

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 1

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: RS100002786

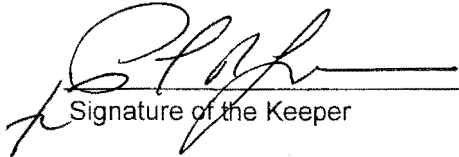
Date Listed: 12/28/2018

Property Name: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

County: Idaho

State: ID

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper

12/28/2018
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Name:

Please note the correct name of the property is the *Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout*

Location:

The Location is amended to read: *Butts Creek Point, approx 40 mi NE of Salmon, ID; Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness*

Geographical Data:

The documentation is amended to add the attached site/boundary map.

Certification:

The FPO certification signature can found in the official correspondence file.

The IDAHO SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

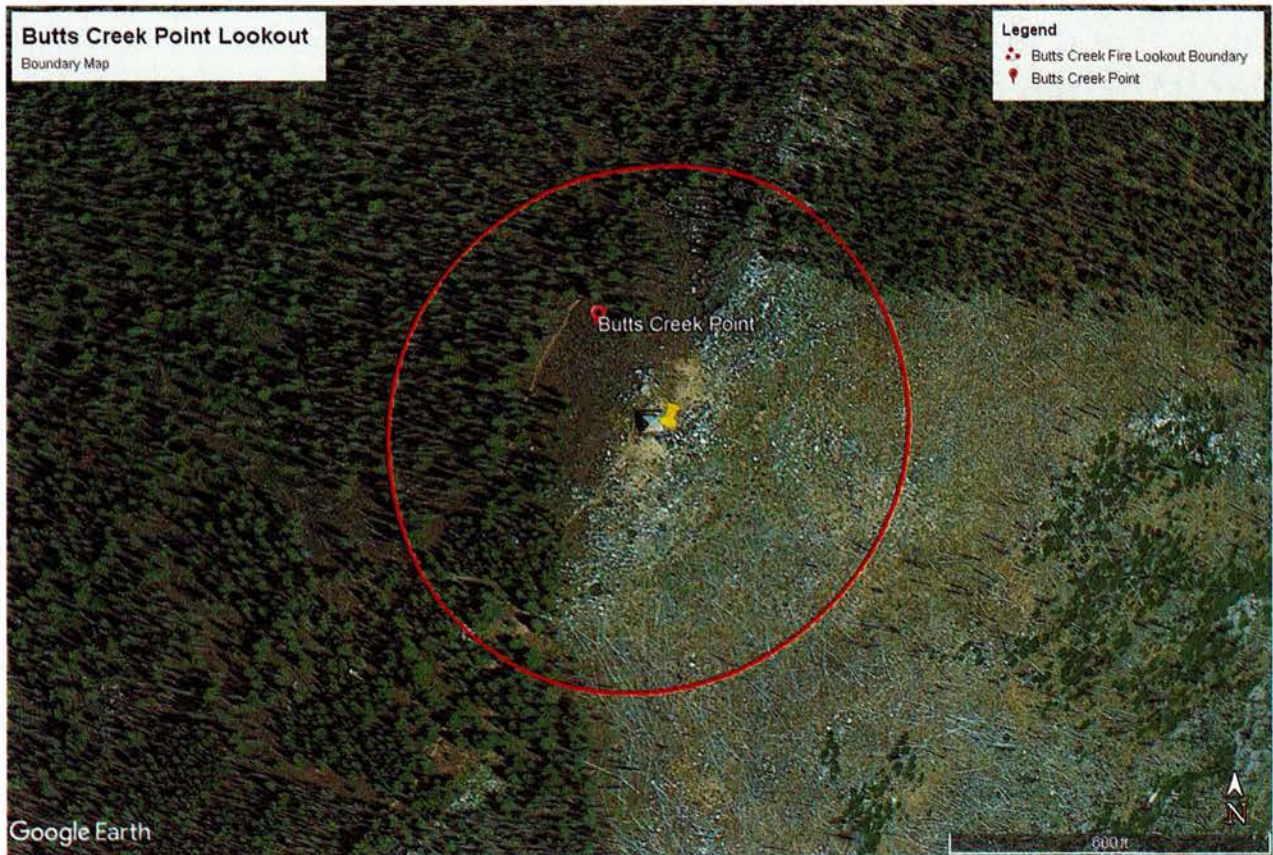
- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Butts Creek Point Lookout

Boundary Map

Legend

- Butts Creek Fire Lookout Boundary
- Butts Creek Point





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 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 Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
other names/site number SITS# 10-IH-1543, IHSI# SL-00297

2. Location

street & number Approx 40 mi NE of the town of Salmon, ID
city or town Salmon
state Idaho code ID county Idaho code 049 zip code 83638

	not for publication
x	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official [Signature] Date 10-15-18

