate better communication and transportation throughout the region (the program has remained based in Portland since that time).

During the period that the program was based in Medford, many of the S.C.S. snow survey's technical procedures, field practices, and "historical lore" were developed during the annual winter forays into Seven Lakes Basin. Packing in the "snow-tube" measuring device and other supplies on skis or snowshoes (occasionally sled-dog teams were used) entailed an often strenuous several days in the field. The actual snow survey involved taking measurements at predetermined intervals along a permanent snow course. Measurement was by means of a snow-tube device. After measuring the depth of the snow at a point along the snow course, the snow tube (a stainless steel instrument with a very precise inner diameter and known weight) was jammed down into the snow, and the resulting "core sample" was weighed (enabling the derivation of the snow's moisture content); this procedure was repeated at each interval along the source. Over the period of years, as the snow-course data was studied and compared with actual stream flows later in the season, quite accurate forecasts of annual irrigation supplies could be estimated from the accumulated data.

Skiing in to a snow course for an average trip of sixteen miles in a day necessitated that, for the sake of safety and convenience, shelter and provisions be provided at some of the more remote locations. The S.C.S. therefore built its prototype snow-survey cabin at South Lake, in Seven Lakes Basin, in 1935. The first snow-course in Seven Lakes Basin, located in the meadow terrain above South Lake, was very nearby; another snow-course, located northeast of Cliff Lake, provided additional data.

The simple log cabin at South Lake became the "template" for many other snow-survey cabins built later in the 1930s-40s. After the South Lake Cabin (or "first Seven Lakes Basin Cabin") had been erected, construction diagrams (plan and cross-sections) of it were made and these were used to guide the building of cabins elsewhere in the West (including the Honeymoon Creek Cabin, which eventually replaced the nearby South Lake structure). A brief article on the S.C.S. snow-survey program in the 1939 "Transactions of the American Geophysical Union" illustrated a number of S.C.S. cabins. Most of them were obviously modeled closely on the South Lake structure; others (for use in areas with lower snowpacks) were of frame construction, covered with shakes.

The original log structure in Seven Lakes Basin included a small snow-door in the gable end, but the first winter of use (1935-36) brought an especially deep snowpack. This required Work and assistant Alvin Copeland to spend many hours probing the snow for the location of the cabin. Their "sounding" efforts eventually revealed the location of the cabin's roof, and they were able to dig down to the snow-door. That summer, Work had a snow tower (also known as a "Santa Claus chimney") added to the cabin. This feature, which extended well above the highest likely snow depth, was an enclosed tower with a "door" near the top and a ladder leading down the interior of the tower into the main



cabin. The S.C.S. used snow towers at a few other locations where deep snowpacks could totally conceal the snow-survey cabin.

There is no comprehensive data-base of how many of the more than one dozen snow-survey cabins in Oregon remain standing, nor is information available for the larger number of such structures throughout the West. However, all of these cabins were either built by the S.C.S. in the 1930s-40s or were older structures (e.g., abandoned trapper's cabins) that the S.C.S. utilized for snow-survey purposes. It is believed, based on an informal survey of Oregon National Forests, that fewer than half of the S.C.S.-built cabins remain standing, and most of those are in generally poor condition.

Arch Work and other S.C.S. engineers associated with the development of the snow-survey program went on to help spread this particular technology to other arid/semi-arid parts of the world--the Middle East and elsewhere--as part of American foreign aid programs during the 1950s-70s. The original S.C.S. procedures, developed in part during the first S.C.S. snow surveys in Seven Lakes Basin during the 1930s, were refined and then implemented in irrigation-dependent societies at many places on the globe.

**Cabin History:** The original Seven Lakes Cabin, at South Lake, was located in a spot heavily visited by summer recreationists. Seven Lakes Basin, with fish-stocking efforts and the improved trail system built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, became a popular backcountry destination for local residents in the late 1930s. The cabin was periodically vandalized, the snow surveyors' provisions stolen, or the door left open to entry by bears and other animals. The S.C.S. decided that a different cabin was needed in Seven Lakes Basin, one located close to the snow courses but in a remote site away from main hiking trails and recreational attractions such as the lakes. In the summer of 1943, after preliminary scouting of possible locations in previous years, the S.C.S. built the cabin on Honeymoon Creek and abandoned the original structure at South Lake.

