CULTURAL PROPERTY INVENTORY
AND
REQUEST FOR A DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC: Pechuck Lookout
COMMON :

2. LOCATION

STREET ADDRESS:	
CITY:	COUNTY: Clackamas
STATE: Oregon	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY :	PRESENT USE:
Structure	Recreation

4. OWNERSHIP

Public	NAME/ADDRESS OF OWNER: Salem District, Bureau of Land Management 1717 Fabry Road, SE Salem, Oregon 97306

5. AGENCY

AGENCY NAME: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management	
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable): Salem District Office	STREET ADDRESS: Salem District, Bureau of Land Management 1717 Fabry Road, SE Salem, Oregon 97306
CITY: Salem	STATE: Oregon

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY				
DATE	Federal ☐	State ☐	County ☐	Local ☐

7. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: (Circle all appropriate) (Criteria A) Criteria B (Criteria C) (Criteria D)

8. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION: Good	Altered	Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

Pechuck Lookout is located in south central Clackamas County, Oregon on land administered by the Salem District, Bureau of Land Management (Figure 1). The lookout sits on Pechuck Mountain, a high promontory situated at the southeastern end of the High Ridge Trail just outside of the Table Rock Wilderness (Figure 2). Pechuck Lookout is positioned at an elevation of 4338 feet above mean sea level on a rocky knoll that, on a clear day, overlooks the surrounding terrain in all directions. Views from the lookout encompass the Molalla River drainage to the south and west, the Camp Creek and Table Rock Fork drainages to the north, and the High Cascades to the east. However, the recent growth of trees on and around the outcrop has blocked the panoramic views from the lookout in most directions (Figures 3 and 4).

The lookout is located within the Western Cascades Montane Highlands ecoregion. This region is characterized by steep, glaciated, dissected mountains, with high to medium gradient streams and glacial rock-basin lakes. This region is part of the "Old Cascades" or Cascade foothills that are older and more eroded than the lava plateau and prominent snow-covered peaks of the High Cascades to the east. Elevations in this region range from 3,000 to 6,500 feet. This ecoregion has cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers, with lower temperatures and more winter snow than the lowlands and valleys to the west. This abundant precipitation supports dense forests dominated by Douglas-fir and western hemlock, with mountain hemlock, noble fir, subalpine fir, grand fir, Pacific silver fir, red alder, and Pacific yew, and an understory of vine maple, rhododendron, Oregon grape, huckleberry, and thimbleberry (Franklin and Dyrness 1973; Loy et al. 2001). The forests that surround the nearby Table Rock Wilderness consist mostly of private and BLM-managed second growth timberlands that have been heavily logged since the 1930s, and most of the old-growth forests outside of the wilderness boundaries near the lookout were harvested by the 1970s (Figure 5).

The lookout is positioned near the west edge of a small, relatively level ridgetop at the highest point on the ridgeline. This level area is roughly 30 x 15 meters, with a rock outcrop that drops off precipitously situated on the west side of the knoll. The level area to the east of the lookout consists of open dirt-covered ground surrounded by low brush, with a rock fire ring situated at the east end (Figure 6). An abandoned road switchbacks up the north side of the knoll from Road 7-4E-27-2 to the lookout (Figure 5). The area directly surrounding the lookout is open and has been kept relatively free of litter, with most of the refuse items observed on the ground surface within the fire ring.

Pechuck Lookout is a cupola groundhouse design (D-6) with the lower story built of native stone and the upper cupola constructed of wood, with a cedar shake roof (Figure 7). The lower story consisted of the living quarters and upper cupola was the fire lookout.

At Pechuck Lookout, the interior dimensions of the lower story are 12 x 12 x 7 feet, with a concrete slab floor. The interior was restored in the early 1990s, and milled 6 x 6 inch beams replaced the original 6 x 6 inch hand-hewn beams that support the upper story (Figure 8). Several wooden shelves, benches, and tables are present in the lower story (USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015).

The outside dimensions of the stone structure are 14 x 14 feet, with the height of the rock wall on the west side of the building at 7.5 feet, on the north and east sides 9.6 feet, and on the south side where the ground slopes sharply at 10.6 feet. The lower story has three sets of three four-pane fixed windows on three sides (Figure 9) and a fixed two-pane window on the east side (Figure 7). These windows have protective steel shutters that fold out and up and are held open by wires that attach to the roof (Figure 9). A heavy duty, windowless wooden entry door is located on the east side of the building where a recently added wood deck and stairs provide access to the door (Figure 7).

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (Continued):

The interior of the upper cupola measures 7.5 x 7.5 feet. The lower walls of the cupola are of tongue and groove construction. The walls below the windows stand 3 feet tall (Figure 10), with the walls 6 foot in height and the center height of the cupola at 9 feet (Figure 11). The cupola has sets of two four-paned windows on all four sides that slide down into the walls to open (Figure 10). Access to the cupola is by a wooden ladder through a trap door in the ceiling of the lower story (Figure 8).

Prior to the restoration efforts in the early 1990s, there was a brick chimney in the southeast corner that extended through the lower story roof. A rough stone step that is now covered by the deck provided access to the door prior to the restoration work (Figure 12). A stove pipe, a hand-hewn table, and an iron bed frame remained in the lower story until the 1990s, but those items were removed during the restoration. The restoration in the 1990s consisted of making repairs to most of the structure, putting in new windows, remortaring the stones, and building a new roof. Regardless of these alterations, the outside of the structure remains relatively unchanged from the years when it was in use as a fire lookout, with the only noticeable changes being the addition of a wood deck leading to the front door and the lack of a chimney (Clackamas County Government Channel 2016; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015).