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

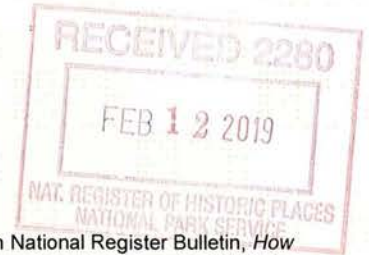
4. National Park Service Certification

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 [Signature] Date of Action 12/28/2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 national statewide X local

Recha Wilson, FPO 10/22/2018
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

USDA FOREST SERVICE
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 _____

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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 _____

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
3		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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT – Fire Lookout

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT - VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/CONCRETE
walls: WOOD/Log

roof: WOOD/Shingle
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Butts Creek Point fire lookout (also identified as Butts Point) is located in central Idaho on the breaks of the Salmon River Canyon within the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness, which is the second largest federally designated wilderness area in the lower forty-eight states. Situated at 7,836' mean sea level the ten-acre locale is on a prominent knob surrounded by a forest of mixed lodgepole and fir with an understory of native grasses rooted in decomposed granitic soils. The site contains two buildings and a helipad and is managed by the Salmon National Forest – North Fork Ranger District. The primary structure is the 14' X 14' hip roofed lookout cab that was constructed using the standard lookout R-4 Plan 80 blueprints in 1933. The lookout's four walls of glass provide a dramatic 360-degree view of some of the most remote landscapes in the continental United States. Mountain ranges that can be seen from the building are: the Clearwater Mountains, the Bitterroot Mountains, the Bighorn Crags, and the Salmon River Mountains. The other contributing building is a single seat latrine that was constructed using the standard R-4 Plan 70 privy blueprints and dates to the same era.

Narrative Description

Construction on the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab was started in 1933.ⁱ The two-story structure sits atop a foundation composed of concrete and stacked granite stone. Sandwiched between the cab and the foundation is a first-floor storeroom built of uniform peeled (eight to ten-inch diameter) lodgepole pine and finished with traditional square-notched corners with ends that are vertically saw-cut. The exterior chinking of the horizontal log walls is cement and the interior chinking is quarter log pole. The only feature within the first floor walls is a framed door located on the far right of the south elevation.

This lower portion of the building supports a series of log ceiling joists, which create the cab's floor joists and the primary beams for the catwalk. From these main beams four vertical timbers on each corner further strengthen the catwalk, which is built of peeled lodgepole pine. The overall footprint of the catwalk is 20' X 20'. On the south elevation, the catwalk is a foot wider and contains a set of stairs constructed of milled lumber.

The pre-manufactured framed cab measures 14' X 14'. The three main walls are comprised of five sashes, each containing nine lights per sash (three over three). Each sash measures 4'4" X 2'7". The south elevation has one less window, which provides for the entrance, measuring 6'4" X 2'4". The door has a six-paned window (three lights side by side) over a single recessed panel. The door is finished with period-correct brass Yale-brand hardware. The remaining exterior is covered with horizontal shiplap siding painted white and trimmed with milled 1" X 4" boards painted dark green.

The distinctive hip roof is shingled and topped with a square copper lightning rod. This rod has four distinctive copper leads that are wired into the structures lightning protection system. The north, east, and west roof panels are stained green, while the south panel is stained orange to help highlight the aerial number of "69" that is painted yellow and black. These aerial numbers were originally intended as aircraft navigational aids.

While the building on both the interior and the exterior contains pleasant design characteristics, there is a functional intent to most of its features as the result of being a fire lookout facility. The hinged exterior shutters serve a dual purpose, protecting the windows in the off-season from extreme weather conditions and providing shade to the interior during the summer. Currently the shutters are propped open with 2" X 2" wooden supports from the shutter ends to the deck railings. This modification was made in 1944 when the L-4 cab was placed atop of a newly constructed log storeroom. Originally these 2" X 2" props extended to the ground.ⁱⁱ

The lookout lived and worked in the cab, so the interior is thoughtfully laid out. For the person staffing the lookout to be as proficient as possible in spotting fires it is important to have an unobstructed 360-degree view of the landscape. As a result, all the original interior components such as the bed, wood stove, and cabinetry were built to stand below the windowsills. At the center of the Butts Creek Lookout is the alidade (firefinder) that is the primary instrument used to

ⁱ Elizabeth M. Smith, *A History of the Salmon National Forest*, (Salmon, ID: USDA, Intermountain Region, Salmon National Forest, 1972), 120.
ⁱⁱ *Butts Point Lookout Site (file)*, SL-00297, SITS# 10-IH-1543. On file at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Program.

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locate and properly record the locations of fires. The Butts Creek firefinder is the original 1934 Osborne model. The interior walls, ceiling, and floor retain their original character. The walls and ceiling are finished with milled lumber and the floor is composed of varnished 1" X 2" tongue and groove hardwood floorboards. A small 2' x 2' panel in the ceiling trimmed with milled 1" X 4" fir allows access to a small storage area located between the interior ceiling and the roof.