Arch Work, his son Bob Work, Wilfred T. "Jack" Frost, Dwight Houghton, and another individual comprised the construction crew. A pack-string brought tools, woodstove, and other supplies to the location, and the cabin was built in a few days with hand tools. It was used by S.C.S. snow surveyors (such as Klamath Basin residents Vic Sisson and Harry Kallandar) during the 1940s. (The South Lake cabin, although used by campers for a number of years, deteriorated; in the 1970s, a local Boy Scout troop dismantled the derelict structure as a volunteer project for the Forest Service, and the remnants were burned the following year.) The "new" Seven Lakes Basin Cabin (the term "Honeymoon Creek" was not used by the S.C.S.) remained known only to a few S.C.S. and F.S. employees. In 1948, the cabin served as the initial stopping point for a special "border-to-border" snow survey of all S.C.S. Oregon snow courses along the crest of the Cascades. A Tucker Sno-Cat vehicle was used in this highly publicized experimental attempt to take measurements at all courses during a single statewide, south-to-north expedition (i.e., as opposed to the usual procedure of individuals parties taking measurements at each snow course

separately, traveling "by foot" up from adjacent valley areas). The time and logistical complications involved in this method led the S.C.S. to abandon further efforts along this line, but the expedition was the subject of a feature article in National Geographic magazine (which included photographs of the party camped at the cabin at Honeymoon Creek).

The cabin at Honeymoon Creek continued in use as a snow-survey shelter through the 1950s and into the 1960s. During the 1950s, the agency began developing electronic snow survey methods (the sites are called "sno-tels") which eliminated the need for wintertime visits. A sno-tel site at Sevenmile Marsh replaced the two courses in Seven Lakes Basin sometime in the late 1960s. The S.C.S. abandoned the cabin around that time, formally turning ownership of it over to the Forest Service in about 1971. (The Forest Service, which had named the nearby creek sometime in the 1930s for an employee's honeymoon expedition to the lake basin, dubbed the cabin with its current name.) Seven Lakes Basin is located in a popular recreational area of the Cascades known as "Sky Lakes." Backcountry use in this area had continued to grow during the 1950s-60s; in about 1970, the Forest Service began to use the cabin as an administrative site to house backcountry "guards" who patrolled the area during the summer (P. Akerman, personal communication). Sky Lakes became a Wilderness Study Area in 1973, and was designated as a Wilderness in 1984. From the early 1970s until the present, the cabin has continued as an administrative site, with periodic minor repairs and maintenance (the largest maintenance project being re-roofing in 1975-76).

## V. Evaluation of Historic Significance

Following the basic procedure outlined by Throop (1990:9-24), the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is evaluated for its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places in this section; in Section VI it is further analyzed for the appropriate kind of management as a heritage resource.

The Honeymoon Creek Cabin can be analyzed and evaluated as related to two broad, primary themes that are important in the history of the western United States: (a) economic growth of the semi-arid West through irrigation-dependent agricultural development, and (b) the role of the Federal government in natural resource management. Under these two themes, two directly related but more specific "historic contexts" can be identified: (1) early twentieth-century irrigation engineering, and (2) Federal assistance in irrigation forecasting. Combining these themes/contexts, the cabin is identified as one structure in a particular "thematic group": B.A.E./S.C.S. snow-survey cabins. The evaluation process addresses the cabin's integrity, architecture, and history.

**Integrity:** The Honeymoon Creek Cabin retains the essential integrity of its physical appearance in terms of: (1) form (i.e., the structure remains unchanged in shape, volume, and other basic attributes), (2) materials (i.e., the same logs comprise the walls and roof supports as when first built; the current roofing material is essentially the same material, dimension, and

appearance as the original, etc.); and (3) setting (i.e., the cabin remains in the same location as when built, and the appearance of the terrain remains that of a densely forested setting). Modifications have been very few and slight. (Building Integrity rating: "Unaltered" [score = 75].)

