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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dodger Point Fire Lookout

other name/site number

2. Location

street & number Approximately 13 miles along Dodger Point Trail starting at the Whiskey Bend Trailhead: Elwha Sub-district

not for publication

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles

vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Clallam

code 009

zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Allyn M
Signature of certifying official/Title

4-25-07
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Joe Wallis
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-8-07
Date

National Park Service
State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation Sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

7/13/2007

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

private

building(s)

Contributing

Noncontributing

public-local

district

buildings

public-State

site

sites

public-Federal

structure

1

structures

object

objects

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp; Government: Fire Station

Other: Seasonal Domestic: Camp

Government: Fire Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th/Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood - Weatherboard

roof Wood Shake

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary: The Dodger Point Fire Lookout is a square, 1-story, wood building with a wood-shaked gable roof set on a dry-laid rock foundation. The lookout is located on the peak of Dodger Point in an alpine meadow above timberline. The location provides a 360-degree view of Olympic National Park. The lookout is in good condition and there are no known alterations that have occurred to it since constructed by the United States Forest Service in 1933, possibly with Civilian Conservation Corps assistance. The building has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

- Primary location of additional data:**
State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository:

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Politics/Government;
Military History

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

circa 1933 - 1943

Significant Dates

1933, 1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

United States Forest Service

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	462000	5302275	3
	zone	easting	northing	
2				4

_____ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is formed by a 100' circle radiating out from all sides of the structure.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the structure and the immediate surrounding land to convey a sense of the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian / Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian(1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office

date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue

telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle

State Washington

zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **7.5 minute USGS map** indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Dodger Point Fire Lookout: Clallam County, WA

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Narrative Description: The Dodger Point Fire Lookout was constructed in 1933 by the United States Forest Service, possibly with assistance by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees. It is sited on the peak of Dodger Point, above timber line in an alpine meadow, and has an unobstructed 360 degree view. This building is approximately 15' x 15', is square in shape, and 1-story in height. It is a simple, functional structure of a straightforward design; constructed of wood-frame wall construction, it has horizontal clapboard siding, a wood-shaked gable roof with no eaves, and sits on a dry-laid stone foundation. There are five windows on each elevation except on the northwest elevation where a door takes up one bay. The windows are multi-paned fixed wood windows. The wood door is multi-paned above with the lower portion paneled. When not in use, the building's horizontal wood board hinged shutters cover the windows for protection against climate and vandalism. These shutters are lifted open during the summer season when the building is in use.

This building has not undergone any alterations other than the in-kind replacement of materials as they become deteriorated. It continues to exhibit the qualities of United States Forest Service architecture, particularly as applied to functional buildings such as this. The building's simple form, massing, and straightforward use of local materials are indicative of the USFS building style and ethic. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and exhibits the registration requirements identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARD PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: The Dodger Point Fire Lookout is significant for its association with politics and government activities within what is today Olympic National Park (criterion A) and as an example of United States Forest Service building design (criterion C). Built by the U.S. Forest Service in 1933, with possible assistance from Civilian Conservation Corps crews, this building is representative of the types of buildings that the federal agency constructed to accomplish one of its objectives on the Olympic Peninsula--fire suppression. The building exemplifies Forest Service architectural design through its use of natural materials applied in a straightforward, functional manner for a building of a specific purpose. The lookout's historical significance is enhanced by its association with the military using the building as an Aircraft Warning Service station during World War II. The lookout is indicative of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Forest Service and Military) and Architecture (Forest Service architecture). It has integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth for these properties in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Dodger Point Fire Lookout: Clallam County, WA

Page 2

Narrative:

Forest Service Fire Lookout:

As road construction and recreational development invited a broader public to venture to the Olympic Peninsula, its earlier reputation as an untamed wilderness diminished. Accessibility provided by the loop highway encircling Mount Olympus National Monument was only one agent in the opening of the interior wilderness to recreational pursuits. Beginning in 1905 and continuing for 33 years, lands now included within the national park were under the administrative jurisdiction of the USFS. Although multiple resource management was, and is today, the underpinning of the USFS administrative policies, timber management received particular emphasis in the Olympics. Following the appointment of Rudo L. Fromme as Olympic Forest Supervisor in 1911, plans were initiated to develop a comprehensive trail system to facilitate management of timber and other resources, with the specific concern of forest fire prevention and suppression. This trail system would include shelters, cabins, sheds, and phone lines to assist the forest rangers in their fire suppression work.

Although most trails and shelters were not built with the visitor in mind, the expanding network of USFS trails provided the growing number of hikers, hunters, and fishermen with access to the interior mountainous sections of the Olympic Peninsula. Under the leadership of the forest supervisors, many miles of trails and numerous shelters were built on Forest Service lands. Trail construction accelerated over the years and by 1930 approximately 110 miles of trails were in place to protect the resources of the federal lands and to insure safety for the traveling public. These trails led up to fire lookouts, situated atop peaks throughout the peninsula, with guards stationed during the summer months (fire season) to watch over the valuable stands of forests.