Built at the same time as the R-4 Plan 80 lookout was a standard-designed R-4 Plan 70 privy located to the southwest of the lookout. Similar to the standard plan lookout designs these single seat latrines were pre-cut kits drafted by Forest Service engineers. The Butts Creek Point privy is a solid example of Region 4's interpretation of this building design. The 4' X 4' balloon framed building stands 8' tall and is not supported by a foundation. The walls are clad with simple horizontal shiplap siding painted white and trimmed vertically with milled 1" X 4" painted green. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles and is also trimmed with 1" X 4", painted green. A door built of milled 1" X 4"s placed vertically is located in the west wall and is hung using three hinges.

The third building added to the site during the same era was a non-standard plan fly shed located about one-hundred yards south of the lookout building. The fly shed was built of native peeled logs and was used to house pack animals (stock) working area trails or packing goods to the lookout. The fly shed was removed in 1960, but a 10' X 14' level area where it once stood remains visible.ⁱⁱⁱ The removal of this building does not detract from the site's historical integrity or significance. Other features currently at the site include a pair of log hitching rails located to the south east of the L-4, and a rail fence situated to the north. All of these are considered to be non-contributing elements to the historic property.

In 1961 the helipad (helicopter landing area), located thirty feet to the north of the lookout building, was added to the site and is considered a significant contributing element to the property.^{iv} The 10' X 10' helipad is simply a leveled area comprised of granitic topsoil and boarded with angular granite rocks. Although the helipad does not date to the same period as the other contributing elements it is an important feature to the site's history and illustrates the changes in Forest Service management during the twentieth century in both transportation and in fire control.

After the completion of the permanent buildings in the 1930s, the site was used seasonally as part of the North Fork Ranger District's fire detection system through the summer of 1982.

ⁱⁱⁱ Dr. Philip Krueger, Personal Communication, 5 August 2013.

^{iv} Krueger, Personal Communication.

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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.)

GOVERNMENT

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1933-1982

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

USDA Forest Service

Period of Significance (justification)

The Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout was used continuously for United States Forest Service (USFS) fire detection from 1933 until 1982. The POS therefore extends to 1982, the date at which the lookout was fully decommissioned from its active use as a fire detection facility by the USFS. A more arbitrary date of 50 years prior to NRHP nomination submission date could be applied; however, the 1982 date reflects the point at which the

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

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property ceased to be used for its original (significant) historic use and is the more logical date at which to close the POS.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

This fire lookout falls within the category of properties that continue to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years before the nomination. However, the somewhat arbitrary mark of fifty years is, as stated in National Register Bulletin 15, meant to allow for “the time needed to develop historical perspective and evaluate significance. This consideration guards against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interest and ensures that the National Register is a list of truly *historic* places.”

In fact, fire lookouts are long established as eligible for the National Register for the very important role that they have played in the broad pattern of history associated with the USFS fire detection program and conservation. Many fire lookouts are listed on the NRHP, including several in Idaho, and there is no question remaining as to whether or not they are a property of “passing contemporary interest”; they are not. Therefore, the POS close-date of 1982 is logical and appropriate for this property.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Butts Creek Point site meets National Register eligibility under Criterion A as the “[P]roperty is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” The property is one of the last remaining historic lookouts of its type (Plan 80) in the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. This well-kept lookout not only signifies the important role fire lookouts played in our nation’s conservation movement during the twentieth century, but it helps to preserve the social and human experiences of people who worked at these remote locations.

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

History of Fire Lookouts and Conservation

The implementation of fire lookouts began in the Northwest during the late nineteenth century when timber companies started utilizing them as tools to protect valuable trees from wildland fire. From a well-placed vantage point, a firewatcher could pinpoint a fire and have it extinguished before it had a chance to grow.⁵ Their use spread to government agencies such as the United States Forest Service who were responsible for managing and protecting public lands. Early lookout facilities were known as “rag camps” and generally consisted of a wooden tent-platform and a stand for the firefinder. The major catalyst for the wide-spread implementation of fire lookouts occurred in response to the catastrophic fires of 1910 that swept the Northwest. These massive fires created a mission and an identity for the Forest Service who vowed to suppress all types of fire. During the post-1910 era the agency began to build permanent structures to protect lookout personnel from lightning and weather throughout the fire season, thus allowing them to have a twenty-four hour watch over the forest. These initial buildings were primarily constructed of native materials found near the site and varied in architectural style and design.⁶

Due to the remote locations of fire lookouts, construction of permanent buildings proved difficult. To solve the problem Forest Service engineers and architects drafted blueprints for efficient prefabricated buildings that could be pre-cut, bundled, packed, and then assembled on site within a few months. The major growth in fire lookout construction occurred between 1933 and 1942, a period that coincides with one of our nations most prolific conservation movements. In an effort to combat the economic hardships of the Great Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt created numerous government programs including several directly targeted toward

⁵ Ray Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, (Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1998), 9.