**Architecture:** Four architectural factors are assessed: design, construction method, construction execution, and chronology of construction (i.e. age). The cabin possesses the essential design attributes of the typical S.C.S. snow-survey cabin: small size (quick and easy to heat during the winter), simply constructed of native materials, gable-end snow door for wintertime entry, and a floor-plan (including arrangement of fixed furnishings) identical to that of the prototype cabin at South Lake (based on 1935 floor-plan diagram). The cabin does not have a snow-tower entrance, but this feature was used on only those cabins where absolutely necessary. (Design element score = 9.) The cabin's competency of construction method and its execution, attested to by its good condition after fifty winters, both score high (Construction/Execution element scores = 10 and 14 points respectively). In terms of chronology, the cabin is fifty years old. Although it does not date to the initial period of S.C.S. snow-survey cabin construction of the late 1930s, the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is directly associated with the first "permanent" S.C.S. snow-course in the United States (Seven Lakes Basin), was built by some of the same individuals, and was built according to the same basic design as the first such cabin (Chronology element score = 12). (Based on Throop's "essential process" system, the cabin's total architectural score = 45, "excellent".)

**History:** This evaluative attribute has three related factors: affiliation, pattern, and rarity. The cabin is very closely affiliated with the two historical themes discussed above (score = 30). It illustrates the pattern of S.C.S. snow-survey cabins in terms of typical location and appearance (score = 25). The cabin is one of an unknown number, but relatively few, such cabins remaining (score = 8). (The total historical score = 63.)

The total aggregate score for the cabin's "essential process" assessment was 183 points. Within the thematic group of related structures, the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is evaluated as "Primary": it is directly associated with important events and patterns in Western regional history; it is readily illustrative of the particular developmental pattern; and it possesses a very high degree of building integrity.

Three other snow-survey cabins remain standing on the Rogue River National Forest, but two of these (Grayback and Wrangle) are shake-over-lumber construction and have experienced severe deterioration or substantial modifications of certain details. The other cabin (Whaleback) is a log cabin very similar in size and style to the original South Lake structure (including a "Santa Claus chimney"); however, the immediate surroundings of the cabin has been heavily modified by recent commercial logging/road building, and it has lost substantial integrity to its historic setting. The Blue Mountain Spring S.C.S. Cabin, a log structure on the Prairie City RD of the Malheur National

Forest, remains standing, in relatively good condition, but it is substantially smaller and different from the South Lake/Honeymoon Creek structures. Another S.C.S. cabin at Waldo Lake, on the Willamette National Forest, remains standing, but is evidently in relatively poor condition. The Honeymoon Creek Cabin--in terms of structural appearance, condition, preservation of the remote backcountry setting, and its direct association with the first snow courses to be laid out and documented over the long term--ranks higher than all other known remnant S.C.S. cabins in historic significance.

The Honeymoon Creek Cabin meets criteria "a" (association with important historical patterns) and "c" (representative of a particular type of construction). The cabin represents a highly significant pattern in the natural resource management history of the western United States (irrigation engineering during the early twentieth century) and in the development of federal dominance in that particular area of management (i.e., it is very important in the S.C.S.'s pioneering [and continuing] role in the national/regional snow-survey program). The cabin is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Because of its outstanding representativeness (in terms of design, construction, physical integrity, and direct association with the earliest "permanent" S.C.S. snow source), it ranks as a "primary" NRHP property.

## VI. Management Analysis and Historic Preservation

Following the process outlined by Throop, the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is located in a portion of Sky Lakes Wilderness that is classified as "Primitive" under the Wilderness Resource Spectrum (WRS) system. Retention of a "primary" NRHP property is considered to be compatible within this WRS class.

The cabin is also situated within an area classified as "Primitive" under the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) system. A management of "preservation" is considered appropriate for "primary" NRHP properties in such areas.