9. STATEMENT OF CONTEXT

HISTORIC THEMES: Government (1920-1960)	Fire Detection

CONTEXT:

Fire protection and suppression in forested areas in the western United States began with conservation legislation taken by Congress under the Federal Reserve Act of 1891 that allowed the President to place large tracts of land into Forest Reserves, and with the Organic Act of 1897 that set up rules and regulations for the protection of those reserves from fire and other depredations. In 1905, the US Forest Service was established within the Department of Agriculture, with the Forest Service taking over the management of the Forest Reserves (now called National Forests). Following several large and devastating fires that burned around five million acres across the west in 1910, one of the Forest Service's main responsibilities became the detection and fighting of forest fires. Within a year of the 1910 fires, Congress passed the Weeks Act of 1911, and later the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, that allowed the Forest Service to cooperate and provide grants with state forestry agencies and private forest landowners in fire protection and firefighting efforts. At that time, the Forest Service and various other agencies instituted a "fixed point fire detection system" program where fire location devices were placed on high elevation points in the mountains that provided expansive views of the surrounding terrain. During this period, the Clackamas-Marion Fire Protection Agency (C-MFPA) was the local organization that was responsible for fire detection and suppression in Marion and Clackamas counties outside of federal lands in Oregon. The C-MFPA located the first fire lookout on Pechuck Mountain in 1918, and Pechuck Mountain operated as a fire lookout for nearly 50 years from 1918 to 1964 (Tomlinson 2002; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015; Williams 2005).

Early fire lookouts were often just high vantage points with open views of the landscape that used basic instruments, such as a compass and heliograph to detect and communicate the location of fires to others. The early lookout facility on Pechuck Mountain consisted of only a rangefinder on a four-log post stand, with a small wood plank cabin built nearby for living quarters. The lookout was first staffed by Mr. and Mrs. Bill Elkins from Molalla in 1918 or 1919 (Tomlinson 2002; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015; Williams 2005).

The first "constructed" lookouts were lookout trees, often with a "crows nest" platform placed in the top of a tree and associated living quarters on the ground nearby. The first standardized lookout type to be built by the Forest

CONTEXT (Continued):

service in the western United States was the D-6 cupola style. The prototype D-6 lookout was built by Elijah "Lige" Coalman on top of Mt. Hood in 1915. After living in a tent on the summit for five weeks, Coalman designed plans for building a cupola structure that was constructed later that year. This lookout structure was staffed until 1935 and survived until 1941 (Kresek 1988). The D-6 lookout design was popular throughout the 1920s, and was most often constructed from logs or milled lumber, although some were made of stone like Pechuck Lookout. Following the D-6 design was a variety of lookout designs that varied from low ground houses to tall wood and steel towers. The L-series lookout design was first constructed in 1929, and became the most popular live-in design in the forests of the Northwest (Hill 2013; Kresek 1988; Starr et al. 2016; Tomlinson 2002).

In the nearby Willamette National Forest, approximately 14 D-6 cupola style lookouts were constructed between 1918 and 1929. None of these earlier cupola style lookouts remain standing on the forest today. By 1929, the L-4 style became the most widely used design on the forest, with about forty lookouts constructed from 1929 to 1954. The most intense period of lookout construction on the Willamette Forest was between 1933 and 1935, with the construction of 36 lookouts. This increase in construction was most likely the result of using workers provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps program to both build and man the lookouts. In all, a total of approximately 65 fire lookouts had been built at most of the more prominent viewpoints on the forest by 1935. About 30 lookouts were built after 1935, but most of those were constructed to replace earlier lookouts, with only five lookouts placed at previously unoccupied locations (Cox 1991).

Pechuck Lookout was constructed for the C-MFPA in 1932, and a second lookout for that agency was constructed during the same year on Lookout Mountain about 8 miles to the southwest in Marion County (Philipek and Edwards 1989). The construction of a D-6 style lookout in 1932 at Pechuck most likely makes it one of the last lookouts of that type to be built in Oregon.

In concert with the construction of the fire lookouts in the mountains of the west was the maintenance and construction of a vast network of trails, telephone lines, and guard stations throughout the rugged mountains that provided access to and communication with the lookouts, as well allowing quicker access to the fires for firefighters (Cox 1991; Thomlinson 2002). Until 1932, access to Pechuck Lookout was by the Table Rock Trail (now the High Ridge Trail) through what is now Table Rock Wilderness. Table Rock Trail was an aboriginal trail that was used by Euro-Americans as a local route to Bagby Hot Springs as early as the 1890s. The Native American origin of the ridgetop trail near Pechuck Lookout is supported by the discovery of a chert projectile point and three pieces of flaking debris observed on the ground surface near the lookout. In addition, a projectile point fragment and 20 pieces of flaking debris were recovered during the excavation of five shovel probes on level ground around the lookout in July of 2015. These artifacts establish the presence of a prehistoric component at this locality as well.

Use of the Table Rock Trail increased with the development of cabins at Bagby Hot Springs in 1913 (Philipek and Edwards 1989; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015). The 1897 cadastral survey map of T7S R4E shows the Table Rock Trail running along the ridgeline through what is now Table Rock Wilderness to the location of Pechuck Lookout in section 27, and then farther to the east through sections 25 and 26 in the direction of Bagby Hot Springs (Figure 13). The trail was called the "Trail to Hot Springs and Waldo Lake" on the 1897 map (Gesner and Worrick 1897). The 1929 USGS Mill City, Oregon 30´ quadrangle shows a structure at the present location of Pechuck Lookout, as well as trails through what is now Table Rock Wilderness, along the Molala River, and up the ridgeline along Mining Iron Creek to the lookout (Figure 14).

