

SUMMARY SHEET
 FOREST SERVICE EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
 PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
 MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Attachment B (10/78, revised 12/86)
 USFS/SHPO Memorandum of Agreement

Date _____

A cultural resource inventory has identified the cultural resources described in the accompanying materials. These resources have been evaluated according to the criteria in 36 CFR 60.4, as documented in the Evaluation Report for each identified resource.

Please indicate your opinion of these findings by marking the appropriate line(s) below. Return this form to us within 30 working days of receipt of the request. The enclosed documents are copies for your permanent files.

Enclosures:

- Inventory Report
- Site report
- Evaluation report
- Other _____

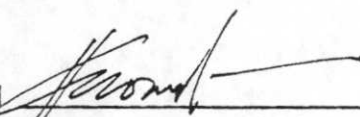
Responsible Official:

Name JANET ANDERSON-TYLER
 District ESTACADA
 Mailing Address: 2955 NW Division
 Gresham, OR 97030

For further information, contact: Name BETH WALTON Phone: 666-0794
 Forest Archeologist

Evaluation Summary Marion Co.

Resource Identifier (name or number)	Forest Service Evaluation					SHPO			*Deficiencies Noted:		
	None	36 CFR 60.4 Criteria Met			Yield Info	Nat'l Reg Eligible		Concur		Do Not Concur	Incomplete Data*
		Assoc w/ Events	Assoc w/ Person	Distinctive/ Representative		Yes	No				
BULL OF THE WOODS LOOKOUT		X		X		X		X			JAN PRIOR

Signed 
 Date JUL 15 1993

JUN 25 1993



Oregon State Parks

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY - PROPERTY DESCRIPTION FORM

1. Property Name (s) Bull of the Woods Lookout
Common _____
Historic X
Both _____
2. Location (Forest and District) Mt.Hood National Forest/Estacada District
3. Classification
____ District ____ Site (of historic event) ____ Other (specify)
____ Structure ____ Site (Archaeological)
X Building ____ Object
4. Ownership (if other than National Forest) N/A
5. USDA-Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon, 97208.
6. Representation in Existing Surveys
____ Historic American Buildings Survey ____ Statewide Survey
____ Historic American Engineering Record ____ F.S. CRM Inventory
____ Historic Landmark ____ Other (specify)
7. Description (see outline provided by the NPS; address all appropriate topics for the kind of resource being described; if a topic is not applicable, write N.A.) **(Refer to attached report)**
8. Significance (see NPS outline)
Period(s) 1942-1960s
Area(s) Government
Reason(s) (Refer to attached report)

(A copy of the Evaluation Report for the resource may be included in lieu of a statement of reasons)>

(Be sure to address the questions under 8(d) in the NPS outline appropriate for the kind of resource being evaluated).

9. Bibliography pages 8,9
10. Map page 15
11. Photograph page 16

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the following report is an evaluation of Bull of the Woods lookout facility on the Estacada District of the Mt. Hood National Forest, for possible inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.

LOOKOUT HISTORY

Early in the development of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester (1898-1910) began a campaign of fire prevention as part of the concerted efforts to intensively manage the Nation's timbered lands (Thornton, 1986: 14). A system of forest fire protection focusing on early detection developed. Observation points and telephone communication lines were installed throughout the forests. Lookouts began to evolve from primitive tent camps, to permanent shelters. The earliest lookout structures consisted of pole and shake buildings. In 1915 Liege Coleman developed a standard lookout design, the first of which was built at the summit of Mt. Hood. Known as the D-6, this plan consisted of a 12 X 12 foot frame house used as a living area, and an upper cupola with windows and fire finder. Subsequent styles followed suit.

In 1917 the L-4 style was developed. Not only was this style the most popular style in Region 6, but it was also the longest lived (Swift, 1991: 1). The L-4 plan had a 14 X 14 wood lookout cab, with windows located on all the walls for improved fire detection. The windows had either four or nine lights. The shutters were constructed so as to swing up when the lookout was in service, and secure the building when not in use. The cab was placed either on the ground or on towers to over 80 feet tall. The floor plan (Exhibit A) allowed room for cooking facilities, storage, a woodstove and a bed (Cox, 1991: 7).