Utilizing the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) system to address the social/physical impact on wilderness values of preservation, the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is determined to be in an area that is not receiving heavy or even moderate visitor use. It is in relatively close proximity to the heavily-visited lakeshore camping areas of Seven Lakes basin. However, the cabin is situated well away from those areas, and it is sufficiently removed from the sound and view of travelers along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail that its existence, let alone its location, is almost unknown except to a very few non-FS personnel. The cabin has not and will not serve as a public attraction; its retention and preservation will not cause social or physical degradation of wilderness values, provided that ongoing management serves to maintain the structure's "low profile." Forest Service use at the cabin site is of "low impact" quality, in terms of human and livestock presence; revegetation and numbers of encounters are kept to an absolute minimum within the requirements of administrative use.

**Recommendations:** The recommended management for the Honeymoon Creek Cabin is "preservation" (stabilization, material replacement, and ongoing maintenance) for the long term. Specific preservation measures would include: replacement of rotted sill logs, repair/stabilization of rotted portions of other wall logs, drainage improvement at the base of the cabin in order to channel moisture away from the sill logs, removal of a potential "danger tree" (forked Shatsa red fir) near east wall of cabin.

In order to ensure that Forest Service use of the site does not result in unacceptable impacts to wilderness values at the site, the cabin site should be carefully recorded relative to various LAC indicators (e.g., barren-core area of outside eating and sleeping areas), with regular monitoring of those indicators documented.

The Forest Service should provide no on-site interpretation of the cabin, nor should its location be made public knowledge through maps or other publications. Current wilderness group-size limits and no-trace/low-impact camping methods at the administrative site should continue; as they have been, to be kept well within the accepted practises of wilderness-oriented camping. Structural preservation efforts should be, so far as human safety permits, similarly oriented to primitive skills and wilderness values.