Construction material for Pechuck Lookout was packed in by mule on the newly constructed South Fork Trail that ran along the Molalla River and then up Mining Iron Creek to the lookout. This was more direct and less steep than

CONTEXT (Continued):

the Table Rock Trail making it easier to access the lookout (Figure 14). The lookout was built by John Oblack from Molalla, with the help of an unknown stone mason from Portland. The stone used to construct the lookout was quarried from a nearby source (Figure 15). By the 1950s, logging in the area had resulted in a road being constructed to the foot of the knoll making access to the lookout much easier (Figure 16). Kay Geyman of Salem was the last person to staff the lookout in 1964. After 1964 the lookout was no longer used for fire detection and was abandoned (Clackamas County Government Channel 2016; Philipek and Edwards 1989; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015).

Over the years after its abandonment, the lookout was vandalized and neglected. The condition of the structure began to deteriorate (Figures 12 and 17), with the chimney collapsing, windows broken out, and the mortar between the stones crumbling (Clackamas County Government Channel 2016). In 1991 a group of volunteers began restoration work on the lookout. The restoration work was completed in 1995. The BLM acquired the lookout in a land exchange in 1992. The restored lookout is open to the public for overnight use, and a volunteer organization has partnered with the BLM to assist in the maintenance of the lookout. Pechuck Lookout (US 2, OR 2) was placed on the National Historic Lookout Register in 1992 (National Historic Lookout Register 2016; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015).

10. SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY

PERIOD: Twentieth Century	
SPECIFIC DATES: 1932 to 1964	BUILDER/ARCHITECT: John Oblack
SIGNIFICANCE AREAS: Architecture, Industry (Timber), and Archaeological-Prehistoric	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:

Evaluating Integrity

The significance of an historical property is evaluated based on factors that address the aspects or qualities of integrity. National Register criteria stipulate that "a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and in order to "retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects" (Townsend et al. 1993:17). The significance of Pechuck Lookout will be assessed based on these seven aspects of integrity.

Location

Pechuck Lookout has been located on top of Pechuck Mountain since it was constructed in 1932 to replace an earlier open air fire location device that was first used in 1918 or 1919. Prior to the construction of the stone lookout structure, an earlier cabin had been constructed at this same location as living quarters for personnel who manned the open air firefinder. This earlier cabin was most likely demolished when the existing lookout was constructed. The placement of Pechuck Lookout on this high peak overlooking the rugged forested mountains in all directions conveys the integrity of location that one would expect from a fire lookout in the Cascade Range of the Pacific Northwest.

Design

Integrity of design is conveyed by "the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property" (USDI, National Park Service 1990). Pechuck Lookout was constructed based on the first truly

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY (Continued):

standardized lookout design (D-6 cupola style) used by the US Forest Service in the United States. This style of lookout was popular from 1915 through the 1920s. Pechuck Lookout's design is similar (aside from the use of natural stone) to the more common milled lumber used in the construction of D-6 lookouts having a lower groundhouse and an upper cupola for fire finding operations. The design and layout of the lookout is intact both in terms of the layout of the structure itself and its position on the landscape, and shows a high degree of integrity of design.

Setting

Pechuck Lookout is located on one of the higher promontories in the area, and when it was in use as a fire lookout had a panoramic view of the surrounding mountains and valleys. The physical environment today is much the same as it appeared during its period of use as a fire lookout, although the trees that surround the lookout have grown up over the last 40 years obscuring views to some degree in several directions. However, the natural surroundings on this ridgetop convey integrity of setting in the nature of the landscape, vegetation, and viewshed, as well as their relationship to the lookout structure.

Materials

Integrity of materials is described as "the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern" (USDI, National Park Service 1990). The materials used for construction of the lookout, in particular the local stone, reflects the preferences of the C-MFPA and the builders who built the lookout and the availability of types of material and technologies of construction. This property retains the key exterior materials dating from the period of historic significance, and the rehabilitation of the lookout in the 1990s preserved those features in most cases. Thus, this structure retains significant integrity of materials.

Workmanship

Workmanship is defined as "the evidence of an artisans labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site" (Townsend et al. 1993:17). Pechuck Lookout is in good condition and the techniques and methods of construction that were originally used are readily evident. The construction of the structure appears to represent examples of unique and high quality craftsmanship, and aesthetic principles that represent individual, local and regional principles to the period of construction. Although the structure has been rehabilitated, there have only been minor alterations to the structure and the original character remains intact. In addition, being the only remaining example of a stone lookout in Oregon and Washington, Pechuck Lookout clearly conveys integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

Like integrity of setting, the lookout conveys integrity of feeling, in that it provides an "historic sense of the property during its period of significance" (Townsend et al. 1993:20). The lookout and ridgetop remains much as it has for the last 80 years, and retains a feeling of the remote high elevation setting that the lookout had during the time period that the structure was used as a fire lookout. The areas surrounding this ridgetop have been heavily logged, and it is only the recent growth of trees that have blocked some the views from the lookout. These recent trees have intruded on the original views provided by this lookout and the original feeling that his location had providing a 360 degree view of the surrounding landscape. Regardless of the growth of trees on the ridgetop, Pechuck Lookout conveys its historic character, as well as a sense of the particular time period when the structure was manned as a fire lookout. Therefore, the physical features taken together at Pechuck Lookout convey a high degree of integrity of feeling that is reinforced by the recreational use that provides a link between the structure and setting.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY (Continued):

Association

The lookout retains qualities of association because it is the location where "activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to the observer" (Townsend 1993:20). However, even though the lookout is linked to the historic activity at that location, there is no association to a particular significant historic event or person. Nonetheless, the lookout does convey integrity of association.

Applying National Register Criteria

Pechuck Lookout has retained all of the aspects and qualities of integrity that convey its significance as an historic resource. However, the actual significance of an historic property is "justified by addressing applicable National Register criteria" (Townsend 1993:16). Historic properties that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register contain significant information that is (a) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (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) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (USDI, National Park Service 1990).