Dodger Point Fire Lookout is significant for its association with Forest Service efforts to protect the valuable stands of Pacific Northwest timber under its management, much of which comprises Olympic National Park today (criterion A). Fire lookouts were constructed for the primary purpose of stationing a guard to stand watch over these fire-prone resources. This building is a remaining noteworthy example of the dozens of lookouts that once dotted the peaks of the Olympic Peninsula. In addition, it represents a specific type of architecture--USFS design and construction--that was built throughout the peninsula by the federal agency charged with management of these lands (criterion C). It is a functional building with a specific purpose, and its design and method of construction reflects this purpose and function. The use of natural materials applied in a simple, straightforward manner is representative of this type, method, and style of construction. It is an example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government and Architecture. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 and 9

Dodger Point Fire Lookout: Clallam County, WA

Page 3

Aircraft Warning Service Station:

Under the direction of the U.S. Army, the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS) was initiated in 1942 when the threat of enemy air attack on the west coast loomed large in the minds of many military strategists. Small ground-based observation posts were activated throughout the Pacific Northwest beginning that summer and continuing through the winter of 1942-43. AWS work, which was accomplished primarily by trained civilians, required 24 hour reporting of all planes seen or heard. "Flash" messages (aircraft sighted) were transmitted from AWS observation posts by telephone and included information pertaining to the number and type of planes, the altitude, and the flight direction.

The Army established AWS observation posts in more remote isolated coastal and mountainous areas in the Pacific Northwest where inadequate radar screens existed. The USFS became the coordinating agency for the establishment of AWS observation posts. Already constructed Forest Service lookouts were pressed into service as AWS posts because of their unobstructed views out over the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. These AWS stations formed an important part of the defense system to protect the Puget Sound area. These structures were used until the United States gained position in the Pacific against the Japanese, and the AWS was gradually phased out, completely abandoned by June 1944.

Dodger Point Fire Lookout, along with 12 other lookouts that once stood within what became Olympic National Park, was called into service as an AWS observation post during the winter of 1942-43 to provide 24-hour surveillance. Of these 13 structures, only two remain standing today--Dodger Point and Pyramid Peak lookouts. Dodger Point is significant for its association with this important era in Olympic National Park history, and in the nation's overall history (criterion A). It is an example of a property type identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government. It meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Bibliography: Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study. NPS. 1983.