## VII. References

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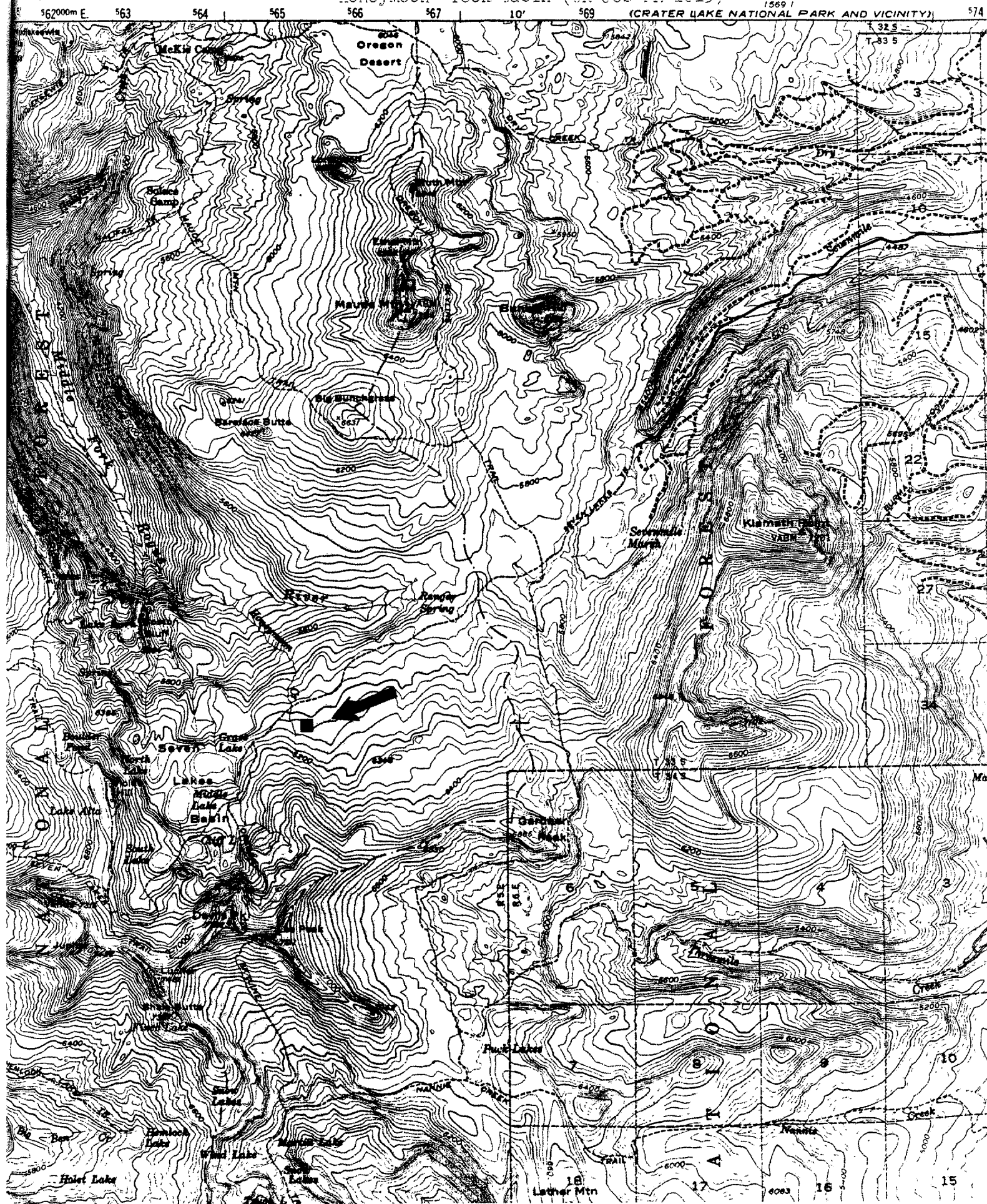
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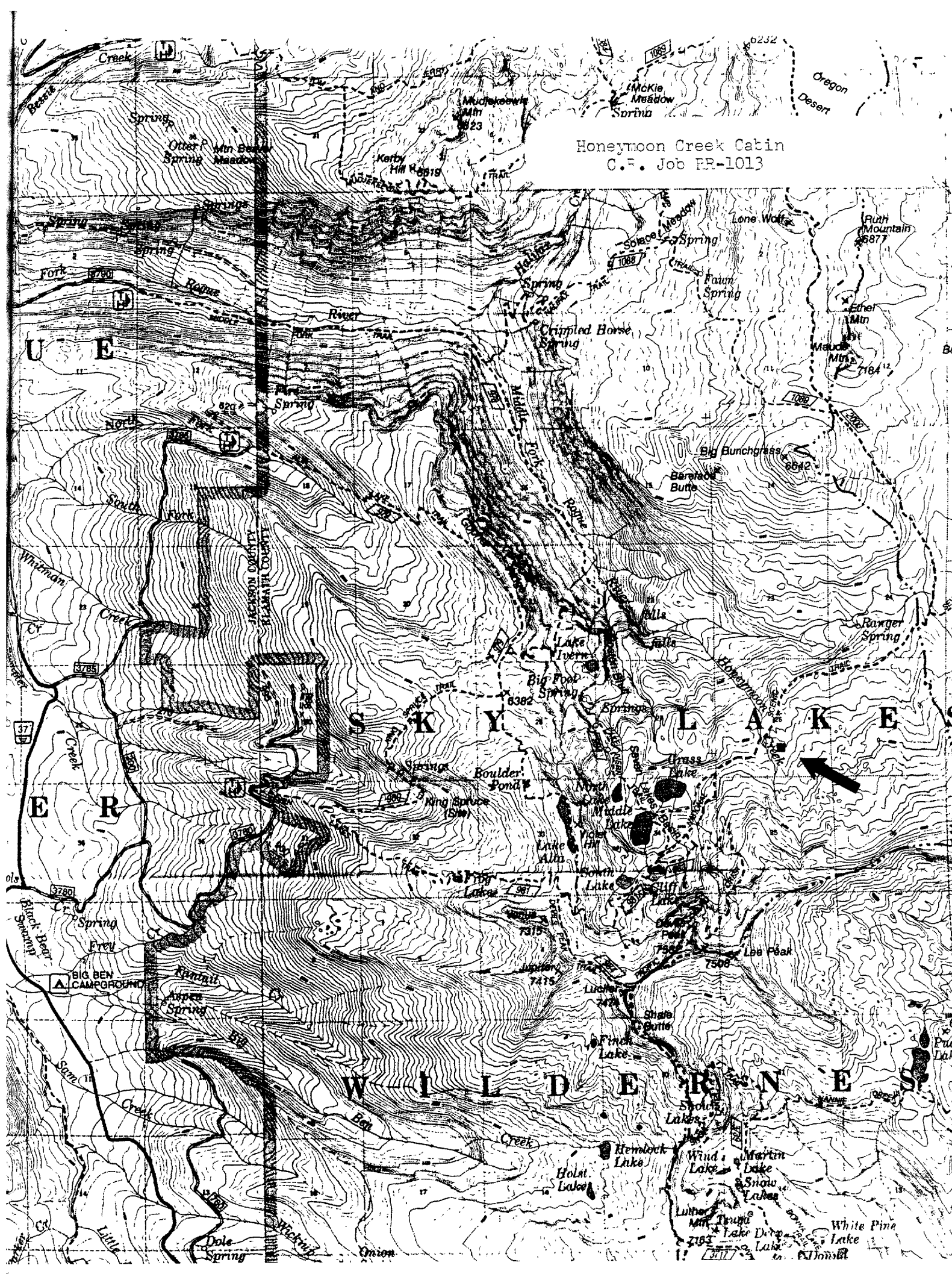
Pelican Butte USGS (15') Quad

Honeymoon Creek Cabin (CR Job FR-1013)

(CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK AND VICINITY)







Honeymoon Creek Catin  
C.F. Job PR-1013

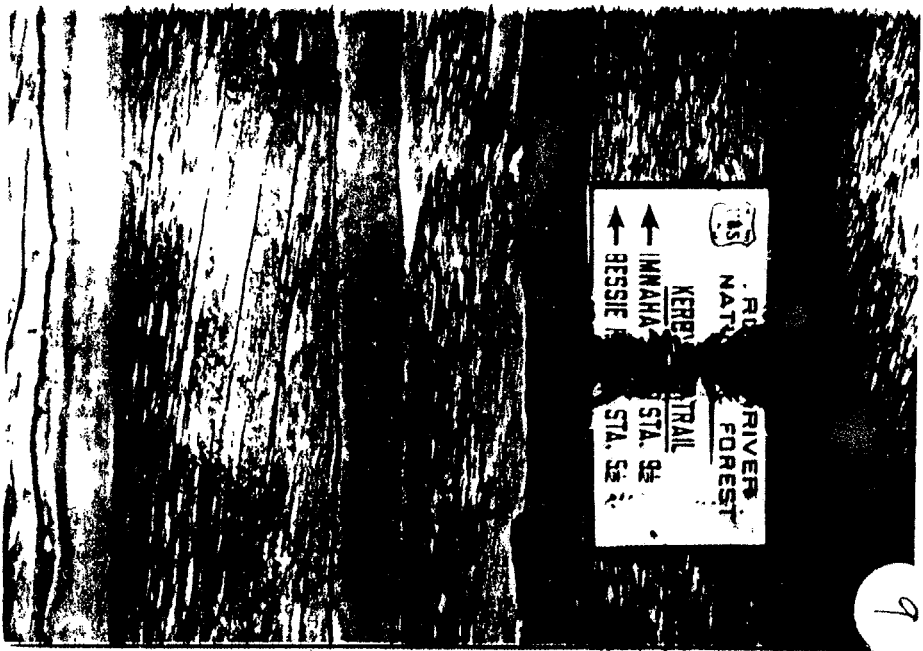
Photographer  
J. LaLande

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