⁶ Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, 9.

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conservation. The most noteworthy of these programs in Idaho was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that functioned from 1933 to 1942. With the exception of California, Idaho had the most CCC camps west of the Mississippi.⁷ In the end, the program was responsible for building a massive infrastructure of roads, trails, ranger stations, fire lookouts, communication systems, and it rehabilitated hundreds of thousands of acres of forested lands.⁸

The construction of permanent lookouts was not solely a direct consequence of the CCC's efforts, but was also the outcome of several consecutively bad fire years. Two of the worst fires during this time were Oregon's Tillamook Fire of 1933 and Idaho's Selway Fire of 1934.⁹ The Tillamook Fire was particularly significant since it was the first time the CCC engaged in firefighting. The federal government declared the Tillamook Fire an emergency, therefore the fire was fought using the labor and money of the CCC, as provided by the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program. With this precedence in place, the Forest Service began to rely exclusively on this avenue of firefighting (both in funding and labor). The Forest Service continued to control ECW monies after the CCC program disbanded in 1942, which entrenched their position as a firefighting agency.¹⁰

Reacting in part to the Selway Fire, the Forest Service issued a new policy in 1935 called the 10 A.M. Policy. The policy proposed that a fire should be under control by 10 A.M. the day following the report of the fire. If it was not under control by 10 A.M. the succeeding day, it would be under control the next day by 10 A.M. and the pattern would continue until the fire was put out. To insure prompt initial attack, the lookout network was utilized extensively.¹¹

With the advent of World War II the CCC disbanded. However, the goals of the 10 A.M. Policy became even more important as the Forest Service faced a shortage of manpower and funding caused by the war effort. To combat the problem, the Forest Service again implemented the use of fire lookouts, especially those located along the Pacific Coast portion of the Northwest. These lookouts functioned as part of the fire suppression program and collaborated with the military's Aircraft Warning System. In some cases, lookout stations operated year-round because of the threat of an air invasion from the Japanese.¹²

Interior regions of the Northwest including Idaho also used lookouts as a defense from the dual enemies of fire and the Japanese. These inland lookouts were vital in spotting Japanese balloons carrying incendiary bombs that were launched from their coast into the jetstream. The intent of the balloon-carrying bombs was to start massive forest fires that essentially could deplete the United State's natural resources and labor force.¹³ Idaho fire lookouts reported several of these balloons from 1944 to 1945; however, the Japanese campaign was relatively ineffective.

The postwar era continued the use of the 10 A.M. Policy, but the Forest Service ushered in the use of new technology developed during the war, such as smokejumper programs, aerial fire patrols, aerial retardants, and a more improved road network.¹⁴ The fire lookout system had reached its zenith. Throughout the system's development, the rugged landscape of Idaho had well over 1,000 locations designated as fire lookouts, far more than any other state. Of these locations approximately 700 received permanent buildings. Today only about 165 of these unique buildings survive.¹⁵

Through the early 1960s fire lookout personnel generally continued to physically fight fire within a twenty-mile radius of their station. However, physically fighting fire was slowly phased out within a few years, leaving lookouts chiefly accountable for fire detection and communication purposes.¹⁶ By the early 1970s the Forest Service completely discarded the 10 A.M. Policy and began to embrace the concept of "fire management" instead of the agency's old idea of "fire control." A new policy released in 1978 no longer focused on eliminating fire completely, but instead took a wider look at allowing fires to burn. As a consequence of the policy change, fire lookouts, notably those within wilderness areas were needed less and less. By 1985 fire management plans for

⁷ Forest History Society, *Shellworth*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1963), 39–45.

⁸ John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933–1942; A New Deal Case Study*, (Durahm, NC: Duke University Press, 1967).

⁹ Stephen J. Pyne, *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1997), 275.

¹⁰ Pyne, 276.

¹¹ Pyne, 282.

¹² Ira Spring and Byron Fish, *Lookouts: Firewatchers of the Cascades and Olympics*, (Seattle, WA: The Mountaineers, 1996), 15.

¹³ Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, 83.

¹⁴ Pyne, 289.

¹⁵ Gary Weber, Personal Communication, 18 September 2013. Weber has served more than twenty years as the Idaho/Montana director of the Forest Fire Lookout Association.

¹⁶ Weber, Personal Communication.

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the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness outlined very specific criteria for extinguishing naturally occurring fires, allowing most to burn through a monitoring system.¹⁷

While fire management policies were a major factor in the decline of fire lookout use in central Idaho, the federal designation of wilderness areas also had a direct impact on the preservation of lookout structures. From 1964 to 1980, 3.6 million acres of federal land in central Idaho gained wilderness status. Within this land mass the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness covers 2.3 million acres, making it the second-largest wilderness area in the lower forty-eight states. Inside the present boundaries of the Frank Church Wilderness an estimated one hundred locations were used as lookout sites and roughly fifty of these contained permanent buildings. With the goals of wilderness in mind many of the permanent buildings were intentionally removed to eliminate signs of human impact on the landscape. As a result about thirty lookout buildings remain, but in varying conditions. From these few examples, only one site (Arctic Point) is listed on the NRHP (94001019) and twenty-three others are considered eligible to the NRHP, fifteen of which are variations of the R-4 Plan 80 cab.¹⁸

Development of the Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

The Butts Creek Point fire lookout is representative of both the Forest Service's evolving fire policy and the conservation movement that were sparked by the New Deal federal spending programs. Murdoch McNicoll and a crew began construction on the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 ground cab in 1933 and probably finished it the same year.¹⁹ The standard lookout R-4 Plan 80 was derived from the Forest Service's Northern Region's (Region 1) R.1 Plan L-4. This initial lookout plan commonly became known as the "L-4" meaning "lookout" style number "four" among a series of standard plan drawings.²⁰ Region 1 based the majority of the L-4 design on Region 5's (Pacific Southwest Region) Plan A-4 lookout cab. The L-4 became one of the most identifiable lookout designs in the Northwest through 1953.²¹ Not long after the plan's inception, the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6) adopted the design, followed by the Intermountain Region (Region 4).²² Each region's engineers took the plans and added their own design modifications and improvements.²³ Region 4 architect George L. Nichols was responsible for the design additions published in 1933 as R-4 Plan 80.²⁴

From 1929 through 1931 the 14' X 14', pre-cut, L-4 framed lookout house featured a gable roof. Several window and sill wall designs were experimented with through 1931 on various applications. One of the only prototypes still in existence of this early design is Idaho's Mallard Peak Lookout (NRHP #84001178) that was finished in 1929. The major architectural features seen on the Butts Point cab were the result of improvements made to plans published in 1932 and 1933.²⁵ The last major updates to the L-4 and R-4 Plan 80 occurred in 1936. The most distinguishable characteristic of the 1932–33 designs are the shingled hip roof.²⁶

Another unique aspect of the R-4 Plan 80 cabs is that they came as pre-cut kits ready to assemble on the mountaintop. Generally the Forest Service contracted with several places throughout the Northwest to pre-cut and package the buildings. Two confirmed companies that produced the kits include a mill in Columbia Falls, Montana, and the Aladdin Lumber Company located in Vancouver, Washington. In some regions the cabs sometimes became nicknamed the "Aladdin" because of the Vancouver-based company. Once the kits were completed they were packaged in equal weight bundles in one of two ways: either for truck delivery or for pack string delivery. It was common for the shipping and packing information to be stenciled on the roof and floor joists.²⁷ This information is still evident at Butts Point. The Butts Point R-4 Plan 80 kit was bundled for pack string delivery and transported to the site by Earl Poyner, who used a string of ten mules.²⁸

Since the completion of the permanent buildings in the 1930s the lookout was used seasonally as part of the North Fork Ranger District's fire detection system through the summer of 1982. Subsequently, the site was

¹⁷ Larry Swan, Personal Communication, 4 March 2005. Swan is a former Payette National Forest Fire Management Officer from this era.

¹⁸ Timothy W. Canaday, *Cultural Resource Overview of the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness*, (Salmon, ID: Salmon-Challis National Forest, Forest Service, USDA, 2012).

¹⁹ Smith, 120.

²⁰ Ray Kresek, Personal Communication, 28 August 2013. Kresek is the owner and curator of the Fire Lookout Museum located in Spokane, WA. Kresek is considered one of the foremost authorities on fire lookouts in the western United States.

²¹ Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, 11–12.

²² Kresek, Personal Communication.

²³ Richa Wilson, *"Like Places to Us" Administrative Facilities of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, 1905-1960*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2011), 34.

²⁴ Kathryn Burnside, *George L. Nichols: Regional Architect, Region 4*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2006), 29.

²⁵ Kresek, Personal Communication.

²⁶ Kresek, Personal Communication.

²⁷ Kresek, Personal Communication.

²⁸ Smith, 120.

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modified over time to accommodate changing technology, such as the transition from telephone communication to radios, and overall fire policy changes within the agency. In 1944 one of the largest changes was made to the building at the suggestion of the district ranger. The ranger approved plans to lift the cab onto the present log cribbing. The additional space allowed for storage and in a pinch could afford quarters for a five men crew detailed to the area for fire or general maintenance. At the same time an exterior staircase constructed of milled lumber was added to the south side of the lookout to provide access to the second story.²⁹

Further modifications occurred to Butts Point when lookout employee Philip Krueger (1960–64) built the perimeter catwalk in the summer of 1961. To construct the main uprights of the catwalk Krueger used logs from the dilapidated fly shed and created the decking from nearby stands of lodgepole.³⁰ The completed decking increased the building's footprint to the current 20' X 20' dimensions.

The same year, the helipad (helicopter landing area), located thirty feet to the north of the lookout building was added to the site and is considered a significant contributing element to the property. Although the helipad does not date to the same period as the other contributing elements it is an important feature to the site's history and illustrates the changes in Forest Service management during the twentieth century in both transportation and in fire control. Starting in 1953 Region 1 began experimenting with helicopters in connection to fire control activities on the Nez Perce National Forest's Moose Creek Ranger District. After several years the helicopters proved to be more cost efficient in getting men and equipment on and off fires, as well as getting personnel and equipment to remote fire lookouts.³¹ The helicopter's use slowly spread throughout the agency, particularly in remote regions where pack animals were still the primary mode of transporting equipment. To utilize the efficiency of the helicopter, helipads were built at centralized points such as fire lookouts and other administrative facilities. The new mode of transportation could move men and equipment from a lookout site within an hour instead of mules that would take a day to do the same job. However, the combination of changing social values and the designation of the area as wilderness in 1980 made the use of helicopters relatively short-lived. In fact it is no longer legal to land a helicopter at locations such as Butts Creek Point.

The same year the helipad was completed, it played an important role in the suppression efforts of the nearby Corn Creek Fire. This fire was significant as it was the first million-dollar fire the Forest Service fought. From Butts Point helicopters relayed radio communications and flew patrol on the fire.³²

Butts Creek Point received major repairs and maintenance during the summers of 1977 and 1982. Crews painted, stained, and repaired deteriorating surfaces, keeping the original appearance as much as possible. The lookout was placed on emergency use status after 1982 for a few years before being completely decommissioned. Since the late-1970s through today, former lookout employee Dr. Philip Krueger and his family have volunteered with the North Fork Ranger District to maintain the lookout facility. Through their yearly stewardship the lookout has been well preserved and represents one of the finest examples of its type in the region.

Social History Related to Fire Lookouts

Fire lookouts hold an aesthetic and poignant appeal to forest personnel (past and present) and various user groups. These sites are culturally rich resources that tend to draw romantic notions about our nation's wild places and leave lasting impressions on people who staff and visit them.

With such affectionate feelings stirred by these places it is not surprising that they have earned their own place in the literary world, attracting an assortment of authors. Popular writers associated with fire lookouts include Edward Abbey, Gary Snyder, and Jack Kerouac. The latter two authors, commonly identified as the most well-known of the Beat era, dedicated entire books to the subject, often drawing on biographical experiences from summers spent on fire lookouts in remote areas of Washington State. Locally, Idaho has attracted numerous writers who have also captured their cultural experiences on lookouts. Out of nearly a dozen books devoted to the theme of Idaho lookouts, two of the best are directly associated with the Salmon-Challis National Forest and the current area of the Frank Church Wilderness. The titles are *Lookout Wife* by Jeanne Kellar Beaty (1953) and *Mountains of Memory: A Fire Lookout's Life in the River of No Return Wilderness* by Don Scheese.

While lookouts appeal to the scholarly they also appeal to thrill-seeking outdoors men and women. Lookout sites represent some of the most challenging destinations within our national forests. Due to the broad assortment of people interested in lookouts, the Forest Fire Lookout Association formed in 1990 with the mission to protect, enjoy, preserve, and better understand these sites.

²⁹ *Butts Point Lookout Site (file)*, SL-00297, SITS# 10-IH-1543. On file at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Program.

³⁰ Krueger, Personal Communication.

³¹ Carole Simon-Smolinski and Don Biddison, *Moose Creek Ranger District Historical Information Inventory and Review*, (Clarkston, WA: Northwest Historical Consultants, 1988), 111.

³² Krueger, Personal Communication.

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Kathryn Burnside, *George L. Nichols: Regional Architect, Region 4*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2006).

Butts Point Lookout Site (file), SL-00297, SITS# 10-IH-1543. On file at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Program.

Timothy W. Canaday, *Cultural Resource Overview of the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness*, (Salmon, ID: Salmon-Challis National Forest, Forest Service, USDA, 2012).

Forest History Society, *Shellworth*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1963).

Ray Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, (Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1998).

Ray Kresek, Personal Communication, 28 August 2013.

Dr. Philip Krueger, Personal Communication, 5 August 2013.

Stephen J. Pyne, *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1997).

John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933 –1942; A New Deal Case Study*, (Durahm, NC: Duke University Press, 1967).

Elizabeth M. Smith, *A History of the Salmon National Forest*, (Salmon, ID: USDA, Intermountain Region, Salmon National Forest, 1972).

Carole Simon Smolinski and Don Biddison, *Moose Creek Ranger District Historical Information Inventory and Review*, (Clarkston, WA: Northwest Historical Consultants, 1988), 111.

Ira Spring and Byron Fish, *Lookouts: Firewatchers of the Cascades and Olympics*, (Seattle, WA: The Mountaineers, 1996).

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Larry Swan, Personal Communication, 4 March 2005.

Gary Weber, Personal Communication, 18 September 2013.

Richa Wilson, *"Like Places to Us" Administrative Facilities of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, 1905-1960*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2011).

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

LATITUDE: 45.361554
LONGITUDE: -114.737347

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

A five acre parcel of which the historic lookout building is at the precise center.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the three contributing resources - the fire lookout (which sits at the center point of the nominated property), the latrine, and the helipad, and includes enough of the surrounding site to appropriately understand the context and setting.

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard H. Holm, Jr.
organization Cold Mountain Press date February 2014
street & number 2816 W. Hill Rd telephone 208-315-2567
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83703
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: Idaho

Photographer: Luke Channer

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0001
South-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-east, July 16, 2014.
- 2 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0002
South-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-east, July 16, 2014.
- 3 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0003
South-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-east, July 16, 2014.
- 4 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0004
North-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

- 5 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North-east elevation of lookout building, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.
- 6 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0006
South-east elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-west, July 16, 2014.
- 7 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North-east elevation of lookout building, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.
- 8 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
South-east corner of lookout building, camera facing north-west, July 16, 2014.
- 9 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
West (left) and north (right) interior walls of lookout building, camera facing north-west, July 16, 2014.
- 10 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
East (left) and south (right) interior walls of lookout building, camera facing south, July 16, 2014.
- 11 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
West elevation of lookout building, camera facing east, July 16, 2014.
- 12 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North interior wall of the lookout building storage area, camera facing north, July 16, 2014.
- 13 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North-east elevation of privy, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.
- 14 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
South-southwest elevation of lookout building and trail, camera facing north-northeast, July 16, 2014.
- 15 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North elevation of helipad, camera facing south, July 16, 2014.
- 16 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North elevation of helipad, camera facing southwest, July 1963.
Photographer: Dr. Phil Krueger

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

name Salmon-Challis National Forest

street & number 1206 S. Challis Street Telephone 208-756-5100

city or town Salmon state ID zip code 83467

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 18 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.

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0001

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0002

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0003

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0004

Facing SE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005

Facing SW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0006

Facing NW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0007

Facing SW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0008

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – close up of copper lightning grounding system and shutter hinge

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0009

Facing NW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – interior

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho

State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0010

Facing S - the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – interior

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0011

Facing W - the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – foundation and storage area

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0012

Facing N - the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – storage area interior

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0013

Facing SW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 70 privy

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0014

Facing N-NE – the trail from the privy to the lookout cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0015

Facing S-SW – the 10' X 10' helipad in the foreground and the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab in the background

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Dr. Philip Krueger
Date Photographed: July 1963



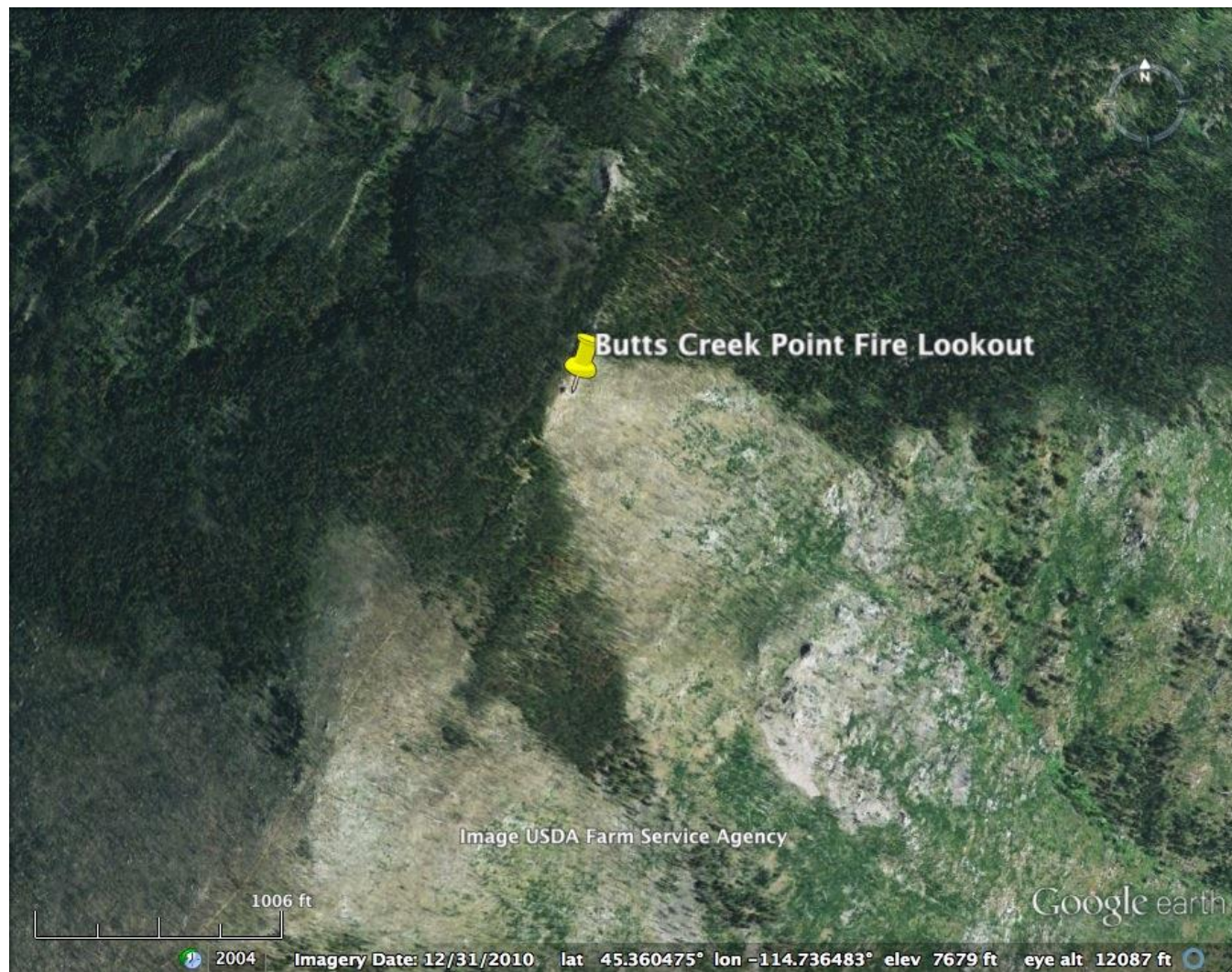
ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0016

