

7/18

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 North Fork Quinault Ranger Station

other name/site number North Fork Guard Station, North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District

2. Location

street & number Approximately 18 miles NE of Highway 101 on North Fork Road off North Shore Quinault Road: Quinault Sub-district

not for publication

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles

vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Jefferson

code 031

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.)

Ally M

4-25-07

Signature of certifying official/Title

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

6-8-07

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

National Park Service

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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]

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

3

buildings

public-State

site

sites

public-Federal

structure

2

structures

object

objects

5

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 (Ranger Station)
Government: Fire Station

Domestic: Camp (Visitor Contact Station)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th/Early 20th century American Movements:
Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation Concrete
walls Wood
roof Wood Shake
other Wood Shingle

Narrative Description

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

Summary: The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District is comprised of three primary buildings and two small structures, a hitching post and corral, in a small clearing in the woods. The buildings are rectangular, milled wood construction, with shake-covered gable roofs. The ranger station building serves as the residence and visitor contact station and is located about 18 miles from Highway 101, the main coastal road on the west side of the national park. The complex is approximately 20 miles from the small community of Amanda Park, Washington. The garage has remained the same and is still used for that purpose. The barn has undergone only minor changes over the years but remains a compatible and contributing element of the historic district. All three buildings are intact and appear much the same as they did after their construction in the 1930s by the United States Forest Service. The complex is a fine example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Forest Service) and Architecture (Bungalow/Craftsman). Overall, the district has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Politics / Government

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

Criterion A: 1934-1940

Criterion C: 1934-1940

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.

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

United States Forest Service

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:

North Fork Quinault Ranger Station
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	451299	5269220	3	10	451360	5269055
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
2	10	451360	5269221	4	10	451299	5269055

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district is formed by lines completing a rectangle 200 feet from the north and south sides and 100 feet from east and west sides of the main residence.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the ranger station residence, garage, barn, remnants of the adjoining corral and hitching post, a section of the North Fork Road, and immediate surrounding natural features 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
city or town

telephone
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.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

North Fork Quinault Ranger Station: Jefferson County, WA

Page 1

Narrative Description: The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District, also referred to as the North Fork Quinault Ranger Station, was constructed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in the 1930s as part of that government agency's desire to have patrol stations in highly traveled areas of the national forest. It is located about 18 miles from Highway 101, about 20 miles from the small community of Amanda Park, on the west side of the national park. More specifically, the complex is located on the west side of the North Fork Road which is off the North Shore (Lake) Quinault Road. The complex is sited in a small clearing and set against a backdrop of dense evergreens.

The main residence was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have assisted in its completion. The residence was among five buildings built at this ranger station by 1940: a wood shed, garage, barn, and powerhouse completed the ensemble. A five acre fenced pasture adjoined the ranger station on the north. This complex was turned over to the National Park Service in 1940 as an addition to Olympic National Park, established from forest and monument land in 1938. The NPS inherited many USFS designed and constructed buildings and structures after the creation of Olympic National Park.

The style of architecture exhibited in this historic district indicates USFS construction methods and techniques. Beginning in 1905, the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula through the establishment of the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistance) patrol of this immense territory evolved. Ranger stations were usually built at more accessible frontcountry sites, while guard stations were typically constructed at remote backcountry sites reached only by trail. As the ranks of forest personnel swelled and trails were built into the rugged interior of the forest, more stations were built. These complexes usually consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral.

The ranger station residence is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 16' x 24' with a 9' x 6' porch on front elevation, set on a post and pier (concrete pad) foundation. It is 1-1/2 stories in height, 2 bays wide, and built of horizontal, squared, hewn logs with dovetail-notched corners. A gable roof is sheathed in cedar shakes and a shaked, gable-roofed extension on the main facade creates a porch supported by squared wooden posts. The roof has extended eaves with exposed rafters, and a metal stove pipe extending beyond the roof. The building has 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, and a center wooden door. The only known alterations to the building include the replacement of siding in-kind.

The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Garage was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps crews may have assisted in the construction of this building. The garage, a simple and straightforward structure, was one of five buildings located at this station. The garage is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 16' x 18' in size. It is 1 story in height and constructed of wood-frame wall construction and sided with wood shingles. The steeply-pitched gable roof with a slight overhang and exposed rafter ends is sheathed in wood shakes. The building has multi-paned casement windows and a wide, double-

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Section number 7 and 8 **North Fork Quinault Ranger Station: Jefferson County, WA** Page 2

leaf wooden garage door (south elevation) built of vertical boards. At the edge of the small, grassy meadow in which the garage sits is a wooden post and rail fence, partially containing the immediate area of the garage.