Criterion A: Events and Broad Patterns of Events

Criterion A requires that a property must be associated with: (a) a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or (b) a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation (USDI National Park Service 1990:12). Pechuck Lookout is associated with local, state, and national trends concerning the detection and suppression of wildfires in the western U.S. during the first half of the twentieth century. In particular, the lookout is associated with the local Clackamas-Marion Fire Protection Agency (C-MFPA) that was responsible for fire detection and suppression in Marion and Clackamas counties in Oregon, and represents the first fire lookout constructed by that agency. Pechuck Lookout is eligible under Criterion A as reflecting the evolution of fire lookout architecture during that time period. The lookout is one element in a broad system that is representative of the history of fire detection and control practices within the Pacific Northwest during the early twentieth century.

Criterion B: Important Persons

Criterion B "applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented" and "are demonstrably important on a local, state, or national historic context." A property is not eligible under Criterion B if it is "associated with an individual about whom no scholarly judgement can be made because either research has not revealed specific information about the person's activities and their impact, or there is insufficient perspective to determine whether those activities or contributions were historically important" (USDI National Park Service 1990:14). Pechuck Lookout was built under contract with the C-MFPA by John Oblack of Molalla, Oregon, with the help of an unknown stone mason from Portland. John Oblack immigrated to the United States from what is now Slovena, first settling in Rock Springs, Wyoming before moving to Molalla where he spent the remainder of his life (Clackamas County Government Channel 2016).

The materials for the lookout were packed in on mules by Ken Engles and an unknown assistant, both from Molalla. The open air firefinder constructed on PechucK Mountain was first staffed by Mr. and Mrs. Bill Elkins of Molalla in 1918 or 1919, and the lookout was last staffed by Kay Geyman of Salem in 1964. (USDI Bureau of Land

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY (Continued):

Management 2015). No significant contributions to history has been identified or documented for any of these people beyond their connection to Pechuck Lookout. Therefore, based on available information, Pechuck Lookout is considered not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C: Design, Construction, and Workmanship

Although Pechuck Lookout shows the preferred materials and methods that were used to build the structure, it does not appear to "represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (USDI National Park Service 1990:17). Because the methods and techniques of construction for this type of lookout, except for the use of stone, were common to the Pacific Northwest in the early twentieth century, and used standardized plans for a D-6 lookout it does not meet the above stated requirements for eligibility.

However, Pechuck Lookout does "embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" that is illustrative of the construction of fire lookouts during the early twentieth century. The lookout does illustrate "the pattern of features common to a particular class of resources" and the "variation of features within the class" (USDI National Park Service 1990:18). Pechuck Lookout incorporates many standard design features of the D-6 type, however, its combination of stone and wood construction is highly distinctive and represents a well-preserved example of a depression era fire lookout. Pechuck Lookout is said to be the last remaining stone lookout structure in Oregon and Washington and one of the few D-6 style lookouts left in Oregon (Cox 1991; Tomlinson 2002; USDI Bureau of Land Management 2015). Pechuck Lookout contains the pattern of elements that reflect the form and plan of the lookout during its construction and period of use, and is therefore considered eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Criterion D requires "that a property has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" and the "information must be considered important" (USDI, National Park Service 1990:21). Criterion D is commonly applied to archeological districts and sites, although buildings, structures, and objects can contain important information. It seems likely that Pechuck Lookout may yield important information concerning the history of the methods and techniques of the original construction and subsequent rehabilitation of the structure that has not been previously documented. Therefore, the lookout structure itself is considered eligible under Criterion D.

In addition, surface collection and archaeological discovery probing conducted near the lookout in 2015 has resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of prehistoric artifacts. A projectile point was collected from the surface, and the probing yielded one projectile point fragment, 14 obsidian flakes, and six chert flakes. All but two of the flakes were collected in a probe situated on the west side of the lookout near a rock outcrop. In addition to the prehistoric artifacts, one .22 rifle casing, three glass bottle fragments, three fragments of clear window glass, and three wire nails were also collected from the probes. However, these items are not demonstrably historic in age, and are thought to be recent litter left by campers or items broken from the structure or discarded during the renovation of the lookout in the 1990s. The cultural materials recovered from the knoll contain information that can address the structure, function, and age of the site. Also, the assemblage of lithic material from the site can provide insights into the organization of lithic technology at a small upland locality in this area. Obsidian sourcing studies may also assist in understanding aspects of the procurement, distribution, and trade of this commodity, as well as possibly examine intergroup relations in the region. Thus, because the prehistoric component at this site has yielded and is likely to yield additional information important in prehistory, it is considered eligible under Criterion D.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY (Continued):

Summary

In conclusion, the above discussion shows that Pechuck Lookout retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and has the essential physical features that convey its historic character and information. The lookout structure is considered significant under Criterion A, C, and D for listing on the National Register. However, It is not eligible under Criterion B because the association of the fire lookout with a person or persons important in the past has not been demonstrated.

In addition, this site also contains a prehistoric component on the knoll near the lookout building. The lithic material recovered from the site has provided important information about the age of the occupation and an initial understanding of the organization of lithic technology at this small upland site. Because the cultural materials from the site have yielded and are likely to yield additional information about this site, it is regarded as eligible under Criterion D.

Pechuck Lookout is unique as one of the best examples of an intact stone lookout site of the D-6 lookout style in the Pacific Northwest. This structure embodies an early era of the history of management and progression of fire-detection architecture on a local, regional, and national scale.