In Region 6 alone there were over 1000 L-4 style lookouts built (Kresek, 1985: 11). During the forty year life span of the L-4, a total of five variations were designed (Swift, 1991:1):

- 1917-1923: 4-A
- 1923-1929: 4-AR
- 1929-1933: L-4 gable
- 1932-1936: L-4 hip
- 1936-1957: Standard 36

The different versions were modifications on the same design; the major difference was the roof style. The earlier versions (4-A, 4AR) had steep pitch hip roofs while the L-4 gable had a gable style roof. The L-4 hip and Standard 36 both have hip style roofs and are only slightly revised between 1930-36. The major difference is that the ceiling joists of the Standard 36 are extended an additional two feet and support the window shutters, while the shutters on the earlier version are propped open.

At a forest level perspective, those forests immediately adjacent to the Mt. Hood National Forest (Gifford Pinchot, Deshutes, Willamette, Wenatchee, and Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests) had a total of over 260 lookouts built. Now only thirty-nine remain. Twenty-two of these extant lookouts have been nominated and are listed on the National Register, and represent a range of lookout styles. Eighteen of the listed lookouts are the L-4 style, two being Standard 36 versions.

There were over eighty lookouts built on the Mt. Hood National Forest. The majority of these lookouts were built between 1930-1940 (72%). This time period coincides with the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) in 1933. The CCC's hand in the Forest Service fire prevention plan was two-fold; not only did they construct many lookouts, but they also participated in establishing access trails, fire breaks, communication lines, and sometimes acted as fire lookouts. After WWII, during which some lookouts were used as part of the U.S. Army Aircraft Warning System (AWS) to detect enemy aircraft, the use of the lookouts declined. This decline can be attributed to advanced aviation technology which was adapted for use in wildfire protection; improved road networks, and the increased use of smokejumpers, helicopters, and the two way radio (Thornton, 1986: 20). During the 1960s the Forest Service began a nationwide trend to phase out the lookout system. On the Mt. Hood National Forest many of the lookouts not in use were destroyed.

Today only eight lookouts on the Mt. Hood National Forest are still standing. The lookouts remaining were not destroyed for several reasons: they were in areas that afforded greater visibility for fire detection than aerial detection; some were located within sight of another lookout (Sisi Butte and Bull of the Woods lookouts, for example) which enabled them to locate fires by method of triangulation; they acted as relay or communication links in "dead areas"; they could track thunderstorms resulting in situating resources to react to fires; most were weather observation stations; and could provide some public contact. Five of the lookouts are "R-6 Flat-Tops" and recently constructed. In 1953 the R-6 flat-top style lookout was introduced. This style consists of a tarred, flat top roof design, intended to eliminate the re-shingling costs necessary with the L-4 style lookout, and contribute to quicker snow melt. Usually this style had no shutters and exterior siding of T-1-11 plywood.

Following is a brief description and summary of these lookouts:

Historic: (more than 50 years old).

SiSi Butte Lookout (Clackamas Ranger District), built in 1937, is a hip roofed L-4, Standard 36 version. It is on a 41 foot treated timber (TT) tower, anchored by guy wires. Accessibility is by unimproved road, gated from public vehicular entry. It was still being used as a lookout, repeater base, relay station and information center for hikers and hunters up until 1992 (Jensen, 1992: 3). The overall site has remained relatively unaltered. A condition survey report performed by M. Harvey and R. Jensen in 1992 concludes that the lookout no longer meets structural adequacy for the conditions that occur at the site. Their recommendation is that the lookout be replaced rather than repaired if it is desired that a lookout be retained at SiSi.

Devil's Peak Lookout (Zigzag Ranger District) is a hip roofed L-4 built on a 10 foot TT tower. Although two sources report 1949 as date of construction, a third source confers a date of 1933. The tower style appears to resemble the L-4 hip variation (1932-1936), as does the window fenestration. Therefore, the earlier date may be more accurate. The lookout is located just outside of the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness area. It is accessible by three different trails ranging from 1 to 7 miles long. It is no longer used as a lookout, although hikers use the building for recreational purposes. Deducing from the conditions and site report (J.Horn, 1976: 1), there have been few alterations, besides replacement of the stairs to the catwalk. A condition assessment performed in 1993 listed condition as poor. It is not an active fire detection facility, and is occasionally used by the public as an overnight accommodation.