The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Barn was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934, and may have had Civilian Conservation Corps crew working on its completion. As originally built, the barn was comprised of eight horse stalls, a grain room, and sleeping quarters. It was sited in a small meadow at the end of the North Fork Road. The barn is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 26' x 42' in size, and sits (in part) on a post and pier foundation (residential section of building). It is 1 story and has wood-frame wall construction sheathed with channel drop siding and corner boards. The south gable end of the building is sided with wood shakes. The steeply pitched gable roof with exposed rafters is sheathed in wood shakes. The north section of the building is open, supported by squared wooden posts with a dirt floor, and contains stalls for animals. The south section of the building is the sleeping/residential quarters. This section has a multi-paneled wooden door on the south elevation, and 6-over-6, double-hung sash with plain board surrounds. While the internal configuration of the barn has been altered, its overall function and use remains the same as when it was built. The only apparent alteration is the addition of horizontal board siding within a section of two open bays. The hitching post and corral are sited near the barn and within the historic district boundary.

The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District continues to exhibit the qualities of its original design and method of construction as built by the United States Forest Service as part of its efforts to establish a presence on the ground, eventually completing an extensive network of trails, shelters, and guard and ranger stations across national forest lands on the peninsula in order to protect valuable stands of timber. It is a representative example of the types of buildings and structures built in the backcountry by the USFS. Using local, natural materials in a straightforward, functional manner, the USFS designed and built dozens of these types of buildings over its tenure as land steward for the purpose of assisting forest rangers in their diverse range of duties. The complex of buildings stands out as a distinct example of wood-frame construction in a style that utilizes the Bungalow/Craftsman philosophy of design. The district 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 CARDS PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District is significant for its association with politics and government (Forest Service) activities within what is today Olympic National Park (criterion A). The district is also an example of the distinctive type of architectural style, the Bungalow/Craftsman style, utilized by the United States Forest Service in its years of managing the national forest lands on the Olympic Peninsula prior to the establishment of the national park (criterion C). Built in the 1930s, the three buildings and structures comprising the historic district are representative of the types of buildings that the United States Forest Service constructed to accomplish one of its objectives on the Olympic Peninsula--protecting the valuable stands of

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Section number 8 **North Fork Quinault Ranger Station: Jefferson County, WA** Page 3

timber the agency was charged with managing--by building an extensive network of ranger, guard and patrol cabins, shelters, and lookouts. These buildings embodied a simpler version of the distinctive Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture, popular for domestic dwellings in urban areas and suburbs in the 1910s and 1920s. The complex exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and 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 Architecture (Bungalow/Craftsman). The district 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.

Narrative: 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 in the within the national park were under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. 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.

The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District, with its residence, garage, barn, open meadow setting, and small-scale features (horse corral and hitching post), was built about 1934 as part of an intense USFS program to manage the natural resources of the national forest. The district represents the stewardship efforts by the Forest Service to manage its lands on the peninsula as the federal agency worked to establish a presence in this wilderness. The USFS was charged with protecting national forest lands and accomplished this through the creation of a vast network of trails, shelters, guard and ranger stations, and other buildings and structures. This network of resources greatly assisted the forest ranger in getting supplies into the backcountry and in conducting his work. By the 1930s, part of a ranger's job was to assist backcountry travelers, and these stations responded to the need of assisting hikers by serving as a contact station. To devise and construct this network of facilities was a tremendous effort in terms of human and fiscal resources. Sited in a small clearing in the woods at the end of the North Shore Road at the east end of Lake Quinault, a Forest Service ranger could greet backcountry travelers and respond to needs and questions as these hikers continued on their way into the depths of the rugged wilderness of the Olympic Mountains.

The North Fork Ranger Station complex was built in the mid-1930s in response to the Forest Service's plan to create administrative facilities to assist in their fire protection program and to assist backcountry hikers and other visitors. It represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. The Forest Service remained the caretaker of these lands until 1940, when this part of the national forest was added to Olympic National Park when its boundaries were expanded. The NPS

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Section number 8 **North Fork Quinault Ranger Station: Jefferson County, WA** Page 4

inherited numerous Forest Service facilities when the park was established in 1938. Many Forest Service facilities were taken over and continued to be used as they were historically; many others were demolished over time by the NPS because of a different land management philosophy and administrative policies. This complex has remained virtually intact, and continues to serve national park visitors today much as it did historically when the lands were managed by the Forest Service.