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12. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM COORDINATES: Locate center point of property of less than 10 acres (A), or Define a rectangle around the property (A-D)	LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Township, Range, Section T7S, R4E, Section 27, W.M.
ZONE EASTING NORTHING 10 555481 4975883	ACREAGE: 0.5 acres
	USGS QUAD (ATTACH MAP): Rooster Rock, Oregon, 7.5´ quadrangle, 1997

13. PHOTOGRAPHS

ATTACHED: Figures 1-17

14. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Robert R. Musil, PhD, RPA Senior Archaeologist	DATE: March 15, 2016
AGENCY: Heritage Research Associates, Inc., Eugene, Oregon	
STREET ADDRESS: 1997 Garden Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97403	
CITY: Eugene	STATE: Oregon

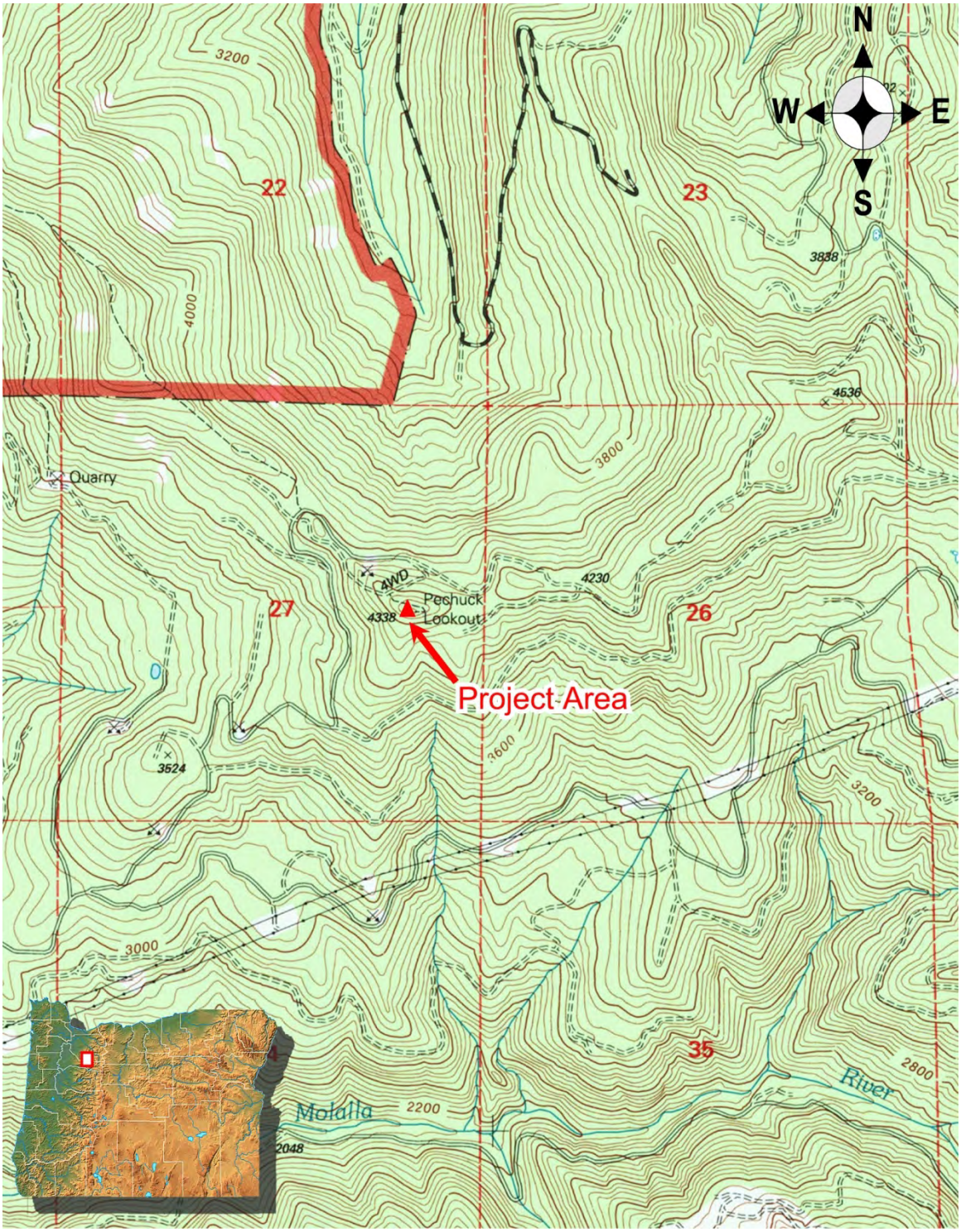

Figure 1. Location of Pechuck Lookout in south central Clackamas County, Oregon (USGS Rooster Rock, Oregon 7.5´ quadrangle, 1997).