'61

'62

'63

S 03

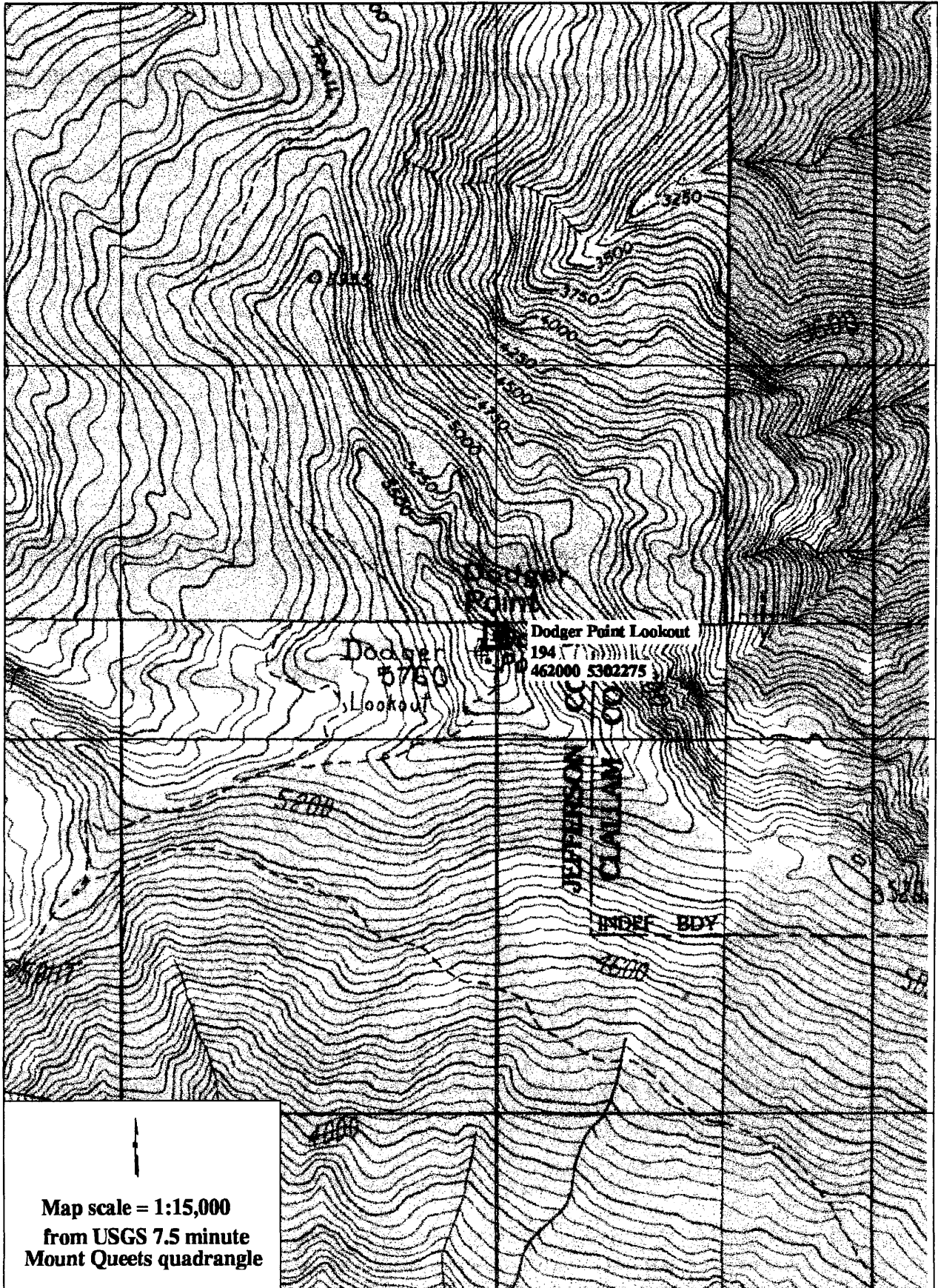
S 03


S 02

S 02

S 01

S 01




 Map scale = 1:15,000
 from USGS 7.5 minute
 Mount Queets quadrangle

'61

'62

'63

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

86666

1. SITE I.D. NO

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 194
DODGER POINT FIRE LOOKOUT

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)
Dodger Point Trail; approx. 13 miles from trailhead at Whiskey Bend

5. ORIGINAL USE
Fire detection station

6. PRESENT USE
Shelter

7. CLASSIFICATION
1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.0
UTM ZONE EASTING NORTHING
10 462000 5302275
SCALE 1:24 OTHER: (1:625) QUAD NAME Mt. Olympus

9. RATING
10. DATE
1933

11. REGION
PNR

4. CITY/VICINITY COUNTY STATE
Elwha District, OLYM, Clallam, Washington

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Constructed around 1933, Dodger Point Fire Lookout was one of dozens of fire detection stations built on mountain tops throughout the Pacific Northwest. The U.S. Forest Service, as well as the State of Washington built and manned fire lookouts beginning in the 1910s. The Forest Service, which was responsible for erecting scores of fire lookouts on the Olympic Peninsula, constructed what is believed to be the first permanent lookout on Finley Peak (on the present Quinalt District of Olympic National Forest) in 1915. Throughout the West, and on the Olympic Peninsula, the real building boom in Forest Service-constructed lookouts climaxed between the late 1920s and the mid 1930s. Dodger Point Lookout was among many lookouts built on the peninsula built by the Forest Service during this peak in lookout construction. Ira Spring and Byron Fish, in their book Lookouts, document no less than 65 fire detection lookouts that at one time existed in the four-county area of the Olympic Peninsula. (Largely due to the changing technology resulting in the increased use of air surveillance, lookouts fell into disuse, and were removed or burned during the late 1960s and 1970s.) In 1984, less than a dozen lookouts used at one time for fire detection, are in existence. Dodger is presently the only fire lookout in Olympic National Park that was built originally for the purpose of fire detection. (The two other lookouts in the park, Owl Mountain and Pyramid Peak, were originally constructed as aircraft warning stations during World War II.) Dodger Point is very likely the oldest standing fire lookout on the Olympic Peninsula. Dodger Point Lookout replaced an earlier lookout that stood on

14. CONDITION EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS

15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? YES NO UNKNOWN (SPECIFY THREAT)

or near the site of the present lookout structure. The present lookout was named for "Dodger" Bender, the first lookout to man the new lookout building. CCC labor may have been used to construct the present lookout building. During the winter of 1942-43 Dodger Point Lookout was called into service as an Aircraft Warning Service station.