Non-historic: (less than 50 years old).

Hickman Butte Lookout (Columbia Gorge Ranger District) built in 1952, is another example of the L-4, Standard 36 version lookout. It is built on a 45 foot TT tower. Although it is accessible by road, it is located within the Bull Run Watershed which is closed to public entry. The door, windows, shutters, and siding have been replaced, with in-kind materials. Some of the original features are still in place; the desk, bed, cabinets, and Osborne firefinder. It is presently used as a lookout.

Flag Point Lookout (Barlow Ranger District) is an R-6 style lookout on a 41 foot tower, with a 14 X 14 cabin on 8 X 8 treated legs. It is an active fire detection facility and is rented to the public during the winter months. Although Kresek (page 33) gives c. date of 1973, district sources claim 1960 as c. date. Associated buildings include a remodeled 1940s gable roofed garage, an outhouse (unknown date), and a radio communication facility. According to a 1993 conditions report, the lookout is in fair condition.

Post Point Lookout (Barlow Ranger District) was built in 1962 and is also a Region-6 style lookout. The 14 X 14 flat topped cabin is on a 84 foot tower. There are no associated structures. It has not been used as a fixed point fire detection system for a number of years. A 1993 conditions report rates the lookout to be in poor condition. The district hopes to remove the top 45' of tower and move it to Rock Creek Reservoir to use as a lookout, and to function as a public interpretation facility focusing on fire prevention.

Five Mile Butte Lookout (Barlow Ranger District) is another R-6 style, built in 1957, and rests on a 40 foot tower. It is now used as a center for the NE fire prevention program, manned during lightening storms only, and acts as a bunkhouse.

Clear Lake Lookout (Bear Springs Ranger District) built in 1964, is an R-6 style lookout, on a 40 foot tower. The most current condition inventory was completed in 1986 and reports it in good condition. Recent communication with the district verifies this. It is an active lookout.

EXTANT LOOKOUTS ON THE MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

Table I

<u>Lookout</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Historic*</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>District</u>
Bull of the Woods	L-4, Std. 36	1942	Y	abandoned	Estacada
Devil's Peak	L-4	1933(?)	Y	abandoned	Zigzag
SiSi Butte	L-4, Std. 36	1937	Y	abandoned	Clackamas
Hickman Butte	L-4, Std. 36	1952	N	active	Col. Gorge
Flag Point	R-6, Flat-Top	1960	N	active	Barlow
Five Mile	R-6, Flat-Top	1957	N	active	Barlow
Post Point	R-6, Flat-Top	1962	N	abandoned	Barlow
Clear Lake	R-6, Flat-Top	1962	N	active	Bear Springs

*at least 50 years old.

All of these lookouts replaced earlier lookouts, indicating an on-going use of the location as a fire detection area.

At the time of this writing, none of these lookouts have been evaluated, nor will they be evaluated as part of this report. Although Hickman Butte Lookout is representative of the completion of the L-4 style or theme, it does not yet meet the age criteria. Its' location excludes the possibility of interpretive opportunities. SiSi Butte Lookout preserves much of its architectural integrity (Reese, 1992: 3), and is the oldest of the remaining three historic lookouts on the Mt. Hood National Forest, would appear to be a likely candidate for the National Register except that its structural stability is in question. Devil's Peak Lookout also has some structural damage and whether or not it retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic character will have to be determined.

Bull of the Woods Lookout

Bull of the Woods Lookout is located in Marion County, T 8S, R 6E, section 17, within the Estacada Ranger District and Bull of the Woods Wilderness. Built in 1942, it is the hiproof L-4 style, Standard 36 version. It is accessible by several Forest Service trails #550, #554, #558, and #555. It is approximately 3.5 miles by trail from the nearest road.

The origin of the name "Bull of the Woods" is somewhat uncertain. In the latter 1800s, Bob Bagby, whose family migrated from Illinois around 1852, hunted and prospected in the Upper Clackamas River area (Pennell, 19--:3). Bagby Hot Springs, located at least 3 miles from the lookout, is named after him. One story claims that Bagby shot a large elk in the area, proclaiming it the "Bull of the Woods", henceforth the vicinity was known as Bull of the Woods. Another account asserts that the name came from a nearby mining claim (Lewis, 1982: 91). Although Bob Bagby was a well known figure in the Upper Clackamas area, his activities were not much different from many other emigrants who came to Oregon.

Over the years few activities have altered this area. Some fire scars, trails, and a myriad of mines dot the backcountry. Ore mining began in the early 1900s and continued until recently.

The present structure replaced an earlier D-6 lookout that was built around 1936. The current structure is a one-story, one room 14 X 14 with wood frame construction, built according to Forest Service Lookout House plan B-4201, first issued c.1936 (Exhibit B). It has a hipped (pyramidal) roof, 1 X 6 rustic siding, cedar shingle roofing (replaced in-kind 1992), two over two window paneling, and shutters supported by extended ceiling joists. The tower's frame was built by CCC enrollees at Camp Zigzag (Exhibit C) and transported by horse some 20 miles from the upper end of the Clackamas River road to the construction site. Concrete footers were used at the foundation instead of wires which were used in earlier buildings (Exhibit D). It was manned as a lookout until the late 1960s, and henceforth has been used primarily to house wilderness rangers. It most likely survived the removal program of lookouts during the 1960s because of its opportune location. It is the hub of a fairly extensive trail system, and affords a view of Mt. Jefferson, and Mt. Hood. Also, SiSi Butte Lookout is directly east, across the Clackamas drainage, allowing easy triangulation between the two lookouts. The water supply for the lookout is approximately one quarter mile south and 150 feet to the back of an abandoned mine. It is thought that this mine pre-dates the lookout. The mine is unnamed. An associated feature is an outhouse which is less than 50 years old.

Bull of the Woods Lookout remains largely intact. The overall condition, according to B.Carr district archaeological technician, and B.Reed, district trails coordinator, is good, although there has been some floor rot due to water damage. However, no formal condition report has been completed. The original catwalk, exterior and interior siding, and door, remain intact. The stairwell, windows, and roof have been replaced, but with in-kind materials. The stove was replaced with propane during the late 70s as its condition contributed to a fire hazard. The Osbourne firefinder is no longer in place, although the base still remains.

EVALUATION

According to 36 CFR 60.4, the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, association and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

Criterion A

Bull of the Woods Lookout fulfills Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is associated with the historic development of the USDA Forest Service and represents the primary function (resource conservation) of the Forest Service from its inception through WWII. Bull of the Woods Lookout was constructed specifically to serve as a fire detection facility. Also, the lookout is associated with, and illustrative of the project work done by the CCC.

Criterion B

Although several individuals associated with the building or manning of the lookout have been identified none can be shown to be "significant in our past".

Criterion C

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, may be eligible for according to the National Register guidelines. Bull of the Woods Lookout represents a type of standard pre-fabricated construction specifically designed to be transported to remote locations, and used regionally for fire detection. The lookout is also representative of the end or evolution of a theme, that is, the last L-4 style lookout built during the period within which lookouts were an integral part of fire detection within the U.S. Forest Service. It is therefore eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

Although Bull of the Woods Lookout contains information concerning design patterns and construction techniques, it is unlikely to reveal information unobtainable through documentary research.

Bull of the Woods Lookout meets requirements for significance under Criterion A and C, and leaves the argument of eligibility resting with the factors of age and integrity. The lookout was built in 1942 thus it meets the age criteria of 50 years. It is an intact and well maintained example of the Plan L-4 lookout typically constructed in Region 6 between 1936-1953. It is among only a few extant fire lookout buildings on the Mt. Hood National Forest that once functioned as an extensive fire detection and suppression network. It is one of only three intact, historic, lookouts to remain on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Bull of the Woods Lookout possesses integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

Jill Bassett
Archaeologist
Mt. Hood National Forest