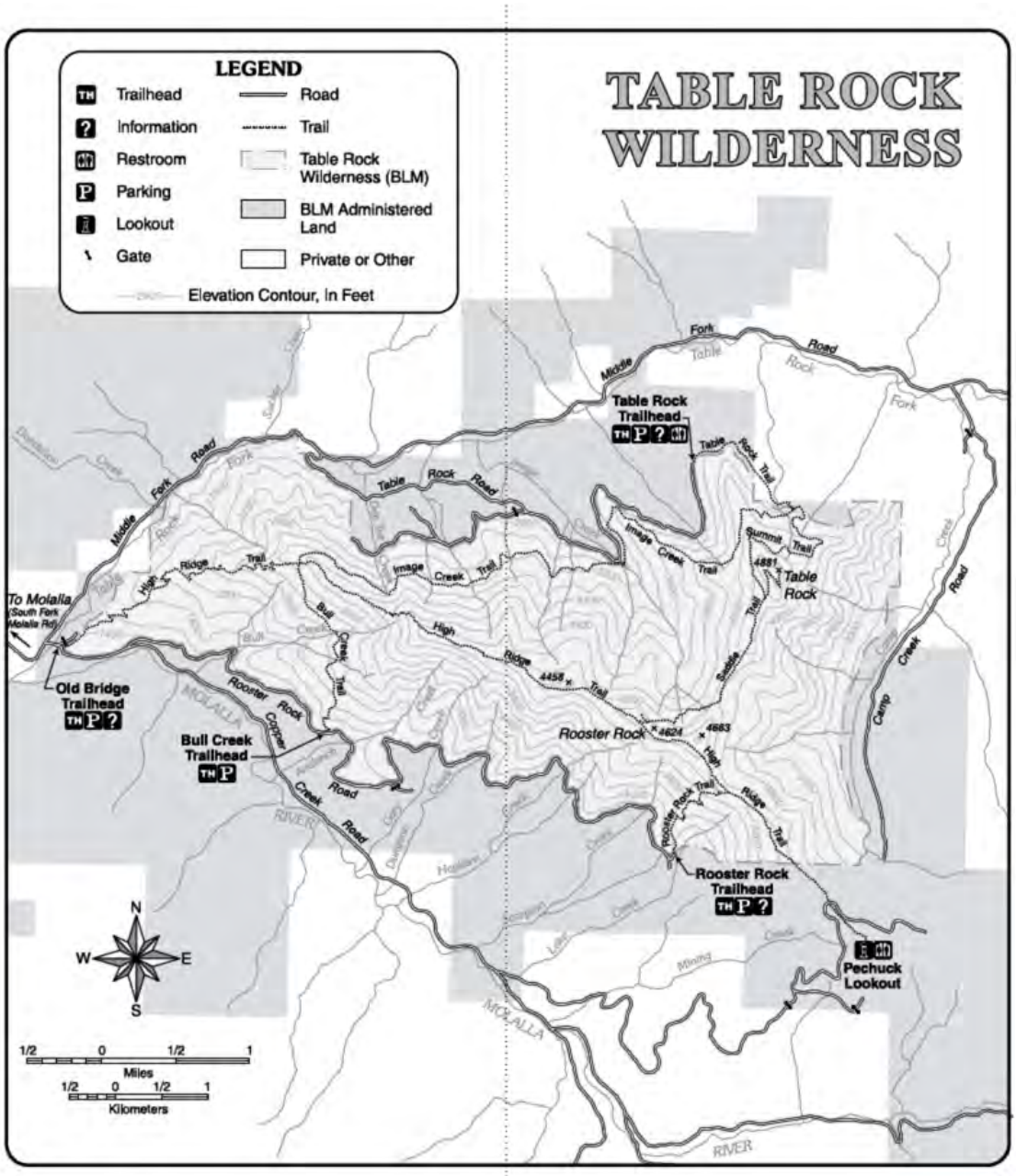

Figure 2. Location of Pechuck Lookout in relation to the Table Rock Wilderness and adjoining lands administered by the BLM.

Figure 3. View to the south from the cupola at Pechuck Lookout.

Figure 4. View to the southeast of the west and north walls of Pechuck Lookout.

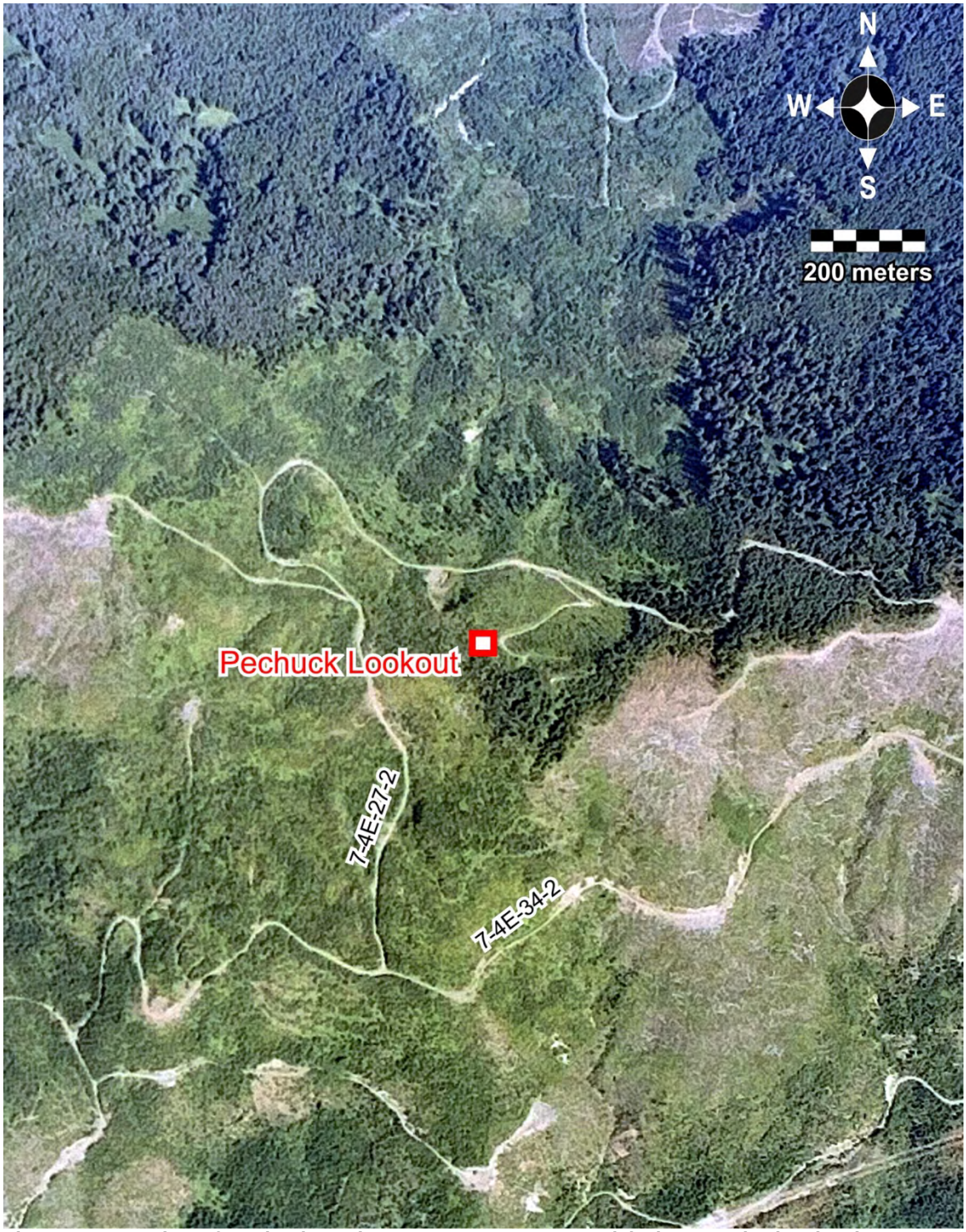

Figure 5. Location of Pechuck Lookout on a 1980 USGS aerial photograph showing large areas logged around the lookout.

Figure 6. Aerial view of Pechuck Lookout showing the locations of the wood deck and fire ring in relation to the lookout (adapted from a GoogleEarth aerial photograph, July 8, 2013).

Figure 7. View to the west of the front of Pechuck Lookout showing the deck and stairs.

Figure 8. View from the entry door of the inside of the lower story of Pechuck Lookout.

Figure 9. View to the southeast of the back of Pechuck Lookout showing the shutters on the windows on the north wall.

Figure 10. View of the windows in the cupola and the slot in the wall under the sill where the windows are lowered and stored when opened.

Figure 11. View of the construction of the interior of the roof in the cupola.

Figure 12. View to the southwest of the front of Pechuck Lookout in the 1960s (Clackamas County Government Channel 2016).

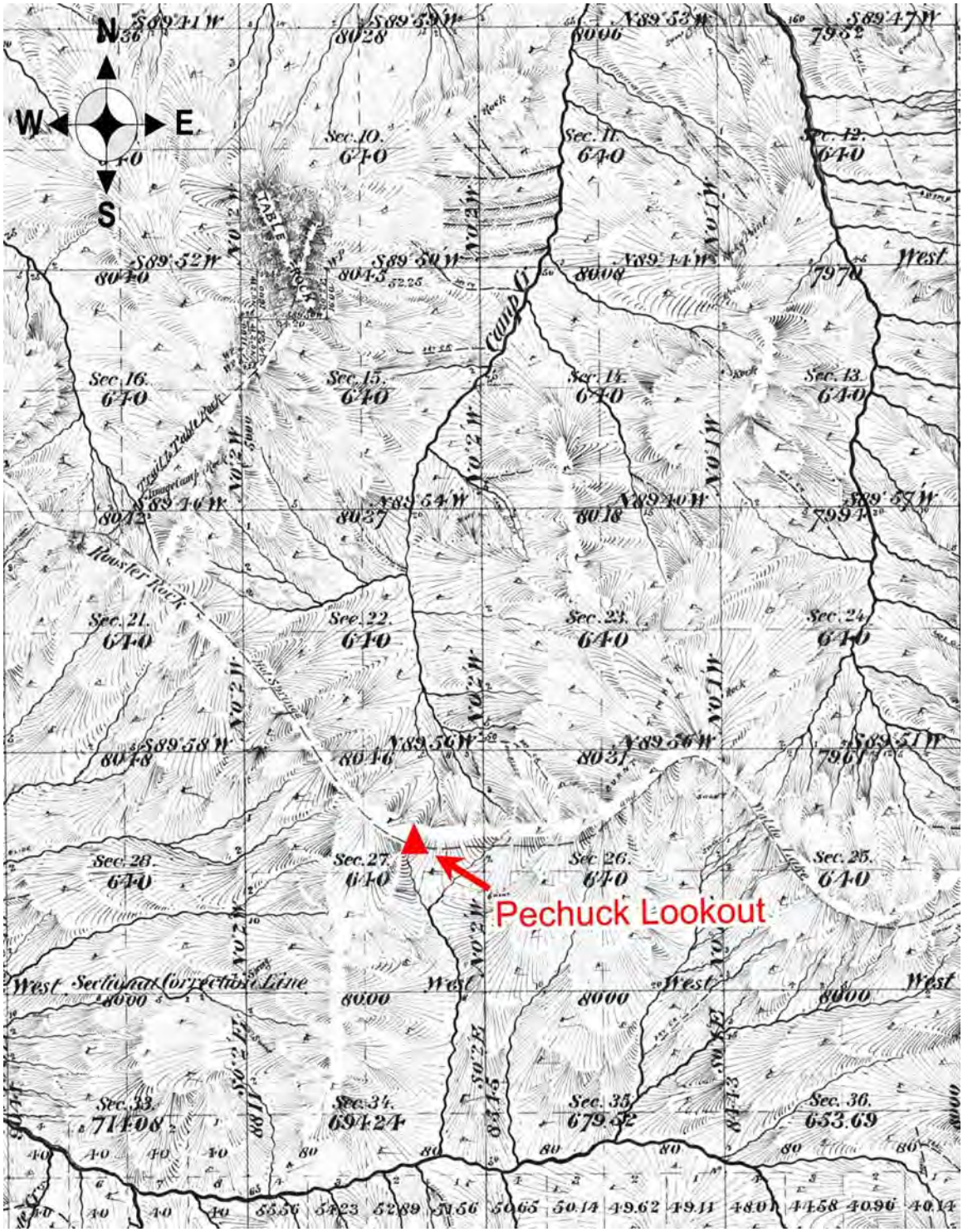

Figure 13. Location of Pechuck Lookout in Section 27 on the 1897 cadastral survey plat for T7S, R4E (Gesner and Worrick 1897).

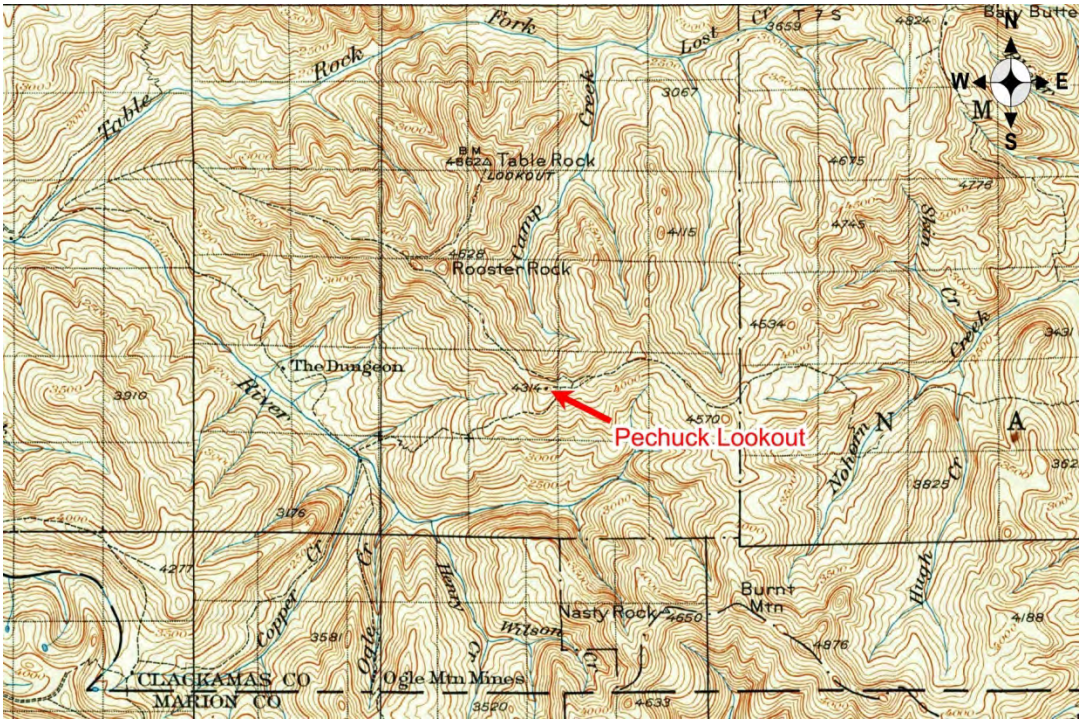

Figure 14. Location of Pechuck Lookout on the 1929 USGS Mill City, Oregon 30´ quadrangle.

Figure 15. View of the local stone used in the construction of Pechuck Lookout.

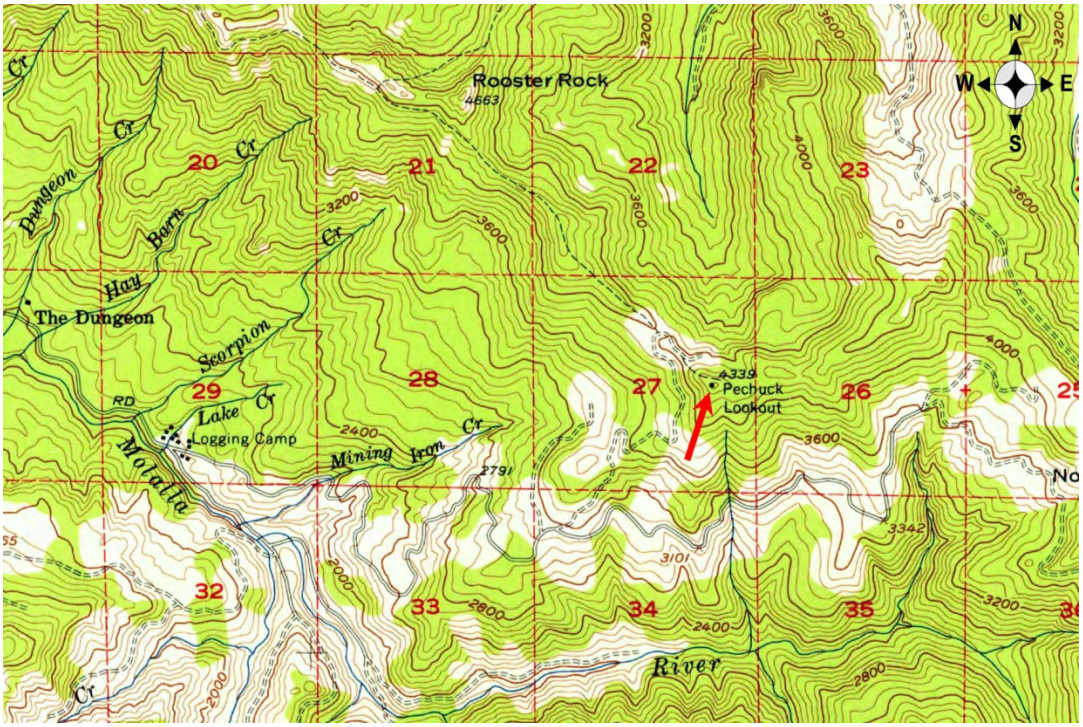

Figure 16. Location of Pechuck Lookout on the 1955 USGS Mill City, Oregon 15´ quadrangle.

Figure 17. View to the west of the front of Pechuck Lookout in 1985 prior to restoration work (Clackamas County Government Channel 2016).