The historic district is a noteworthy example of a style of architecture that was popular during the era, but which the Forest Service executed in its own distinct way (criterion C). Rectangular forms, gable roofs and dormers with roof eaves and exposed rafter ends, front porches, multi-paned sash or casement windows, and the predominant use of wood and other natural materials are typical of these structures. Use of a standard exterior paint scheme, one that blended with the natural environment, and the Forest Service pine tree symbol, distinguished these structures as uniquely Forest Service. The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship, and continues to reflect the values and philosophies of its builders in its architectural expression and use.

The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District 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 setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Bibliography: Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study. NPS. 1983; draft, national register nomination, 1986.

'51

'52

North Fork Quinault Guard Station

1	451299	5269220
2	451360	5269221
3	451360	5269055
4	451299	5269055

70

69

68

70

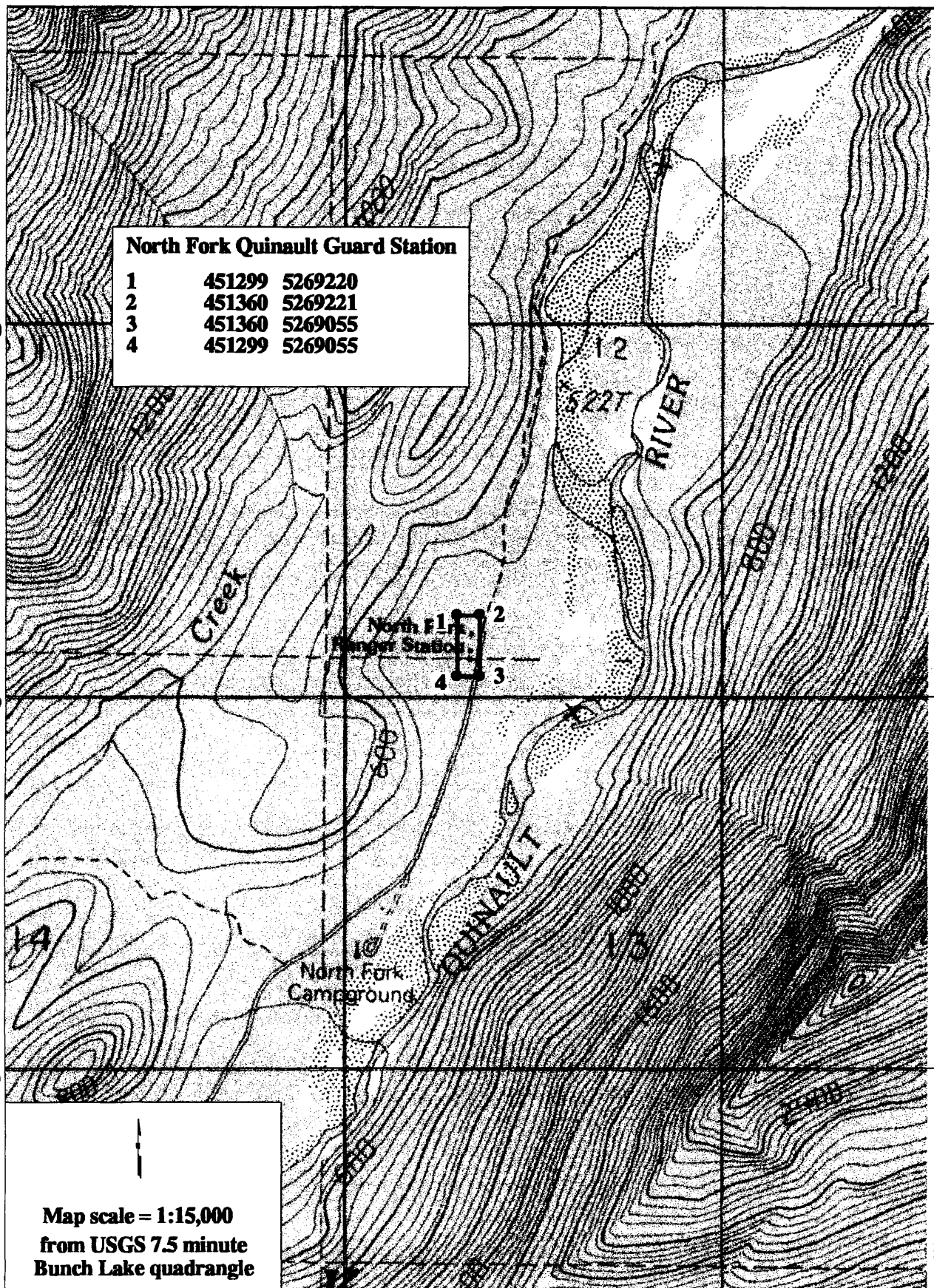
69

68

'51

'52

Map scale = 1:15,000
 from USGS 7.5 minute
 Bunch Lake quadrangle



NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION
HISTORIC DISTRICT

LCS: 30111

LCS: 30110

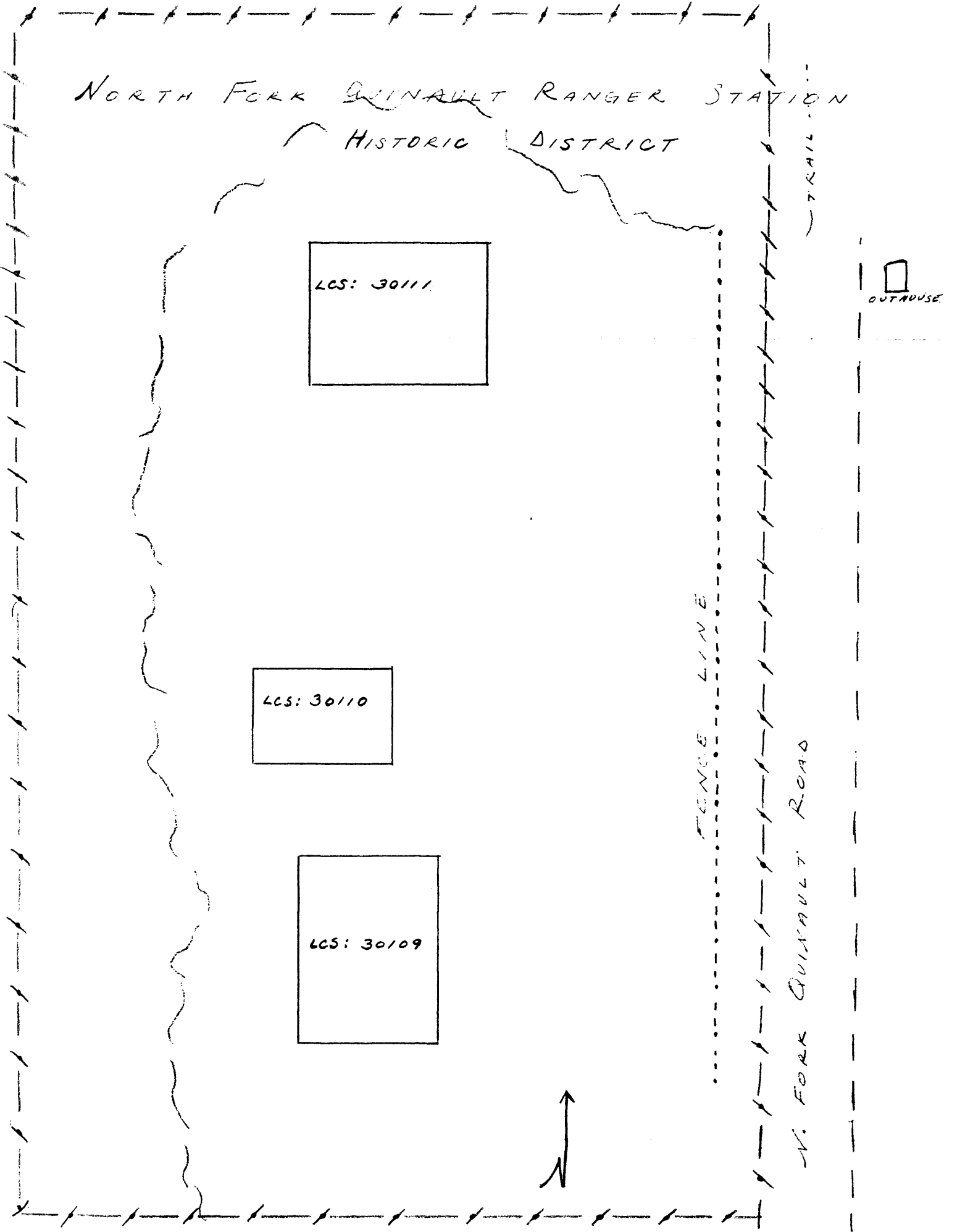
LCS: 30109

OUTHOUSE

FENCE LINE

N. FORK QUINAULT ROAD

TRAIL



PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

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

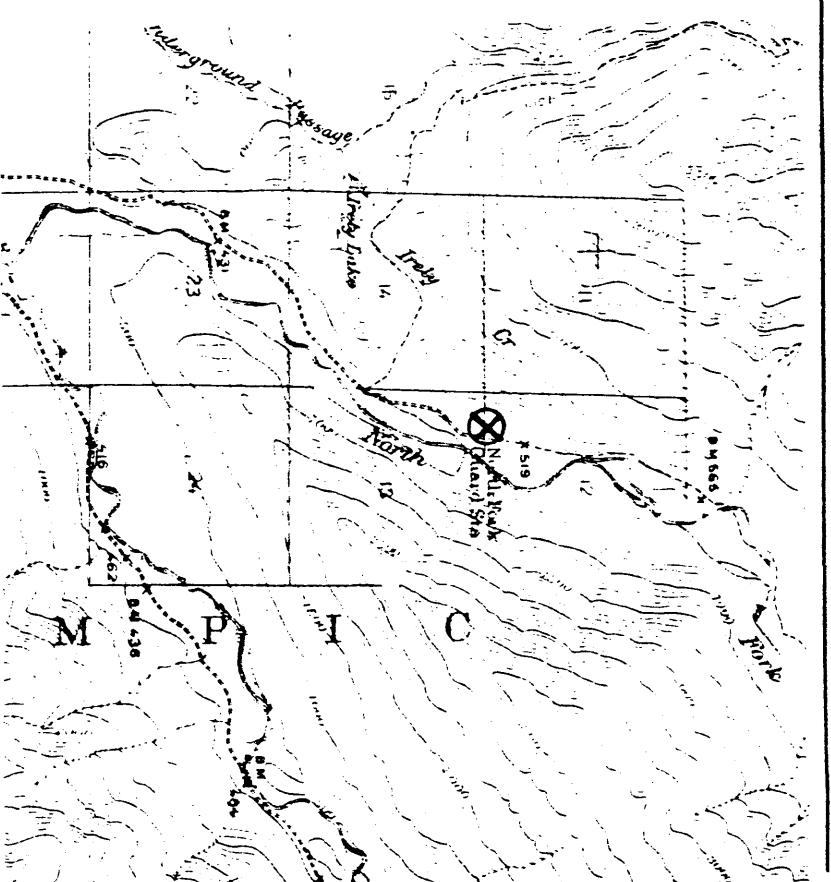
SITE I.D. NO		5. ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION			9. RATING	
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 175 NORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION RESIDENCE (NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION RESIDENCE)		Guard Station/ Residence						
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) North Fork Road off North Shore Quinault Road; approx. 18 miles N.E. of Highway 101		6. PRESENT USE Seasonal Residence					10. DATE c. 1934	
CITY/VICINITY Approx. 20 miles from Amanda Park, Jefferson, Washington		STATE Washington		8. UTM ZONE EASTING NORTHING 10 451350 5269075			11. REGION PNR	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362		SCALE 1:24 (1:82.5) OTHER		QUAD NAME Mt. Christie				

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

The North Fork Quinault Guard Station Residence was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have contributed to its completion. The residence was among five buildings built at this guard station by 1940: a wood shed, garage, barn, and power house completed the ensemble. A five-acre fenced pasture adjoined the guard station on the north. Completion of the power house (non-extant in 1984) is definitely the work of the CCC in 1939-1940. This building ensemble is on land added to Olympic National Park in 1940. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the

CONDITION EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS 15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN

SIGNIFICANCE
1930s, Forest Service administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing



NEG. 24:26

T. 24N., R. 8W., SEC. 12, W.M.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT YES NO NAME

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

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

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.

Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington,
 Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1953. "Minor Developed Areas" (map).
 (Located in the OLYM maintenance office.)

White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy.
 (Located in OLYM history files.)

Port Angeles Evening News. 1939. "Further Account of Olympic Park Projects," 20 October.

22. INVENTORIED BY 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

SITE I.D. NO. []

5 ORIGINAL USE ORTH FORK QUINULT GUARD STATION RESIDENCE NORTH FORK QUINULT RANGER STATION RESIDENCE	7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING
	6. PRESENT USE		10. DATE
175	8. UTM ZONE EASTING NORTHING		11. REGION
SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)	SCALE 1:24 OTHER 1:82.5	QUAD NAME	
CITY/VICINITY	STATE	COUNTY	
OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS			

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

(continued from page one)
 Structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape with small rear addition; measures 16' x 30'; 1 1/2 stories; wood frame wall construction with wood shingle siding and corner boards; steeply pitched gable roof; gable roof porch on main facade; shed roof near addition; all with exposed rafters and sheathed with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation; 6-over-6, douggle-hung sash windows with wide, plain surrounds; central door on main facade framed by window openings. Alterations: possible grassy meadow, approx. 20' from garage/storage building.

4. CONDITION EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS

15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? YES NO UNKNOWN

6. SIGNIFICANCE The three-building ensemble at the North Fork Quinault Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, it represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. Three of the original five buildings in the guard station ensemble are presently standing and in nearly unaltered condition. Although the nearby pasture has diminished in size, remnants of the corral still exist. The buildings individually, and the site as a whole, possess considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station building group is one of only two Forest Service guard stations dating from the boom period of the 1930s on the Olympic Peninsula that meets the National Register criteria.

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 NPS STATE
 COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

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

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

3010
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO

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2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

176

NORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION GARAGE
(NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION GARAGE)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Garage

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

10. DATE

c. 1934

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

North Fork Road off North Shore Quinault
Road; approx. 18 miles N.E. of Highway 101

6. PRESENT USE

Garage/Storage

8. UTM ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

10	4513505269075
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11. REGION

PNR

4. CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

Approx. 20 miles from Amanda Park, Jefferson, Washington

SCALE

1:24

(1:82.5)

QUAD

Mt. Christie

2. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

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

The North Fork Quinault Guard Station Garage was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have contributed to its completion. The garage was among five buildings constructed at this guard station by 1940: a wood shed, residence, barn, and power house completed the ensemble. A five-acre fenced pasture adjoined the guard station on the north. Completion of the power house (non-extant in 1984) is definitely the work of the CCC in 1939-1940. This building ensemble is on land added to Olympic National Park in 1940. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the

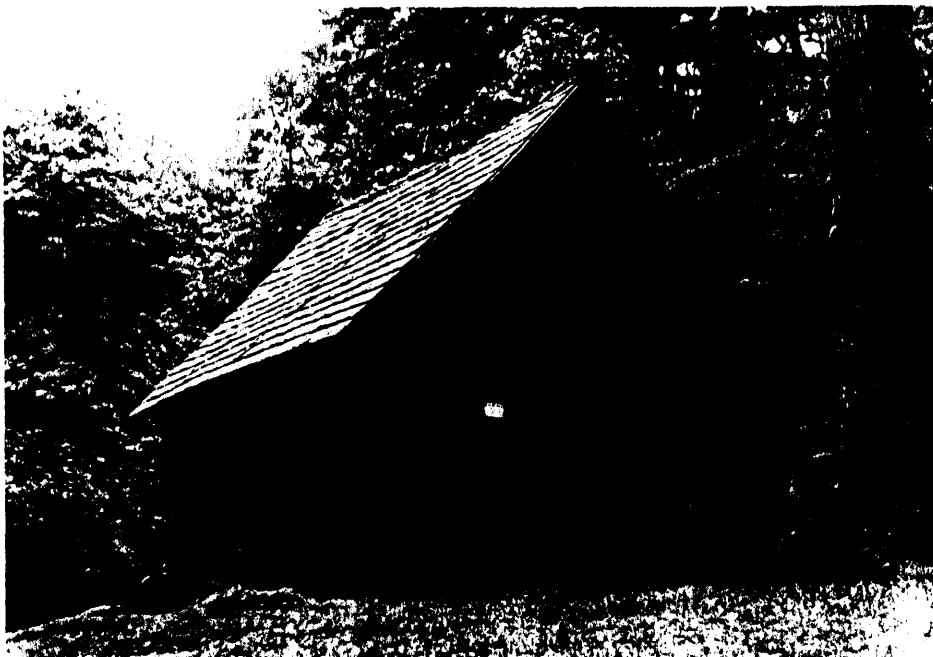
14. CONDITION

 EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN

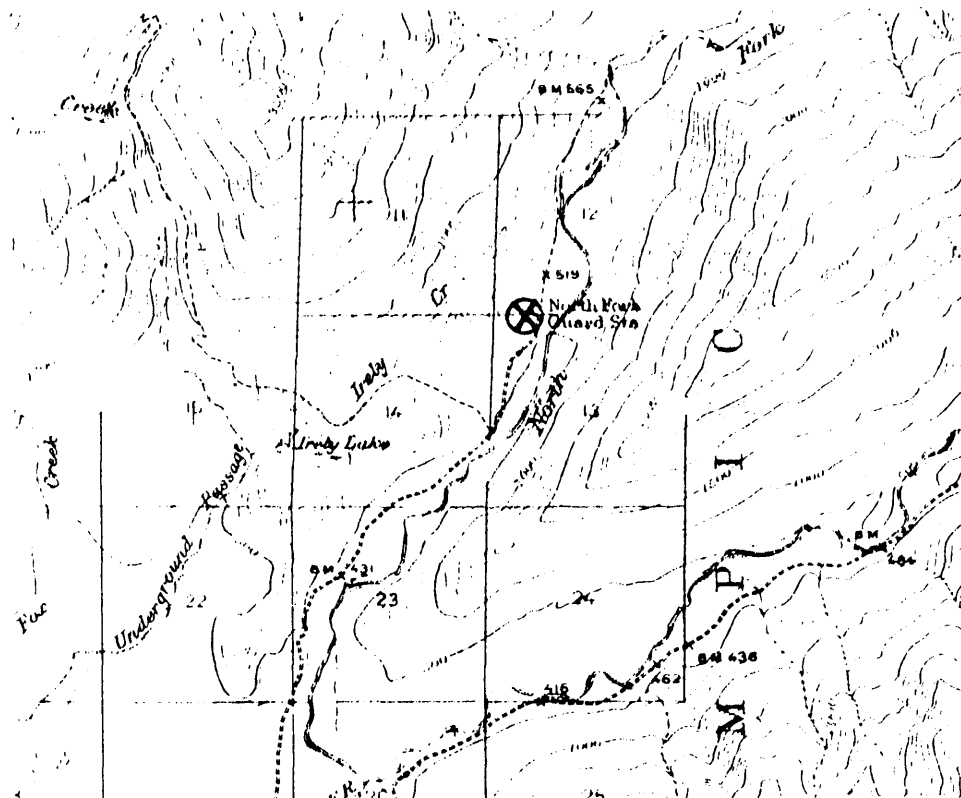
16. SIGNIFICANCE

CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 34:24



T.24N, R.8W., SEC.12, W.M.

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 NPS STATE COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

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.

Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington,
Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1953. "Minor Developed Areas" (map).
(Located in the OLYM maintenance office.)

White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy.
(Located in OLYM history files.)

Port Angeles Evening News. 1939. "Further Account of Olympic Park Projects," 20 October.

22. INVENTORIED BY

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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></div>		5. ORIGINAL USE Garage	7. CLASSIFICATION			9. RATING
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 176 NORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION GARAGE (NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION GARAGE)		6. PRESENT USE				10. DATE
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)						
4. CITY/VICINITY		COUNTY	STATE	11. REGION		
		8. UTM ZONE		EASTING	NORTHING	
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS		SCALE 1:24 1:62.5		QUAD NAME		
		OTHER				

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)

guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape; measures approx. 16' x 18'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction sided with wood shingles; steeply pitched gable roof with exposed rafters and sheathed with wood shakes; multi-light casement windows; wide, double leaf wood garage door on south elevation. Alterations: exterior walls probably recently resheathed. Siting; small, grassy meadow approx. 20' from ranger station residence; partially contained by wood post and rail fence.

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE The three building ensemble at the North Fork Quinault Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, it represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. Three of the original five buildings in the guard station ensemble are presently standing and in nearly unaltered condition. Although the nearby pasture has diminished in size, remnants of the corral still exist. The buildings individually, and the site as a whole, possess considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station building group is one of only two Forest Service guard stations dating from the boom period of the 1930s on the Olympic Peninsula that meets the National Register criteria.