Square in shape; measures approx. 15' x 15'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction, with horizontal clapboard siding; gable roof with shake roofing (no eaves); stone foundation; 5 windows on each elevation (except on N.W. elevation where door takes up 1 bay); windows begin 3 1/2' from foundation up to beginning of gable; they are multi-light; door, multi-light in upper portion, lower portion paneled. Alterations: none apparent. Siting: on peak of Dodger Point with 180 degree view, above timber line, alpine meadow. Other: substantial shutters in deteriorating condition have been placed over all windows. Therefore, every elevation has these "shutters" of horizontal boards with battens and cross brace, secured by heavy bolts and hinged at the top; the interior has wooden floor; interior wall paneling is

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 8:6A

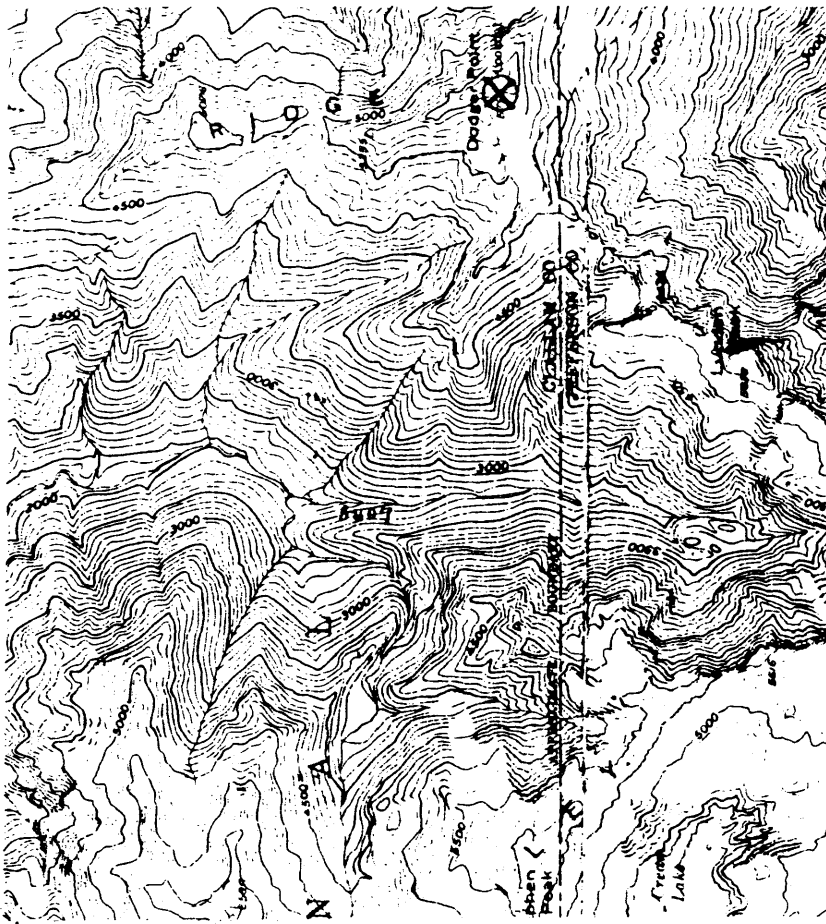
18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY YES, LIMITED YES, UNLIMITED NO UNKNOWN

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
 Gormley, Jay. 1980. Interview with Russell Dalton, 20 August. Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.
 Form 10-768. Dodger Point, Elwha. Property office.
 Spring, Ira and Byron Fish. 1981. Lookouts of the Cascades and Olympics. Seattle: The Mountaineers. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
 Letter from Preston P. Macy to O.A. Tomlinson. 1934 (20 August). Macy Papers (Box 1-1). Archives and Manuscripts Section.

Unsurveyed



20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER STATE COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

Leslie Helm/Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

NPS

DATE

9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO.

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 194
DODGER POINT FIRE LOOKOUT

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)

5. ORIGINAL USE

6. PRESENT USE

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING	
10. DATE	
11. REGION	
8. UTM ZONE	EASTING
NORTHING	
SCALE 1:24	OTHER 1:82.5
QUAD	NAME

4. CITY/VICINITY COUNTY STATE

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)
of narrow horizontal board up to windows and again on ceiling; windows (nonoperable) reach from 2' off floor to molding at ceiling. There is a small opening in ceiling to attic, covered. Simple built-in cupboard on N.E. wall, tables, bed, crank telephone, and other objects for previous function as lookout; maintenance equipment for cabin stored neatly.

14. CONDITION EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS

15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE
 Dodger Point Lookout is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is one of only a few extant examples of fire lookouts on the Olympic Peninsula built during the most exuberant years of fire lookout construction. It represents an era of forest management when fire was considered a deadly enemy to forests, and great effort was expended to prevent and contain forest fires. Architecturally, Dodger Point is representative of a type of Forest Service designed lookout constructed throughout Northwest forests in the 1920s and early 1930s. Possibly more than any other lookout remaining on the Olympic Peninsula, Dodger Point retains a high degree of both exterior and interior physical integrity. Even its Osborn firefinder is in place and intact. It possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY YES, LIMITED YES, UNLIMITED
 NO UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER-1 HAER STATE
 COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE