

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1159

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 4905 Otter Crest Loop not for publication

city or town Otter Rock vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Lincoln code 041 zip code 97431

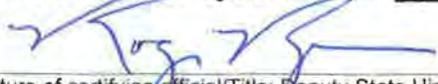
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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 at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

 _____
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 11-20-14

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain) _____

 _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 1/14/15

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		site public
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation
- DEFENSE: Coast Guard Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- MODERN MOVEMENT: Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: CONCRETE
- walls: CONCRETE
WOOD: Weatherboard
- roof: METAL: Steel
- other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather was built in 1937 along the ocean side of the Oregon Coast Highway (U.S. 101), about eight miles north of Newport, Oregon. Originally constructed as a coffee shop and small-scale restaurant, it became a gift shop early in its history and has remained so ever since. "The Look-Out" is improbably perched on a knobby promontory on the jagged south flank of Cape Foulweather, 453 feet above the Pacific Ocean.¹ This secondary headland is commonly known as Otter Crest, a name also appropriated by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department for the adjacent State Scenic Viewpoint.²

The Look-Out is a front-gabled, rectangular, bi-level building comprising two poured-concrete volumes containing a main floor and a daylight basement; the rear volume is stepped down to accommodate the grade drop that characterizes the site. Each volume is topped with a moderately-pitched, metal-shingled, gable roof. A center entrance; a small, off-center gabled bay; and a prominent stone chimney mark the front facade. The building has been lightly altered over the years, but still clearly conveys the Minimal Traditional architectural style with its eave-less roof, shallow moldings, cottage-like decorative features, and residential scale. Dramatic site notwithstanding, The Look-Out features several domestic-scale landscape elements, including a surrounding strip of manicured lawn, paved path, pretty vegetation, and picket gate, all shored up by a massive, basalt masonry retaining wall along the property's north edge.

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather was privately owned from the time of its construction until December 2013, when the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department acquired it. The agency continues to operate the building as a gift shop. It is the only building on the 6,764-square-foot nominated portion of a larger parcel owned by Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

Narrative Description

Setting

Visitors access the tip of Otter Crest and The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather directly off Otter Crest Loop, the 4.3-mile, narrow-lane spur that originally carried the Oregon Coast Highway along the coast between Rocky Creek and Miner Creek before its relocation in 1955. The headland is also reached by a crescent-shaped access road directly off the current alignment of the Oregon Coast Highway, which is about 300 feet to the east. A heavily vegetated, six-acre parcel of private property creates a raised "island" between the highway and Otter Crest, hiding the headland and The Look-Out from view of the highway.

A thumb-shaped asphalt parking lot and a paved path to the tip of the promontory characterize the Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint. About ten feet below the parking lot, to the northwest, The Look-Out straddles the crest of a sharp ridge of basalt that plunges off the edge of the headland's tip toward the sea. A rustic post-and-dowel fence and a large western hemlock mark a paved path that slopes sharply down from the parking lot to The Look-Out. Strips of rocky, manicured lawn flank the asphalt path, which

¹ Letter from Samuel Boardman, State Parks Superintendent, to State Highway Engineer R.H. Baldock, May 13, 1937.

² Otter Crest Wayside, later "State Park," later "Scenic Viewpoint," comprises the 1.48 acres of property the original land owners deeded to the state in 1928. It is sometimes confused with Otter Rock, the name given to both the unincorporated community to the south (where Devil's Punchbowl is located) and to the large rock formation located offshore at Beverly Beach.

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levels and widens as it approaches the building. Hewn driftwood benches, a couple of wood-pole bollards, a conspicuous flagpole, and blocks of closely trimmed boxwood hedges give a neat, welcoming appearance at the front facade.

A jumbled hedge of salal, Oregon grape, and berry vines and a post-and-rail fence border the south edge of the property, above which extends an unimpeded view of the ocean. The hedge obscures a low, ivy-covered basalt rubble wall that trims the south edge, expanding into a retaining wall as the elevation drops to the west. The parapet of the retaining wall bumps out to encircle a small observation platform that abuts the building's southeast corner. A three-foot, chain-link fence provides a secondary barrier. The north edge of the property is bordered by large salal shrubs, western hemlock, and a basalt rubble curb. A dramatic basalt masonry retaining wall contains the property here, stepping down as it nears the building to accommodate the steep drop over the heavily treed north edge of the ridge. Much of the retaining wall is obscured by vegetation at the front of the property but its intermittent, ivy-tangled, rubble piers topped with moss-covered sandstone orbs become more exposed as it passes a white picket gate at the northeast corner of the building and follows the ridge line to the back of the property. The wall terminates abruptly where the land drops off behind the building. Back here, and around the south side of the building, a strip of mossy lawn gives way quickly to the headland's plunging cliff.

Exterior Description

The Minimal Traditional-style Look-Out on Cape Foulweather essentially faces east.³ Constructed of board-formed concrete from foundation to roof, the bi-level building is staggered down the hill in two sections; from the principal volume whose front facade appears as a front-gabled, one-story house, to the two-story, gabled rear volume, the building descends ten feet in grade inside its 48' x 30' rectangular footprint.⁴

The concrete foundation walls rise above a conspicuous, stepped, base-course water table that is highly visible at the south, west, and most of the north facades. As the ground falls away, more of the walls are exposed, to a maximum height of ten feet at the rear of the building. While the entire structure is painted poured concrete, the smooth foundation walls are differentiated by their lack of decorative treatment; above the main floor of the building, the concrete walls feature highly expressed cold joints at 18" intervals, mimicking the thick shadow lines of wide lap siding for a residential appearance. All the concrete work, except at the front facade, is painted the same white color. Overall, the east and north facades of the building convey a domestic, styled appearance, while the west and south facades are unadorned. Gables are sheathed with either horizontal or vertical boards with a narrow rake trim.

Windows throughout the building are largely wood frame with wood, metal, or vinyl sash in a variety of configurations with simple wood casings. While there is a mixture of original and replacement sash throughout, all openings appear to be original except for the ones in the projecting bay at the front facade. Windows in the foundation walls are crisp apertures cut into the thick concrete, lined with wood frames and filled with a fixed sash. Fenestration is irregular and spare on the front and north sides, with the focus on the rear and south side of the building where window openings are large and regular to exploit the ocean view. Two pedestrian doors provide access to the building: one serves as the front door and one is located on the north side of the rear volume. Red metal-shingle gable roofs cover The Look-Out's principal volume, rear volume, and the projecting gabled bay at the front facade. Red-shingled shed roofs cover the front porch canopy and a bi-level stair bay on the north facade of the rear volume. Eaves are closed rake and trimmed with flat, narrow frieze boards and metal gutters. Long downspouts

³ Although The Look-Out is sited on a southeast-northwest axis, this description references an east-west axis for purposes of readability.

⁴ According to Virginia McAlester, this bi-level arrangement is called a "rear-down," i.e., "The Look-Out is a Minimal Traditional building with a full-story rear-down." It is a useful building form for sloping lots. Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 614-615.

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drain the gutters at regular intervals. A wide, focal-point stone chimney with a masonry crown splits the south slope of the front gable. An interior red-brick chimney topped with a metal cap and wind-directional chimney cowl extends out of the north roof slope at the rear of the principal volume.

East Facade (Front)

The east facade is the one-story front of The Look-Out's principal volume. The front gable wall is sheathed in vertical plywood siding above concrete walls with expressed joints – all painted blue. A small, off-center gabled bay overlaps the south side of the gable wall, projecting about eight feet forward. In the bay's gable end is a large, off-center, vinyl picture window divided by a mullion and trimmed in vinyl. The bay is sheathed on all three sides above the window sill with a white horizontal cementitious board siding with corner boards. Below the sill, the poured-concrete walls with expressed joints is painted blue. Adjacent to the bay, in the center of the facade, is a single-leaf door tucked into a shallow entry bay topped with a shed-roof canopy. Both bays are painted white with red roofs, contrasting sharply with the blue gable wall behind them. A picturesque stone chimney rises above the north slope of the gabled bay, engaged into the gable wall and the south slope of the roof. Overlapping the chimney, affixed prominently to the vertical siding at the gable wall, is "Lookie," an image in plywood of a sailor depicted from the waist up, dressed in blue, holding a telescope to his eyes. Below him are four horizontal driftwood boards attached to the gable wall, reading "The Lookout at," "Cape Foulweather," "Myrtlewood," and "Visitors Welcome." Foundation plantings at the east facade are limited to crisp, thick blocks of boxwood hedges: one spanning the width of the gabled bay and one running the length of the facade north of the entry bay. A white, wood picket gate connects the northeast corner of the building to the basalt masonry retaining wall that defines the north edge of the property.⁵

North Facade

The Look-Out's residential feel continues on the north facade. Most of the historic images and postcards of the building show views of the north facade taken from the parking lot above, a view now completely obscured by vegetation. From this facade, the variations of the building's volumes, rooflines and siding are highly articulated. The small gabled bay on the front facade is visible from here – it consists of a vertical, fixed-sash, vinyl window in the north wall of the bay. The principal volume features a shallow set-back about eight feet back from the front facade. Continuing west, the rear volume is set back from the principal volume several more feet. Originally, a flight of exterior stairs ran parallel to the rear volume's concrete wall here. Early in the history of the building, it was enclosed, resulting in the bi-level stair bay that overlaps most of the rear volume's north facade. It is sheathed in horizontal board siding set virtually flush with the principal volume's concrete wall, and contains a window at the top level and a pedestrian door at the bottom. On this facade, the north slopes of the red gable roofs of the principal and rear volumes, and the staggered shed roofs on the stair bay, are showy against the white concrete.

There are four windows on the entire north facade; all light the main level and all are tucked up under the eave. A square, wood window with fixed sash divided by a wood mullion lights the front northeast corner of the building. Toward the west, the second window pierces the principal volume. Original shutters flank this window, which is a horizontal bank of three fixed lights divided by wood mullions. The center sash features jalousies at the top. Both of these principal-volume windows are fitted inside with horizontal wooden dowels and metal rods for security. The third window is the one at the top of the stair bay. It is also horizontal, with a fixed wood sash adjacent to a metal casement. The fourth window is a wood-framed square tucked in at the far west end of the building, the only area of the rear volume's north facade not obscured by the stair bay. It is filled with a sheet of painted plywood. All window trim is very simple: flat casings with square sills. Mechanical equipment is clustered on the north facade: an

⁵ Based on post cards and other photos of the building over the years, as well as the artwork found in the files, it appears that "Lookie" was installed sometime during the 1950s.

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electrical service panel and meter, a remnant insulator bar, drain connections, conduits, downspouts, and various patched-in openings interrupt the concrete plane of the principal volume. The mossy lawn along the north facade is narrow. There is a wood ramp covered in asphalt shingles that descends from the picket gate to the lawn below. The massive basalt retaining wall contains the north flank of The Look-Out property, but it is mostly obscured by vegetation from this perspective.

West Facade

There is very limited access to the back of The Look-Out due to its proximity to the cliff's edge. For this reason the building's west, or rear, facade is rarely viewed up close. It can be spied by sea, or from a viewpoint one-half-mile to the north along Otter Crest Loop. From this end it is clear that the rear volume's ridge line is set below and to the south of the ridge of the principal volume. As a result, this view comprises the principal volume's west-end gable, partially exposed about three feet above the rear volume's roof, as well as the rear volume's gable end wall. Also in this view are the west ends of the stair bay that runs parallel to the north facade. Both gables are filled with blue-painted horizontal board, which is striking above the stark white concrete end-wall that dominates this facade. A small vertical window is tucked into the three-foot space between the two gables, under the north end of the principal volume's gable, lighting a small kitchen on the main level. In the rear volume's gable end wall are four square windows at the main level, their head casing positioned just under the bottom board of the gable. Three of these are fixed vinyl sash with simple wood trim, and no sills. One has an awning transom. The fourth window, at the far north end, is entirely covered with a slab of painted plywood; examinations from the inside reveal that it retains its original wood frame, sash, casing, and awning transom. There is one window in the foundation wall at the lower level, toward the south end of the wall.

South Facade

The Look-Out's south facade is the most accessible view of the building, short of the front facade, and its conspicuously flat, white appearance contrasts starkly against the steep green cliff, red roof, and ocean expanse beyond. The south walls of the principal and rear volumes are flush on this side, although a downspout marks the division between the two. The south wall of the front facade's projecting gable is also flush with the principal volume, differentiated from the concrete walls by its horizontal board siding. The south slope of its gable roof is an extension of the principal volume's south slope. From this vantage point, the steep grade of the building site is striking, accentuated by the stepped base-course water table, which is very obvious here. The steep grade is also articulated in the three-foot differential between the eave line of the principal and the rear volume roofs. There are seven windows at the main level of the south facade: three in the rear volume, three in the principal volume, and one in the projecting bay. They are fixed-sash vinyl in wood frames, closely spaced; one has a bottom vent unit. The seventh window is also fixed-sash vinyl, piercing the south wall of the projecting bay at the far east end of the facade. Windows are trimmed with plain wood casing. There are four window openings in the foundation wall; only two are glazed - one in the rear volume and one in the main. The two nearest the east end of the building are smaller and covered. The view of the south facade also includes the basalt masonry wall and observation platform abutting the southeast corner of the projecting bay.

Interior Description

Main Level

The building holds approximately 3,000 square feet on two levels. Visitors enter into the shallow entry bay through a single-leaf, blue-painted, wood flush door with a glass insert. About three feet deep, the interior of the bay is paneled in knotty pine and has a concrete floor. Once inside the vestibule, the visitor immediately encounters a panel door with three lights above, divided by wide horizontal mullions. Crossing the threshold, the visitor is on the main level of The Look-Out.

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The principal volume holds the gift shop, while the rear volume serves as an observatory and interpretation room. Two descending steps from the gift shop to the observatory express the change in grade between the principal and rear volumes of the building. A series of Queen-Post trussed rafters support a ceiling of tongue-and-groove roof sheathing boards and exposed rafters, creating a roomy, rustic feeling in both volumes; the trussed rafters are shifted slightly to the south in the observatory, reflecting the difference in alignment between the ridge lines of the principal and rear volumes. Hardwood floors are covered with a low-pile carpet throughout. Walls reflect a variety of covering, from the white-painted concrete of the bare walls to painted Masonite pegboard, burlap, vertical tongue-and-groove sheathing, painted plywood, and finished plaster. Florescent tube lamps in linear fixtures run the length of the gift shop, affixed to the bottom chords of the trussed rafters. The same fixtures light the observation area, hanging from the ceiling between the trussed rafters.

Window and door detailing varies throughout. In the gift shop area, windows in the north wall are fitted with wood dowels or metal bars running horizontally between jambs. Above the three-light bank of windows in the subordinate display area is the original sign for the coffee bar that was located in this corner when The Look-Out first opened. The sign is made of a long piece of wood, painted white, with the words "Fair Weather Coffee Bar" painted in black letters. Vinyl-frame picture windows in the projecting bay can be battened down against fierce weather by sliding interior storm shutters of painted plywood panels that rest to the side when open. There are two identical interior doors: the front door, previously described, is tucked between a perpendicular wing wall and a stone fireplace, set into a painted, vertical tongue-and-groove door surround. A deep display shelf tops the head jamb like an awning. The second door provides entry to the stair bay from the north wall of the observation area. It retains original hardware, although the glass lights are covered with pegboard on one side and plywood on the other. Both doors have slim traditional casing.

Gift Store

In the gift store space, the north halves of the trussed rafters disappear into a four-foot-tall header wall that runs the length of the gift shop area, terminating at a perpendicular partition wall at the west end of the principal volume. On the other side of the header, the subordinate display space has a finished plaster ceiling, tapering to the wall with the downturn of the rafters. At the west end of this space, a tiny kitchen, which contains the interior chimney chase, is enclosed by partition walls and a narrow doorway with a swing door. At the east end of the subordinate space, there is a wall with a large square opening into a small room with a dropped plywood ceiling. An opening to the north leads from this room back into the primary gift shop space. The gift shop space is anchored by the massive basalt masonry fireplace and chimney that dominates the east end of the room. The fireplace features a stone hearth, an embedded iron-toothed lintel, and a masonry mantel about five feet high. The fireplace spans over seven feet; the chimney above is about four feet wide, transitioning to the fireplace with a three-foot-tall step.

A doorway on the other side of the chimney leads into the projecting gabled bay behind. This bright little room is paneled with pegboard, and plywood over lath-and-plaster. Wood and glass shelving lines the bay's west wall, which rises to meet the pitched, open-rafter ceiling. Sill-height shelves filled with bins of shells and agates follow the east wall below the picture window. Back in the primary space, the bank of six square windows on the south wall draws the visitor down the length of the room toward the observation area. Typical retail furnishings characterize the gift shop. Glass display cases and a service counter in a "u" configuration meet the visitor near the center of the room. The room is sprinkled with freestanding shelving towers, glass showcases, tiered corner shelving, spinner units, acrylic shelf stands, wall shelving, and counter displays, all laden with gift items. Clothing hangs from metal bars attached to slatboard in the small room in the northeast corner. At the northwest corner of the gift shop, a pegboard wall and swing door marked "No Admittance" contain the small kitchen. Plywood shelves, base cabinets with counters, and an old porcelain sink fill the tiny room, which is tucked up against the internal chimney. A partially blocked window in the west wall lights the room.

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Observatory

Counter-topped base cabinets, a small wing wall with handrails, and two stairs mark the transition from the gift shop to the observation area. Visitors experience an expansive view of the ocean out the windows in the south and west walls. Base cabinets topped with display counters line the northwest corner walls, leaving the room clear for circulating and experiencing the interpretive material covering the walls and counters. Small table-and-bench sets are placed against the walls, and binoculars are scattered about to encourage ocean viewing. Huge glass floats in nets, along with other maritime miscellany, hang from the ceiling and the bottom chords of the trussed rafters. The west gable wall is sheathed in vertical tongue-and-groove boards, painted white. At the east end of the north wall, a door provides access for employees into the stair bay, which leads downstairs to the basement or outside.

Daylight Basement

Shortly after The Look-Out opened in 1937, a decision was made to enclose the exterior set of straight-run stairs that run parallel against the rear volume's north facade, connecting a pedestrian door at the main level to one at the basement. The resulting room is a bi-level, wood-frame bay that projects from the concrete north facade just far enough to contain the eight-foot-wide flight of wood stairs. Inside, the bay is bright, lit by a window in the exterior wall. The concrete interior wall is painted white, and because it was the original exterior wall, features the highly expressed joints above foundation height, just like the rest of the building. Original windows, rendered useless when the stair bay was built, are visible in the concrete, albeit covered in plywood, at the top of the stairs in the east wall, at the main level in the north wall, and at the basement in the north wall. A small landing at the main level is crowded with narrow storage shelves. Wood shelving continues at sill-height along the exterior wall, deep enough to intrude into the stair space. The narrowed flight of stairs is contained by a descending wood handrail in front of the shelves. At the bottom of the stairs, one can exit the building through a flush wood door to the right, or pass through the original exterior door to the left into the basement.

The basement of The Look-Out is divided into a maze of spaces by pegboard, plank, and plywood walls. Essentially, though, it is a partially daylighted room on three shallow levels, contained inside unfinished, concrete foundation walls. The first room encountered upon entry through a thick batten door is a workshop, enclosed by partition walls and shelving. Across the room heading south is an office, which occupies the southwest corner of the building. The workshop and office are in the rear volume and exist at the same grade – the lowest of the three. From the office, two concrete steps ascend east, expressing the change in grade between the rear and principal volumes. This is an inventory-storage and meeting area, and it occupies the middle section of the basement. This area and the office are brightly lit by the large square windows in the west and south foundation walls, as well as by florescent fixtures. These three rooms are relatively finished, with a dropped, painted-plywood ceiling; smooth concrete floor with carpeting and mats; a variety of counters, work surfaces, and shelving; and myriad wall surfaces, including veneer paneling, painted pegboard, plank, tongue-and-groove vertical boards, and painted concrete. The windows feature thick plywood shutters, hinged at the top with a hook at the bottom, that are suspended open by a chain hanging from the ceiling, awning fashion. When closed, steel brackets secure heavy wood bars horizontally across the shutter. When bad weather strikes Cape Foulweather, as it often does, The Look-Out can literally “batten down the hatches.”

From the storage room, the foundation floor steps up once more into the rear and north spaces of the basement. In this unfinished space the stepped and battered character of the foundation walls is evident. Up to 18 inches thick in some areas, the foundation walls step back into discreet hollows, steps, and shelves as they account for the angles and grade of the rocky cliff upon which they were built. The ceiling is the exposed wood joist floor system, exhibiting built-up beams and double joists, bridging, and exposed diagonal sub-floor, supported by square columns and crisscrossed by exposed ductwork. This area is lit by bare bulb and florescent fixtures and ambient light from the front rooms. It is used mostly for storage. A single toilet room is tucked up onto a concrete shelf in the northeast corner of the building,

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accessed by several steps and contained by partition walls and a door. A galley kitchen fills the space along the north wall. Across the floor from the kitchen and bathroom is a small, hand-pulled freight lift, or dumbwaiter. Comprising a heavy wood cart in a wood frame, the lift connects the basement to a shaft upstairs found in a paneled cabinet under the service counter.

Alterations

Changes to The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather have been largely confined to the exterior, although the alterations are relatively minor and most occurred during the property's period of significance. At the front facade, a picture window replaced two, small vertical windows with shutters at the projecting gabled bay. At some point, the shallow entry bay was added and the narrow space between the front door and the concrete front wall was filled in with vertical plywood siding. Vertical plywood siding covers the original siding at the front facade's gable. Shutters originally flanked all the windows at the north facade; today only one set remains. As previously mentioned, the stair bay was not an original feature, but appeared shortly after the building's construction date. At some point in the 1980s, the original wood siding on the stair bay was covered with cementitious board siding, as were the two end gables at the west facade. Early photographs of The Look-Out show that the landscaping has matured over time, as expected. The basalt retaining wall on the north facade was extended past the front corner of the building very early in the building's history, replacing an original white picket fence. A massive commemorative bell decorated the front yard of The Look-Out for decades, but was stolen in 1967. The roof appears to have been red historically, but the original shingles were probably wood, not metal. Excellent photographic documentation of The Look-Out, retained over the years, shows that the building still reads clearly as it did when it was constructed in the 1930s and continues to convey the historical associations for which it is being nominated. The evocative scale, the dramatic setting, and the nostalgic feeling of The Look-Out combine with fine architectural integrity to tell a first-hand story of early commercial endeavors along the Oregon Coast in the years during and just after the Second World War.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1937-1963

Significant Dates

1937, Date of construction

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wardner, George Horace , Jr., architect

Jarmen, Don, builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins with the date the building was completed in 1937 and ends with the termination of ownership by Wilbur "Buck" and Anna Badley in 1963.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather (The Look-Out) is historically significant for its association with the growth of the tourism industry along the Oregon Coast during 1937-1963. Built and operated by Wilbur "Buck" and Anna Badley, the business began briefly as the Foulweather Coffee Shop, but soon shifted into a very successful gift shop when the Badleys realized people were most interested in purchasing souvenirs of their visit to the coast. Upon the completion of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway (U.S. 101) in 1932 and completion of the essential associated bridges in 1936, tourists could more easily travel and visit sites along the Pacific Ocean. The Look-Out is an excellent example of an isolated entrepreneurial venture along the central coast that capitalized on the public investment based upon the urging and support of the citizens of Oregon. The Look-Out is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with commerce and entertainment/ recreation, for tourism along the central Oregon coast.

The Look-Out is also significant for its association with the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary Beach Patrol, which operated in Oregon from 1942 to 1944. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the coastline was considered vulnerable to attack and constant surveillance was considered vital to protect the U.S. from further attacks. The Look-Out was a strategic vantage point from which to watch for enemy invasion. Six men from the Coast Guard resided in The Look-Out to help defend the coast during this period of time. Correspondingly, The Look-Out is also significant under Criterion A in the area of military history.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Badley Family played a significant role in promotion of the area as a spectacularly one-of-a-kind place. Their insight and hard work combined with the expanding transportation infrastructure and the growing auto-tourism industry became an important economic enterprise.

History of the Badley Family

Wilbur Simpson and Florence Dryden Badley

Wilbur Simpson (Sim) Badley (born August 9, 1859) and Florence Cornelia Dryden Badley (born December 15, 1867) were married in Caldwell, Idaho, on November 12, 1890. They moved with their two children, Blanche and Wilbur, to Pendleton, Oregon, in the 1890s. About 1904 they moved to Portland and Sim opened a real estate and stock investment office. They purchased the subject property in 1919, and in 1928 donated 1.48 acres (Otter Crest Wayside) to the State of Oregon⁶ with the conditions that the property could not be sold; there would be no building on the property; and there could be no engagement in any commercial enterprise. Sim and Florence both died on September 27, 1929. When Sim suffered a heart attack, Florence, who had been ill for several years, collapsed after calling the physician to their house.⁷ Their son, Wilbur Frank Badley, inherited the property on which they would build The Look-Out.

Wilbur Frank and Anna Hermann Badley

Wilbur Frank Badley was born September 30, 1898, in Caldwell, Idaho. Nicknamed "Buck," he grew up in Pendleton and Portland. He and Anna Hermann were married in Portland on July 27, 1929. Anna was born the youngest of ten children on July 29, 1900, in Lake Linden, Michigan to John Martin and Karolina Ruf Hermann. Census records show that most of the Hermann family had moved to Portland, Oregon, by about 1915.

⁶ Deed recorded on 3-3-1928.

⁷ The Bicentennial Book of Badleys, A roster and history of five Badley Families, originating in England and living in North America from 1776-1976. Combined and edited by Frances Badley Benes, 1976.

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Buck had been a salesman for the Hershey's Chocolate Company before deciding to build and operate a business a few years after inheriting the subject property. Buck and Anna purportedly enlisted the help of George Horace Wardner, Jr.⁸ (an architect working under the direction of Glenn Stanton of Portland) to "supervise"⁹ the building of their gift shop, and Don Jarmen of Eugene as overseeing contractor.¹⁰ They spent the next three years constructing this building to withstand the harsh conditions of the exposed location, anchoring 16-inch-thick concrete walls into the rock and reinforcing the doorways and window frames with steel.

The residential scale and residential design character of the building was popular during the 1930s and 1940s for small businesses, such as restaurants and roadside lodges. Examples along the Oregon coast include the Doll House Cottages (1935) in Cannon Beach, the Dorchester House (1929) lodge and restaurant in Lincoln City, and the Bay View Cottages (1938-1949) in Astoria. The Minimal Traditional stylistic features—the gabled roof, prominent stone chimney, and concrete poured to appear as if it is horizontal wood siding—combine to give the appearance of a residence. While it is not known who specifically determined the design of the building, it is presumed it was a collaborative effort between the Badleys and the architect.

Upon entering, the residential-scale rooms at the front of the building transition into the main volume that opens up and steps out to provide views of the ocean. Souvenirs to be sold are displayed on the main floor, along with items that washed up on shore, such as glass Japanese fishing floats. The ship's wheel from the lumber steamer *Minnie E. Kelton* continues to be displayed in the open rafters. Along the west wall of the main level are windows that look out over the bluff's edge, affording a panoramic view of the ocean and coastlines to the north and south. The basement area is used primarily for storage, with some office space, a partial kitchen, and a small toilet room.

The business was initially conceived of as the "Fair Weather Coffee Bar" when it opened in 1937. It wasn't long before the Badleys began expanding their offerings of souvenirs, and by 1938 the business was known as "The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather."¹¹ The Badleys, c.1950s,¹² developed a cartoon character known as "Lookie," who held a telescope, to use as a logo for their shop and in their advertisements. "Lookie" was displayed on the outside of the building. Out in the front of the shop they also displayed a large bell that had originally alerted rescue crews at the Yaquina Bay Life Boat Station when a ship was in distress (it was stolen in 1967, along with a large anchor).

The Badleys lived up the hill to the east, where there were several other buildings, including a caretaker's residence (all were demolished in 1994). The close proximity to the shop allowed the Badleys to rush out and greet visitors as they arrived. In addition to running the shop, Buck also utilized this ideal location for his call-in slot with KNPT radio in Newport. He would announce the names of passing ships and detail other coastal events, such as finding glass fishing floats on the beach.

In 1955, the state highway department bypassed Otter Crest and Cape Foulweather and diverted U.S. 101 traffic to a new alignment. Locked gates were placed across the old section of highway, which caused Lincoln

⁸ George H. Wardner, Jr., was born about 1906 in Portland. He attended the University of Oregon and received an architecture degree in 1928. He continued his studies and, according to his obituary, received his master's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he studied under Jacques Carlu. He worked under the office of Glenn Stanton of Portland for several years, before joining the firm of Sutton, Whitney and Aandahl in 1938.

⁹ Research notes found in the gift shop basement indicated that "George Wardner supervised the building of the Lookout Gift Shop Building, finishing in 1937. Those who helped: Don Jarmen of Eugene, Ore was in charge." Based on the level of sophistication in the design and intricate nature of building on a cliff, it is thought that Mr. Wardner designed this building, although no plans or other documentation has been discovered to verify that assumption.

¹⁰ In a letter dated May 13, 1937, State Parks Superintendent (Samuel Boardman) wrote to the State Highway Engineer (R.H. Baldock) indicating a recommendation to acquire the Badley property, on which they were constructing "an edifice which will ever be a blot upon the wonderful scenic setting of this particular spot," through condemnation. Other correspondence in the OPRD files indicates amicable exchanges related to clarifying boundary lines, inquiries into land exchange possibilities, etc.

¹¹ *Lincoln County Coast Directory*, 1938, p. 82.

¹² Based on post cards and other photos of the building over the years, as well as the artwork that was found in the files, it appears that "Lookie" was installed sometime during the 1950s.

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county residents, including the Badleys, to lobby state officials to reopen the scenic, winding road. After receiving more than 4,000 letters of protest, the governor's office decided to allow traffic on the road for scenic purposes only. In 1956 a grand reopening was held. Buck Badley organized skits that culminated with the throwing of an oversized plywood likeness of one of the gate padlocks into the ocean.

The Badleys ran The Look-Out until 1963, the year before Buck's death. (Anna Badley died in 1990.) Between 1963 and 1977, there were several different owners. In 1977, Ralph and Katherine Peyton bought the property, re-opening the shop in March 1978 with an open house to mark the 200th anniversary of Captain James Cook's first sighting of the cape. Ownership then passed to the Peytons' son and daughter, Mike and Sally. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department purchased the property in December 2013.

The success of The Look-Out was due in large part to a combination of events that transpired along the Oregon Coast during the 1920s and 1930s and created an ideal situation for establishing a successful business. This included the building of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway (U.S. 101), the expansion of state parks and public beaches, and the promotion and growth of the automobile and tourism industry.

The Building of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway

The building of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway played a significant role in the success of The Look-Out. Prior to the completion of the highway in 1932, people relied on natural transportation corridors such as rivers, bays, sloughs, and the beach for travel. Where beach trails ended, wagon roads offered transportation over the high country. Several legislative actions and events led to the construction of the highway. One of the first major pieces of legislation was the designation of Clatsop County's beaches between high- and low-tide lines as public highways by the Oregon legislature in 1899. In 1913, Governor Oswald West extended the public right-of-way to the California border. These actions coincided with the Good Roads Movement, which began in the 1890s nationally and occurred about 1900-1920 in Oregon, which was instrumental in persuading the legislature to create the Oregon Highway Commission in 1913. Good roads leaders in many states, skeptical of building adequate highways with state government financing, helped promote the Federal Highway Act of 1916. Oregon's major contribution to the good-roads movement was a plan for financing highways, soon adopted by all states, where those who used the highways would pay for them.¹³

In 1919, the legislature passed a measure for the issuance of \$2,500,000 in bonds, contingent upon the U.S. government's appropriating a like amount, for the construction of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway. It was one of the most written-about and advertised roads of its time. An article published in *The New York Times* dated July 13, 1919,¹⁴ describes the scenic beauty, natural resources, and opportunity for tourism along the Oregon coast. It was recognized that the building of this highway would significantly expand the opportunities for many more people to enjoy this part of the country because without it, road access was limited to a few roads that branched off from the Pacific Highway, located east of the Cascade Mountain Range.

Advocates for the construction of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway included a prominent resident of Newport, R. A. Bensell. In a *Lincoln County Leader* editorial on May 23, 1919,¹⁵ his comments summarized public sentiment regarding support for the highway. He said, first, that the federal government considered it a military necessity. Second, it would be a memorial to one of the greatest men in the nation. Third, it would have statewide benefits, "harmonizing conflicting interests by combining scattered forces into one powerful factor for the establishment of a greater commerce and a wider range of trade." Other comments in this special "Roosevelt Highway Edition" speak of the benefits for recreation, improving the lives of settlers and pioneers, and increasing taxable property by "tapping into millions of acres of the world's best farm and dairy lands."

¹³ Hoyt, Hugh Myron, Jr. "The Good Roads Movement in Oregon: 1900-1920", Thesis for Doctor of Philosophy, June 1966.

¹⁴ *The New York Times*, "Roosevelt Coast Military Highway in Oregon", July 13, 1919.

¹⁵ *Lincoln County Leader*. "Roosevelt Highway Edition", May 23, 1919. "Roosevelt Highway", November 12, 1920. "Contracts Called for Building Devil's Lake Road", May 19, 1922. "Down by the Sea", August 3, 1922.

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In the early 1920s, construction began on the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway. "If you want one of the most thrilling rides of your life, arise early some lovely morning and start down the Roosevelt Highway, Oregon's newest addition to her rapidly growing scenic attractions."¹⁶ Most of the highway had been completed by 1932; however, several bodies of water continued to rely on ferries until the era of bridge building when Conde B. McCullough, state bridge engineer, supervised the construction of more than 600 spans statewide. Bridge building continued throughout the Great Depression, thanks to the federal Public Works Administration. Like road construction, bridge building meant sorely needed jobs. In 1936, bridges were constructed across the bays at Waldport, Newport, and Siletz, thus eliminating the ferries that formerly traversed these bays.¹⁷

The Roosevelt Military Coast Highway was renamed the Oregon Coast Highway in 1931, and now is known as U.S. 101. It is also known as the Pacific Coast Scenic Byway, and it has been designated an All American Road, one of the most scenic of the National Scenic Byways.¹⁸

State Parks History – Coast:

The coinciding development of state parks was also a contributing factor to the expanding tourist population and therefore to the success of The Look-Out. The formation of a park system in Oregon began with Governor Oswald West. In his message to the 1913 Legislature he said, "The ocean beach from the Columbia River on the North to the California State line on the South should be declared a Public Highway." In 1921, the legislature, at the request of Governor Ben Olcott, passed a law that authorized the highway commission to acquire rights-of-way within 300 feet of the highway center line. Trees and shrubs were planted along the highways. In 1925, the legislature passed an act authorizing the State highway commission to acquire lands for the culture of trees and the preservation of scenic places along state highways, "and for parks, parking places, camp sites, public squares and recreation grounds."¹⁹ The state highway commission was "authorized and empowered to acquire, develop, construct, improve and maintain such lands and public places to such an extent and in such manner as will best afford to the traveling public necessary conveniences and accommodations required in connection with the use of public highways..."²⁰

In May 1929, Governor Isaac Lee Patterson expressed a desire to fulfill the need of providing travelers with areas for overnight use by appointing a state parks commission. The policy was "to create and develop for the people of the state of Oregon a state park system, ... to maintain the public right to the use of the sea beaches of the state, ... and to preserve the natural beauty of the state."²¹ Also in 1929, Parks Engineer Samuel Boardman was appointed primarily to acquire properties for park and highway wayside purposes. The highway commission established a "State Parks Division" in 1947 and made regulations governing the use and administration of state parks. Boardman was able to increase park holdings from 6,444 acres in 1930 to 57,195 acres in 1950. He was instrumental in getting donors to make gifts and in urging the highway commission to appropriate money for land acquisition at a time when pressure to put the limited funds into highway construction was great.²²

An interesting project that occurred during Chester H. Armstrong's leadership of State Parks was the construction of the Depoe Bay Whale Watch Center. The highway commission, in response to the need for a

¹⁶ **The Oregon Motorist:** Published monthly by the Oregon State Motor Association. "The Amazing Journey, The Roosevelt Highway," By Aileen Wilson, Manager Coquille Branch, June, 1928.

¹⁷ Wells, Gail. "Capital, Transportation, and Technology Transform the Economy: The Highway Arrives." The Oregon History Project, 2006. www.ohs.org

¹⁸ Three other Scenic Byways in Oregon are All-American Roads: Columbia River Highway, Hells Canyon, and Volcanic Legacy. *Coast Highway 101 in Oregon, U.S. History:* <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h3973.html>; Oregon Scenic Byways, Oregon Department of Transportation, www.tripcheck.com/pages/sbentry.asp. The program was established by Congress in 1991 to preserve and protect the nation's scenic but often less-traveled roads and promote tourism and economic development. National Scenic Byways Program, Federal Highway Administration, www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/scenic_byways

¹⁹ Oregon's Highway Park System, 1921-1989, An Administrative History, Merriam, Lawrence C., Jr., Volunteer Historian, Oregon State Parks, 1992.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Boardman, Sam. Oregon State Park System, A Brief History. The Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon, 1956.

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wayside with restrooms for travelers, had constructed a wayside and concession building in 1956 at Depoe Bay. They originally named it "Depoe Bay Lookout." The Badleys contested the name and the Commission changed it to Depoe Bay State Park. Commonalities between the two sites are primarily based on their concrete construction on the edge of the rocky coastline, and the outstanding views of the ocean. The Depoe Bay building, now referred to as the Whale Watch Center, was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (2012), and is undergoing restoration.

In 1957 there were more than 30 state parks located along the coastal area. Out of more than 8-1/2 million visitors to Oregon, 3-1/2 million enjoyed the coastal areas.²³ Public ownership expanded when the Beach Bill, enacted in 1967, provided for the public's free and uninterrupted use of the beaches along Oregon's 362 mile-long coastline. It also directed that the ocean shore be administered as a state recreation area. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department is charged with the protection and preservation of the recreation, scenic, and natural resource values found on Oregon's ocean shore. "All but 23 miles of the Oregon coastline is owned by the State of Oregon. Thirty-eight miles of frontage are in state parks."²⁴ On-going efforts to protect Oregon's coastal shores and ocean resources are included in Senate Bill 100, signed into law on May 29, 1973, which created an institutional structure for statewide planning, and established and defined a broader public interest.²⁵

Automobile Tourism Industry

Another important factor in the success of The Look-Out was the advancement of tourism, which was revolutionized by the building of highways and popularity of automobiles, allowing tourists to travel great distances and, unlike fixed railroad lines, determine their own routes. By 1925 there were 199,517 licensed automobiles in Oregon and auto touring was becoming a significant factor in the state's economy. The highway commission established the Travel Information Division in 1935 to promote travel to Oregon through a nationwide advertising campaign and public relations efforts. The increase in visitors and the profit potential led to the renovation and/or construction of private resorts and hotels during this period. *The Oregon Blue Book 1939-1940* extolled the beauty, diversity, and natural splendor of the state's oceans, beaches, forests, canyons, and rivers. Similar attempts to draw tourists to Oregon continued in the 1950s. *The Oregon Blue Book 1951-52* promoted the 180 state parks located in every part of Oregon.²⁶

An example of another contemporary tourist attraction along the central Oregon coast is the Sea Lion Caves, which was established in the 1930s and is located approximately 50 miles south of The Look-Out. R. E. Clanton purchased this property in 1927 with the specific intention of opening the caves as a business. In 1930, when it became probable that the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway would be completed going past the site, Clanton, J. G. Houghton, and J. E. Jacobson decided to risk all their money to build a 1,500-foot long trail into the face of the cliff. The Sea Lion Caves opened to the public in August 1932. The traffic was light at first (the highway was a gravel road until 1934), and until 1936 there were five ferry crossings within 100 miles to traverse the highway. However, word of the attraction spread and the number of people visiting the Sea Lion Caves grew.²⁷ While the business model is unlike that of The Look-Out, capitalizing on a growing tourist industry is a commonality.²⁸

Gift shops specializing in the sale of myrtlewood products were, and continue to be, popular along the Oregon coast. The Oregon myrtle is a rare, slow-growing tree whose wood can be turned into a variety of useful and

²³ "Oregon's State Parks and Natural Resource Conservation", June 17, 1958, OPRD Reference Archive, Ocean Shores Program.

²⁴ Correspondence from the Travel Information Division, Oregon State Highway Department, January 24, 1956, from Eric Bergman to Ray Atkeson. Ocean Shores Program File.

²⁵ *Oregon Encyclopedia*, "Senate Bill 100". http://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/senate_bill_100/#.VEbJacXn_cs

²⁶ OPRD Draft Context Statement, "Tourism", June 1, 2004.

²⁷ Attempts were made to purchase the property when the 1959 Legislature requested the state highway commission to pursue ownership. Negotiations carried on a two-year period were unsuccessful. (Oregon State Parks History, 1917-1963, compiled by Chester H. Armstrong, July 1, 1965)

²⁸ Other long-term businesses along the central coast include Mo's Restaurant, which is famous for its clam chowder. It began in Newport in 1940 with Mohava "Mo" Marie Niemi and has continued with her grand-daughter, Cindy McEntee.

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decorative pieces and is found only in a small area along the Pacific Coast. In 1911, the earliest manufacturing operation was established, Duncan's Myrtlewood Crofters, which today is the Real Oregon Gift Factory in North Bend. The House of Myrtlewood is one of the oldest businesses in Coos Bay and was started in 1929 by William Beaumont. With U.S. 101 providing a stream of travelers, the Myrtlewood industry now encompasses both large manufacturer-distributors as well as many cottage artisans, most between Florence and Brookings.²⁹

Other examples of gift and souvenir shops located along the Oregon coast were, and are, typically located within town settings, along the main commercial streets. One of the oldest gift shops in the area is the Seagull Gift Shop, established in the 1930s on the main commercial street in Depoe Bay; it remained in business until the summer of 2013.³⁰ Today, there are a few gift shops and galleries that are outside town settings, which are typically located immediately adjacent U.S. 101, and away from the ocean views because most of the land along the west side of the 400-mile coastline is in public ownership. The Look-Out is a rare example of a gift-shop business in an isolated location on the Oregon Coast that was also, until December 2013, in private ownership.

The success of The Look-Out as a commercial venture was based on the abilities and talents of Buck and Anna Badley and the building of their business in a spectacular location. But it was also due to the development of the Roosevelt Coast Military Highway, the growth of State Parks, and the burgeoning tourism industry. The Look-Out today stands as a testament to an achievement realized through the hard work of individuals made possible in large part to the public systems authorized by Oregonians and is significant for its association with the historic events during this critical period of growth along the Oregon Coast.

U.S. Coast Guard Beach Patrol-World War II

The Look-Out is also significant for its association with the military as a surveillance site during World War II. It was utilized as a prime location for patrolling the central Oregon coast. The Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of February 14, 1941, provided for the establishment of a new Coast Guard Reserve for home-front duties which were normally performed by Regular and Reserve Coast Guard personnel. The Auxiliary was a non-military organization of yacht and motorboat owners and associates who became temporary members of the Reserve. While not available for active combat duty, they wore the military uniform, had full military status, and worked with the permanent Coast Guard Regulars and Reserves.

The Pearl Harbor attack suddenly brought a remote war home for Americans and, after December 7, 1941, the war in the Pacific was nearer at hand for those who lived along the West Coast. A wartime mentality set in immediately. Coastal residents were commanded to black out their homes nightly by covering windows with shades and blankets. "Block wardens" patrolled neighborhoods, looking for telltale lights and reprimanding the offenders. Volunteers watched for airplanes, soldiers patrolled the offshore waters along with the Coast Guard, and coast watchers and their dogs walked the beaches, looking out to sea.³¹

Beach patrol was considered one of the most important aspects of our national defense. Although somewhat comparable to the peacetime life-saving beach patrols, the new system was different, both in origin and operational functions. It had three basic functions: to detect and observe enemy vessels operating in coastal waters and to transmit information to the appropriate Navy and Army commands; to report attempts of landing by the enemy and to assist in preventing such activity; and to prevent communication between persons on shore and the enemy at sea. While initial efforts of the beach patrol were in large part experimental, a general

²⁹ *The Oregon Encyclopedia*, "Myrtlewood Industry". http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/myrtlewood_industry/#.VEbEtcXn_cs

³⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Seagull-Haven-Gift-shop/162256927155316?fref=photo&ref=stream>

³¹ There was reason for vigilance. On the night of June 21, 1942, a Japanese submarine fired seventeen shells at Fort Stevens, near Astoria. Most of the shells landed in a swampy area at the edge of the fort; some exploded on the beach or buried themselves in the sand. The shelling caused no damage, and although some soldiers were eager to return fire, they were ordered not to. Because of the incident, Fort Stevens has the distinction of being the only military installation in the continental United States to be fired on since the War of 1812. <http://www.oregonhistoryproject.org/narratives/the-oregon-coast/unions-and-hard-times-between-wars/world-war-ii/>

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conformity of organization was achieved, in which procedures were standardized as much as possible. By the close of 1943, most of the coast was under constant surveillance. Night patrols, on foot or mounted, operated from a continuous chain of stations extending from Maine to Florida, from Key West to Corpus Christi, and from Southern California to the Vancouver Sound. In Oregon there were nine lifeboat stations, seven life-saving stations, and a total of 26 coastal lookout stations.³² Each station maintained a 24-hour lookout and was equipped with a radio or telephone.³³

The schedule for individual patrols varied from two to four hours, depending upon the number of men available and the difficulty of the terrain. The routine required of the men was most rigorous. Some posts were completely isolated from civilization for long periods at a time. The patrolmen worked seven days a week, often from ten to fourteen hours per day. In the thickly wooded sections of Washington and Oregon they also did their own cooking and managed the general upkeep of their isolated stations.

The contributions of the beach patrol were significant. Although prevention of landings was its chief mission--the elimination of coastal sabotage patrol activities were more than preventative. Positive results were attributed to the safety and general welfare of the communities in every area where it operated. Thousands of suspects were challenged and countless others were apprehended for further investigation by intelligence authorities. Patrolmen and patrol boats recovered flotsam and jetsam, discovered booby traps, mines, bombs, and other dangerous contrivances of the enemy that were turned over to proper authorities. Coast Guardsmen were constantly available for all kinds of assistance to local agencies. They aided in blackout and defense exercises, helped supervise air raid drills, and actively cooperated with the Army, Navy, Marine, and civil authorities in ordinary law enforcement. Organized assistance in fire-fighting or relief work in regions of floods, storms, or hurricanes was frequently the work of the patrolman's routinized daily activity.³⁴

During the summer of 1943, the danger of enemy landings generally receded and full beach coverage was no longer considered necessary. Many of the beach patrol stations were eliminated altogether, while others were consolidated with the coastal lookout system. The critical stage of the war required the use of all available staff and resources, which rendered necessary the restriction of all purely defensive measures. The Coast Guard patrol force reverted back to its former peacetime status. The Office of District Beach Patrol Officer was abolished by Coast Guard Headquarters on October 15, 1944.

During 1942-44 the Coast Guard utilized The Look-Out, which was an ideal location for stationing men who could keep watch. Family histories relay that in 1942 the US Coast Guard came to the Badleys' gift shop and requested use of the building to house some of their men, as they considered it the best lookout on the coast. The Badleys then met with the Coast Guard personnel at their offices in Newport and made arrangements to accommodate the men. The Badleys did not operate their shop during this time, but Anna reportedly cooked some of the meals for the Coast Guardsmen who were working and residing in their shop.

It is not known how many men stayed at one time, and it is thought they patrolled the area as part of the US Coast Guard Auxiliary. The existing photograph of five of the six men who used The Look-Out as a surveillance site is the only known document reflecting their involvement. Because the regular Coast Guard and the Auxiliary Beach Patrol worked closely together and all personnel wore a uniform, it is not known the exact status of the six men who occupied The Look-Out.³⁵

It is not known if there are any physical features that remain from the Coast Guard's occupation; however, it may be that the toilet room and the "kitchen" area in the daylight basement were added during that time frame.

³² Pinyerd, Dave. *The Preservation of Pre-World War II Coast Guard Architecture in Oregon*, Master's Thesis, 2000.

³³ Webber, Bert. RETALIATION: Japanese Attacks and Allied Countermeasures on the Pacific Coast in World War II. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, 1975, p. 80.

³⁴ The Coast Guard at War, Beach Patrol, XVII, prepared in the Historical section Public Relations Division, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, May 15, 1945.

³⁵ Requests for information made to the Coast Guard Museum Northwest in Seattle, and the Military Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C., by the previous owners did not produce any specific information. Requests made to the Oregon State Library, a US Government Depository Library, for annual reports, were also unproductive.

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The toilet room is tucked into a cramped corner on the east end and does not appear to have been a part of the building's original construction. This also seems plausible because the Badleys' house was so close by and they probably would not have needed a bathroom in the shop; and, initially a kitchen area was incorporated into the main floor when a coffee shop was the intended use for the space.

The Look-Out is historically significant for its association with World War II, and particularly the defensive measures developed in response to the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. The building was located where the visibility of nearly 30 miles out into the ocean made it a prime location for surveillance of any potential attack from the Pacific. The Look-Out illustrates the cooperative and concerted efforts of civilian and military personnel to support the war effort and protect American interests.

Conclusion

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather, a place for visitors to enjoy spectacular views, watch for whales and other sea life, and purchase souvenirs of their travels to the central Oregon coast, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion A, Entertainment/Recreation and Commerce. The Look-Out is also eligible under Criterion A, Military, for its use as a surveillance site by the US Coast Guard Beach Patrol during World War II. This building, constructed on a cliff, 500 feet above sea level, at this point on Cape Foulweather, is now an Oregon State Park facility that continues to provide unique experiences for those who travel to see the Pacific Ocean and all that it has to offer.

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Pinyerd, Dave. *The Preservation of Pre-World War II Coast Guard Architecture in Oregon*, Master's Thesis, 2000.

Webber, Bert. RETALIATION: Japanese Attacks and Allied Countermeasures on the Pacific Coast in World War II. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, 1975, p. 80.

Wells, Gail. "Capital, Transportation, and Technology Transform the Economy: The Highway Arrives." The Oregon History Project, 2006. www.ohs.org.

Wilson, Aileen, Manager Coquille Branch. The Oregon Motorist, "The Amazing Journey, The Roosevelt Highway". Oregon State Motor Association. June, 1928.

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
Name of Property

Lincoln Co., OR
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
Name of Property

Lincoln Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>44.76039°</u>	<u>-124.06650°</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the historic property includes the approach from the parking lot on the east, the physical extent of The Look-Out itself, to and including the retaining wall on the north side, and the relatively level area approximately 8' around the building on the west and south sides. It comprises 6,764 square feet (0.155 acres) within the 5.49 acre-parcel of the Oregon state park known as Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Look-Out is perched on the edge of a cliff. The selected boundary represents a reasonable limit for this resource, and includes the gift shop itself and a modest perimeter to physically separate the property from the surrounding land that consisting of a cliff 453 feet above the ocean.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Osborne and Chrissy Curran, OPRD Staff date July 2014
organization Oregon Parks & Recreation Department telephone 503-986-0661
street & number 725 Summer St. NE email Julie.osborne@oregon.gov
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97301

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
Name of Property

Lincoln Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
City or Vicinity: Depoe Bay Vicinity
County: Lincoln **State:** OR
Photographer: Chrissy Curran
Date Photographed: May 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_001
Pathway and north and east façades, camera facing southwest
- Photo 2 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_002
East façade, camera facing west
- Photo 3 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_003
Gable end, east façade, "Lookie" logo, camera facing west
- Photo 4 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_004
Path to north side of building, camera facing west
- Photo 5 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_005
Pathway looking towards parking area, camera facing southeast
- Photo 6 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_006
North façade, east end, camera facing southeast
- Photo 7 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_007
North façade, west end, camera facing west
- Photo 8 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_008
Rock wall, north side of building, camera facing north
- Photo 9 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_009
South and west façades, camera facing northeast
- Photo 10 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_010
South and east facades, camera facing northwest
- Photo 11 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_011
Distance view of north and west facades, camera facing southeast
- Photo 12 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_012
Interior view of main floor, camera facing west

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
Name of Property

Lincoln Co., OR
County and State

- Photo 13 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_013
Interior view of main floor, camera facing northeast
- Photo 14 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_014
Interior view of fireplace, camera facing southeast
- Photo 15 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_015
Interior view of main floor, original coffee bar area, camera facing north
- Photo 16 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_016
Interior view of main floor, camera facing southwest
- Photo 17 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_017
Interior view of main floor, north wall, west end, camera facing north
- Photo 18 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_018
Interior view of stairway from main floor to daylight basement floor, camera facing west
- Photo 19 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_019
Interior view of daylight basement floor from stairway door, camera facing southeast
- Photo 20 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_020
Interior view of daylight basement floor, office area, camera facing west
- Photo 21 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_021
Interior view of daylight basement floor, mid-section, camera facing south
- Photo 22 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_022
Interior view of daylight basement floor, "kitchen" area, camera facing west
- Photo 23 of 23:** OR_LincolnCounty_TheLook-OutonCapeFoulweather_023
Interior view in daylight basement, dumb waiter, camera facing southwest

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather

Name of Property

Lincoln Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 24

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1:** Regional Location Map showing location of The Look-Out relative to larger communities in Western Oregon
- Figure 2:** Local Location Map of The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather at Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint
- Figure 3:** OPRD boundary map with property indicated
- Figure 4:** Site Plan
- Figure 5:** Main Floor Plan
- Figure 6:** Daylight Basement Floor Plan
- Figure 7:** Image of Anna and Buck Badley at the entrance to The Look-Out, c.1950
- Figure 8:** Image of Coast Guard members who occupied the building during WWII.
- Figure 9:** Historic view during the construction of The Look-Out.
- Figure 10:** Historic Post Card, c.1940
- Figure 11:** Artwork of logo, "Lookie", the character developed for advertising the gift shop

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
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N/A
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Figure 1: Regional Location Map showing location of The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather relative to larger communities in Western Oregon. Latitude: 44.76039° Longitude: -124.06650°



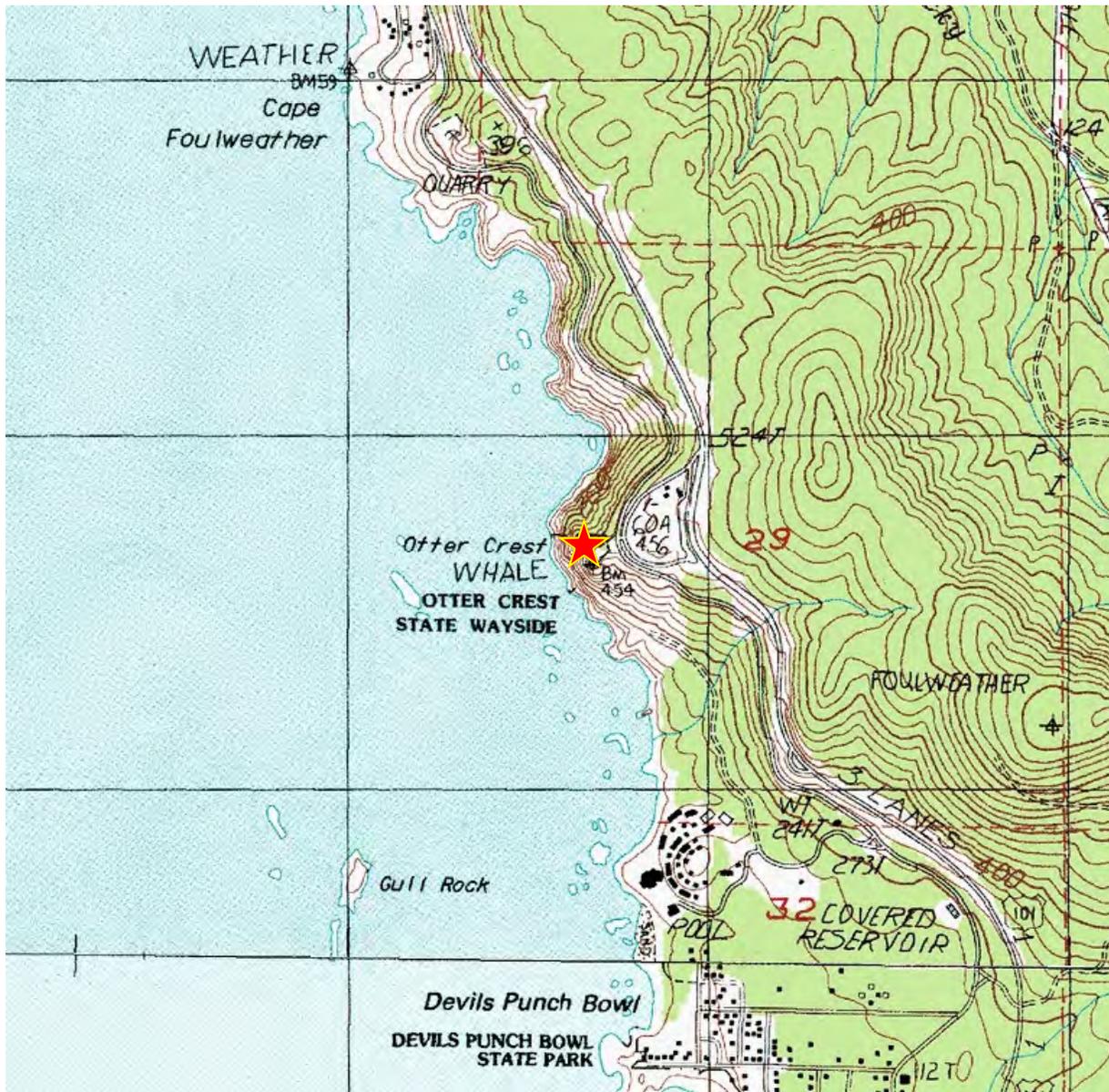
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
Name of Property
Lincoln Co., OR
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 2: Local Location Map of The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather at Otter Crest State Scenic Viewpoint
Latitude: 44.76039° Longitude: -124.06650°



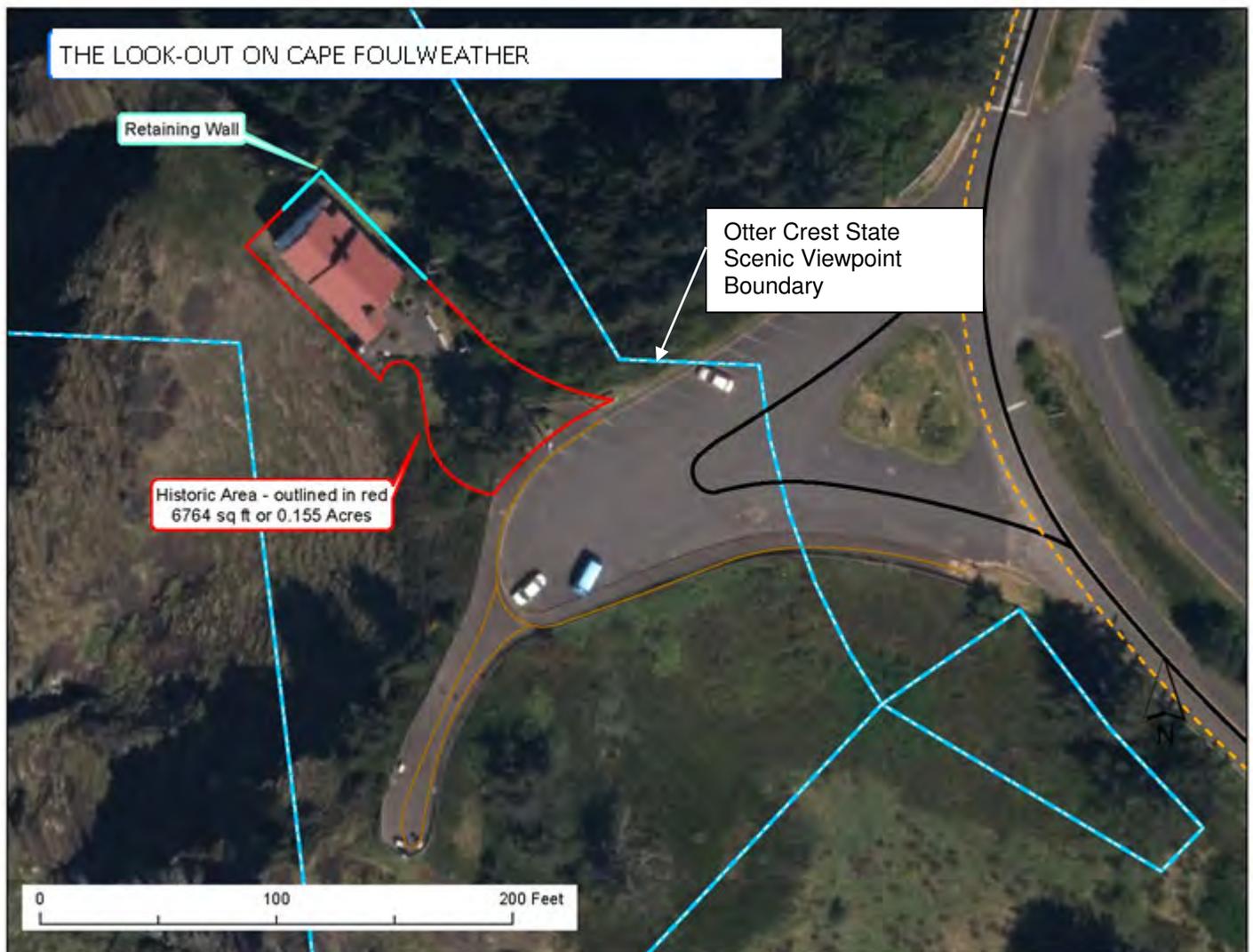
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 3: OPRD boundary map with property indicated. Latitude: 44.76039° Longitude: -124.06650°



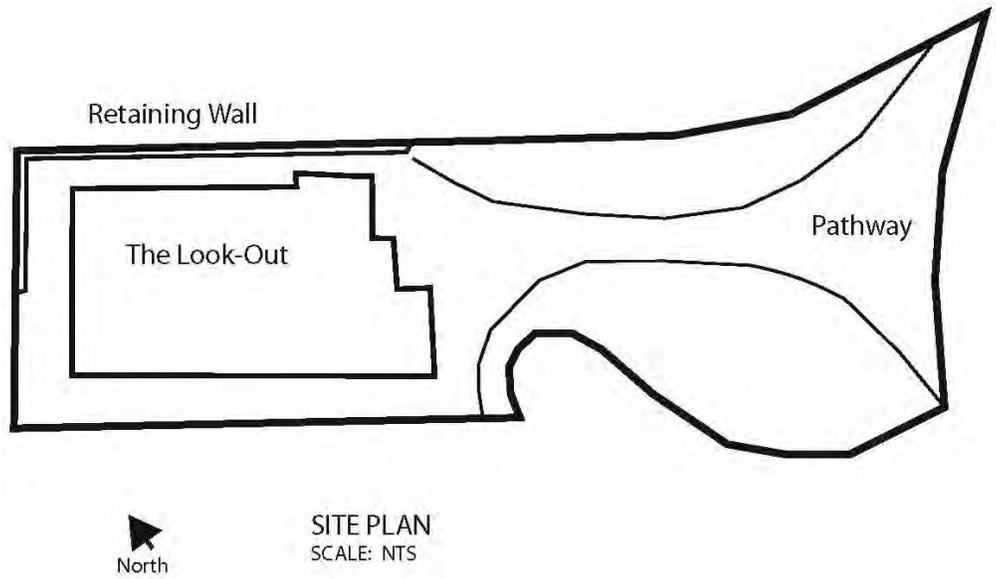
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
Name of Property
Lincoln Co., OR
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Figure 4: Site Plan



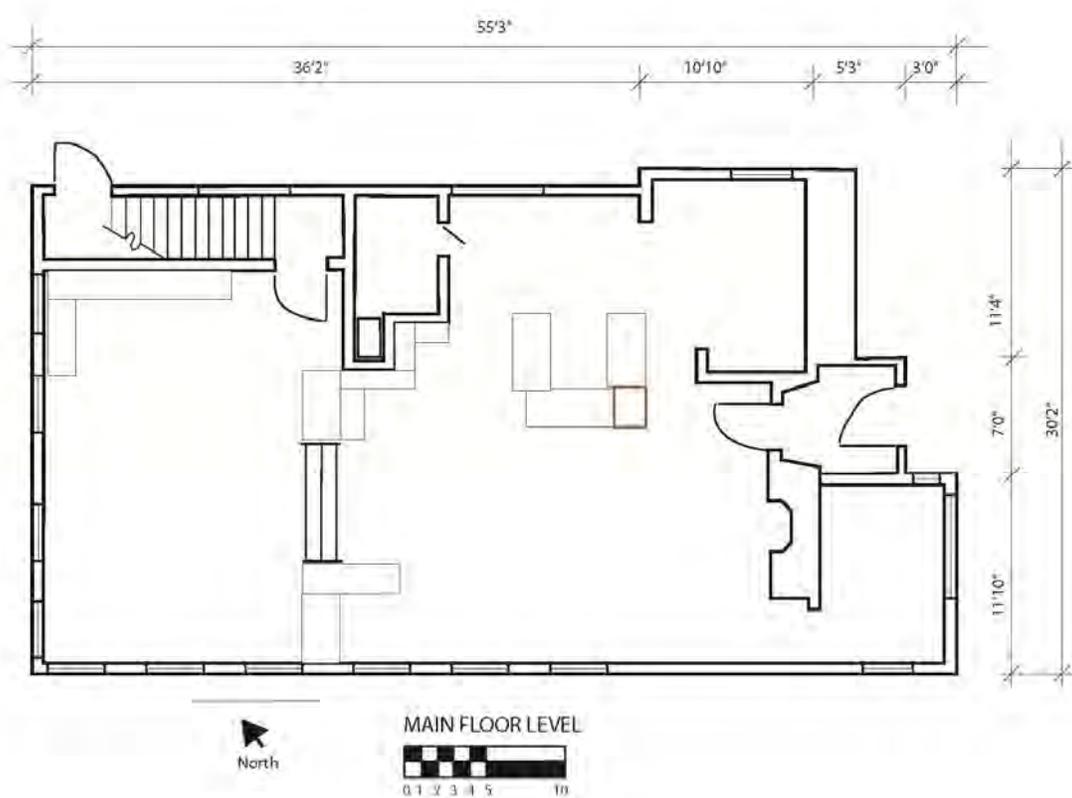
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
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Figure 5: Main Floor Plan



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather

Name of Property
Lincoln Co., OR

County and State

N/A

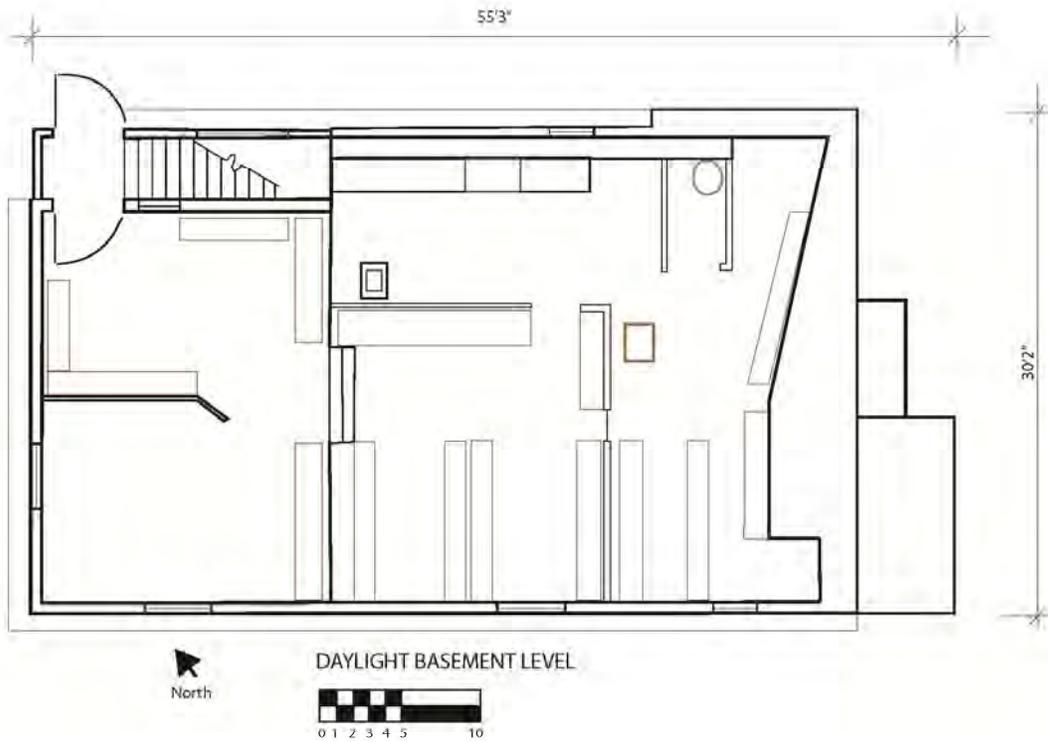
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Page 30

Figure 6: Daylight Basement Floor Plan



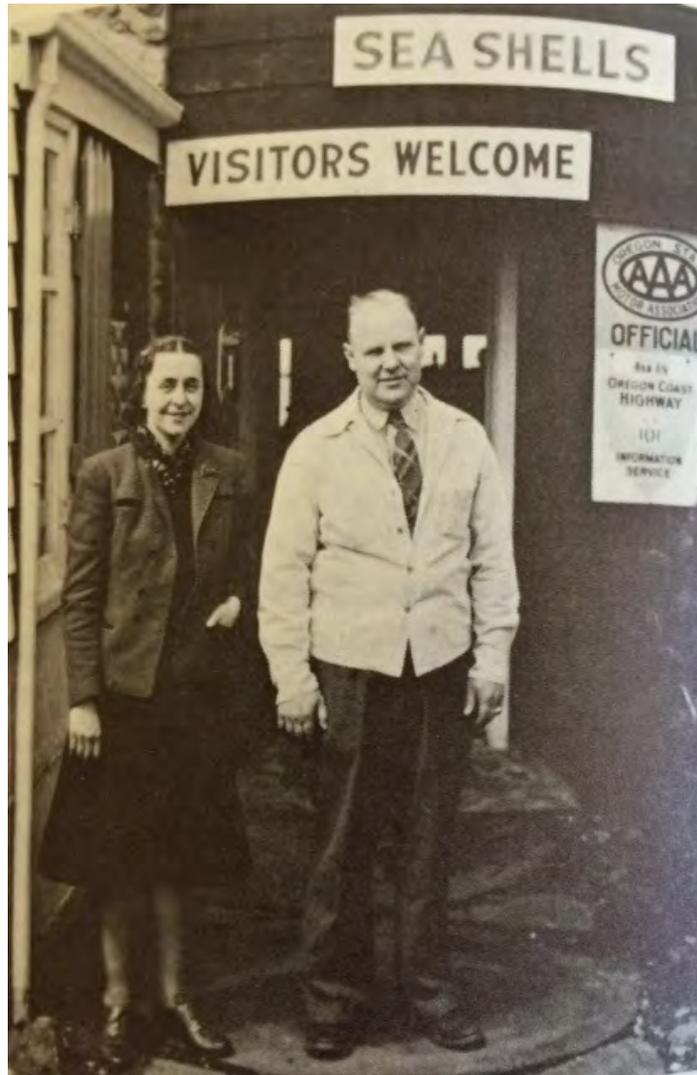
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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 7: Image of Anna and Buck Badley at the entrance to The Look-Out, c.1950



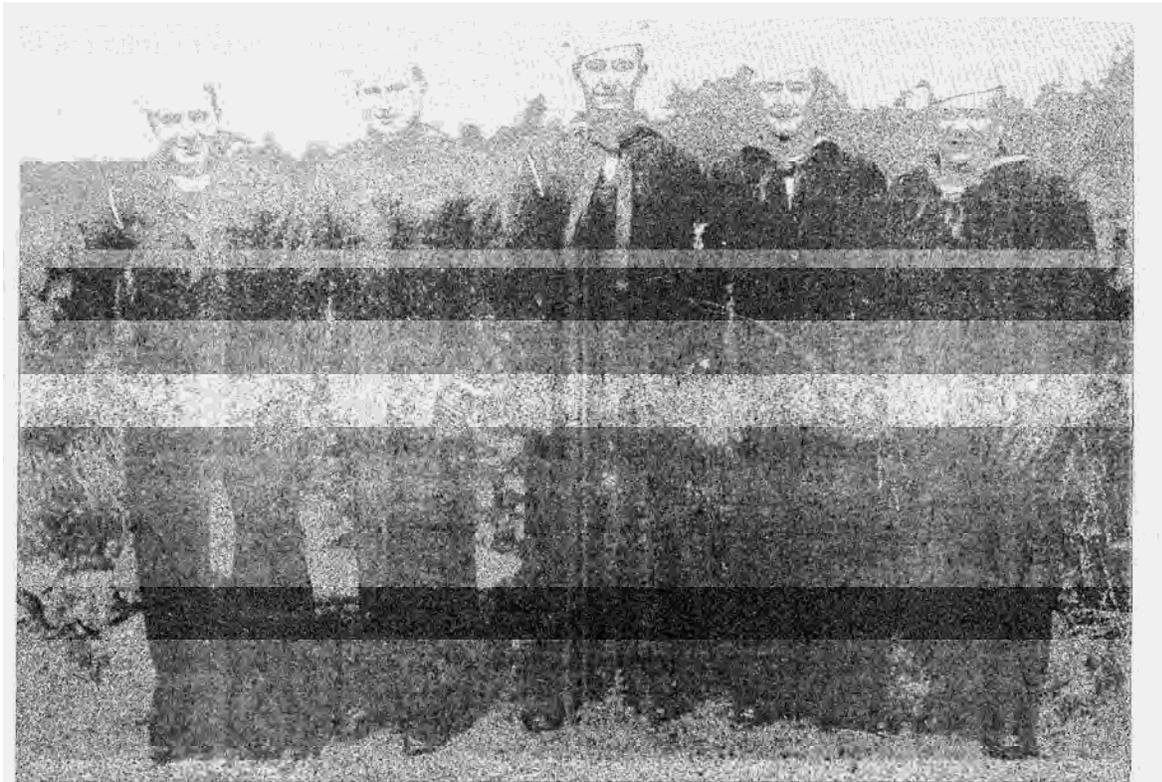
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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N/A
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Figure 8: Image of Coast Guard members who occupied the building during WWII from "The Bayfront", Vol. VII, No. 7, August, 1997.



"We came home one day in 1942 to find soldiers sitting around our yard. The officer in command said they would like our place for a lookout. We went to the Coast Guard Station in Newport to discuss it and the Coast Guard said they would like to have it. So they moved six boys into the shop and they stayed until the war was almost over. You can see 30 miles out from here, and they said it was the best lookout on the coast" (from an interview with the late Ann Badley; in this photo, five of the six lodgers pose for the camera). Katherine Peyton is attempting to identify these wartime residents of The Look-Out. If you can be of assistance, please call her at 765-2270.

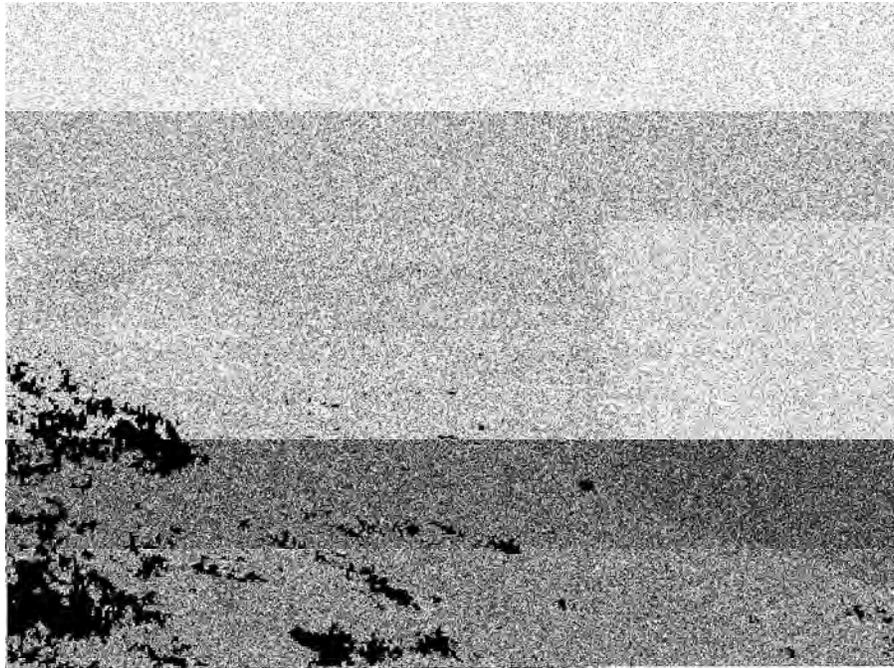
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather
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N/A
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Figure 9: Historic view during the construction of The Look-Out. ("The Bayfront", Vol. VII, No. 7, August 1997)



Construction of The Look-Out, mid-to-late 1930s



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National Park Service

The Look-Out on Cape Foulweather

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N/A

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Figure 10: Historic Post Card of The Look-Out, c.1940. It is one of many that were developed over the years and remain for sale at the gift shop.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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N/A
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Figure 11: Artwork of logo, "Lookie", the character developed for advertising the gift shop.





MYRTLEWOOD WELCOME



THE LOOKOUT
CAPE FOULWEAT
MY

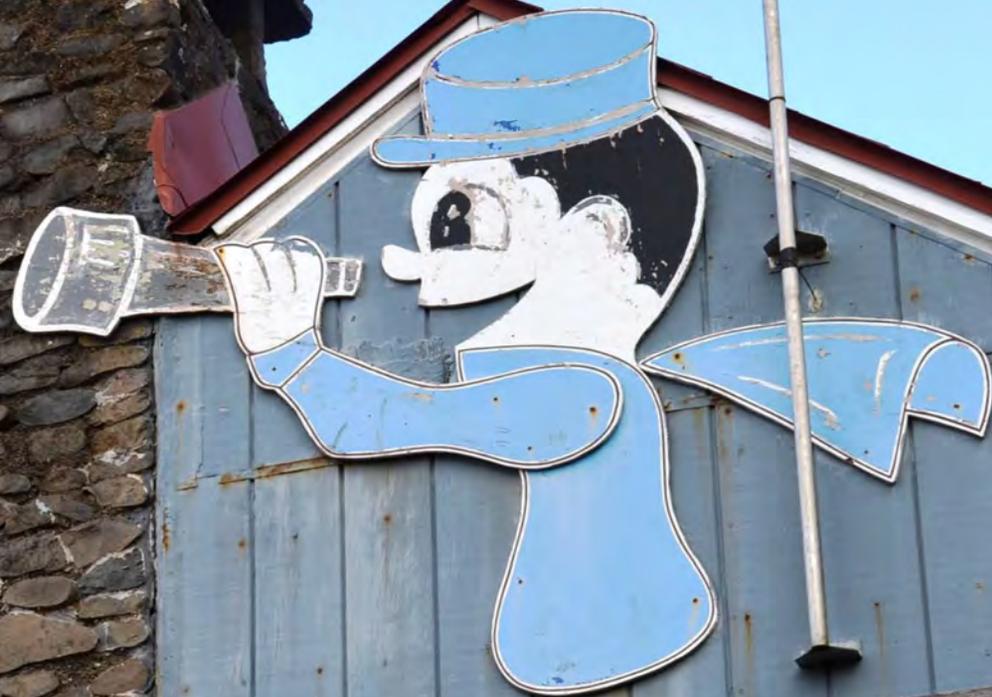


The Lookout Observation
and Gift Shop
Established July 28, 1937

Lookout Gift Shop
Hours:
9:00 am to 4:00 pm
Wednesday - Sunday
Closed Other Days

WARNING:
This property is a public
property and is not to be
used for any other purpose
than that for which it was
intended and is to be used
only for the purposes stated
above.





THE LOOKOUT AT

CAPE FOULWEATHER

MYRTLEW















THE LOOKOUT AT
CAPE FOULWEATHER
MYRTLEWOOD
VISITORS WELCOME







ARTHUR FOSS
TACOMA

OSKAYDOTT
ASTORIA ORE

Chelan
Core

WELCOME TO THE BEACH

THE LOOK-OUT
SCENIC HIGHWAY

Handmade Charms



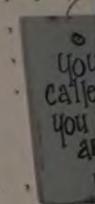
Kids

Visitors Information

Christmas

Christmas

WEATHER COFFEE BAR







COUS CORNER

EMPLOYEES ONLY
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Look--Out on Cape Foulweather, The

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Lincoln

DATE RECEIVED: 11/28/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/30/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/14/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001159

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1/14/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER Lisa Deane

DISCIPLINE HL

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 1/14/15

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Parks and Recreation Department

State Historic Preservation Office

725 Summer St NE, Ste C

Salem, OR 97301-1266

Phone (503) 986-0690

Fax (503) 986-0793

www.oregonheritage.org



November 21, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
USDOI National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 "Eye" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, I hereby nominate the following historic property to the National Register of Historic Places:

THE LOOK-OUT ON CAPE FOULWEATHER
4905 OTTER CREST LOOP
OTTER ROCK VCTY, LINCOLN COUNTY

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination listed above to the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If questions arise, please contact Diana Painter, Architectural Historian, at (503) 986-0668.

Sincerely,

Roger Roper
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Encl.