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 NPS STATE
 COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

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

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

2011
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO

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2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

178

NORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION BARN
(NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION BARN)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Barn/Residence

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

10. DATE

c. 1934

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

North Fork Road off North Shore Quinault
Road; approx. 18 miles N.E. of Highway 101

6. PRESENT USE

Unoccupied

8. UTM ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

1	0	4	5	1	3	2	5	2	6	9	1	0	0
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11. REGION

PNR

4. CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

Approx. 20 miles from Amanda Park, Jefferson, Washington

SCALE

1:24

(1:82.5)

OTHER

QUAD
NAME

Mt. Christie

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, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

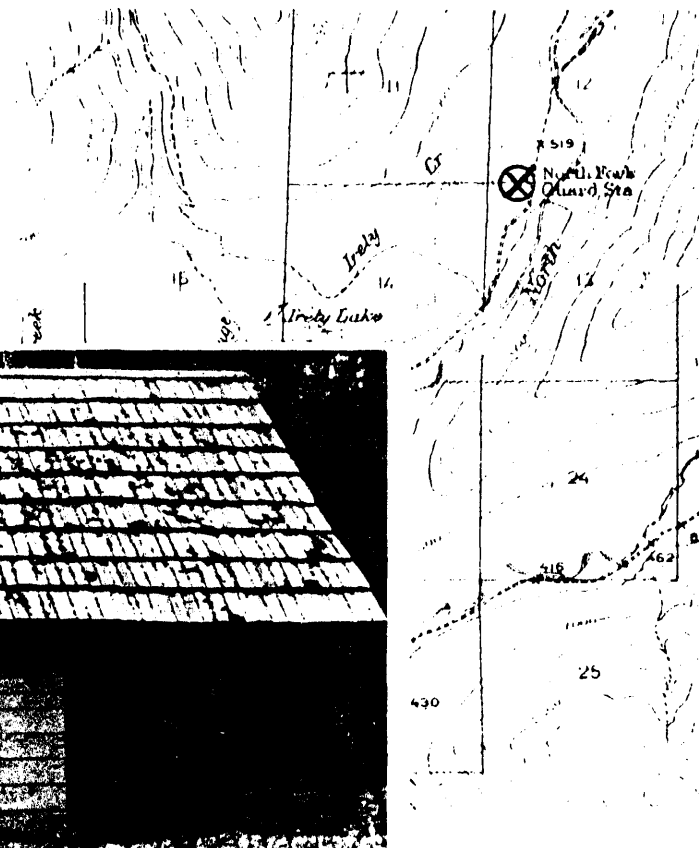
The North Fork Quinault Guard Station Barn was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. As originally built, the barn was comprised of eight horse stalls, a grain room, and sleeping quarters. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have contributed to its completion. The barn was among five buildings built at this guard station by 1940: a residence, garage, wood shed, and a power house completed the ensemble. A five-acre fenced pasture adjoined the guard station on the north. Completion of the power house (non-extant in 1984) is definitely the work of the CCC in 1939-1940. This building ensemble was on land added to Olympic National Park in 1940. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interoorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a

14. CONDITION

 EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR DETERIORATED RUINS15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT) YES NO UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE

tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many



NEG. 34:32

NEG. 34:29

T.24N, R.8W., SEC.12, W.M.

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 NPS STATE
 COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

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

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Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

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22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

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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		5. ORIGINAL USE		7. CLASSIFICATION		9. RATING	
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 178 NORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION BARN (NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION BARN)		8. PRESENT USE		UTM ZONE		10. DATE	
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)		STATE		EASTING		11. REGION	
4. CITY/VICINITY		COUNTY		NORTHING		SCALE	
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS		1:24		1:82.5		QUAD NAME	
		OTHER					

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)
existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape; measures 26' x 42'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction sheathed with channel drop siding and corner boards; south gable end sided with wood shakes; steeply pitched gable with exposed rafters and wood shake covering; post and pier foundation under residence quarters; dirt floor in barn section; 6-over-6, double-hung sash windows with plain board surrounds in residence section; multi-panel wood door on south elevation into residence section; north portion of building open walled, containing animal stalls. Alterations: two open bays sheathed with horizontal boards. Siting: located in small meadow at end of North Fork Road; hitching post and outhouses nearby.

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
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20. EXISTING SURVEYS NR NHL HABS HAER-1 HAER NPS STATE
 COUNTY LOCAL OTHER

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