Facing SW – a Bell B-47 helicopter perched on the Butts Point Lookout helipad during the summer of 1963

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout – Google Earth

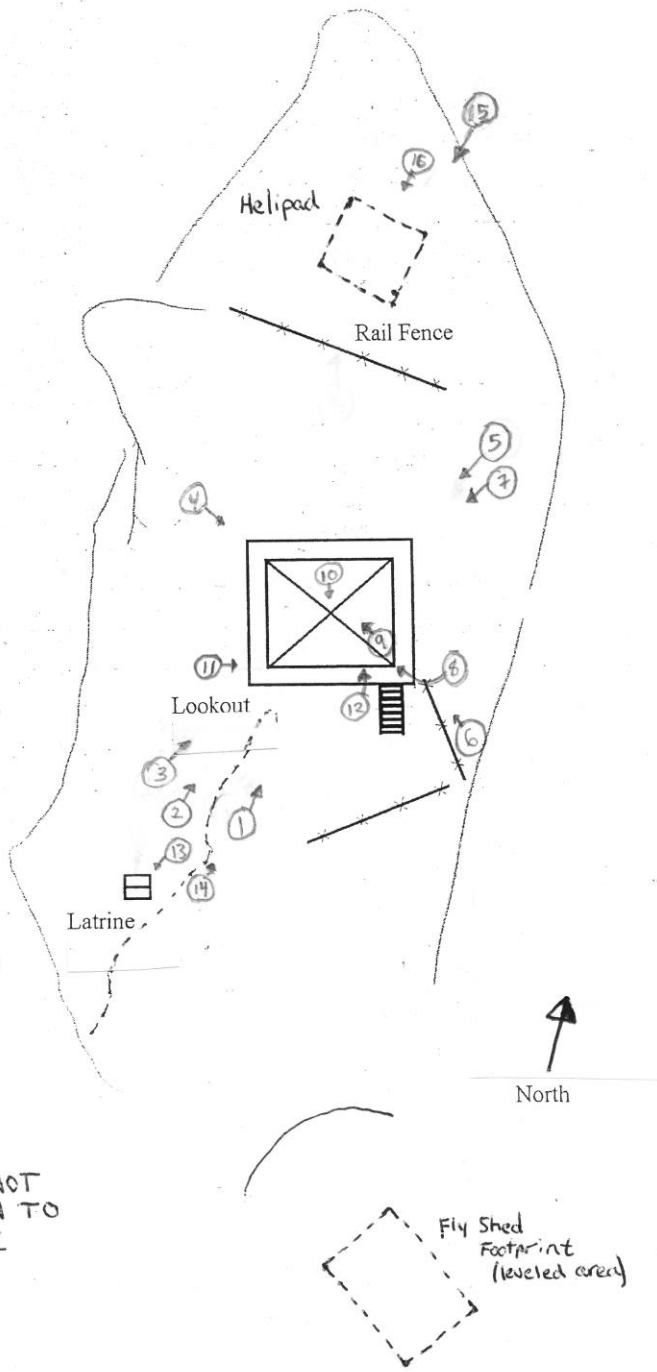


Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

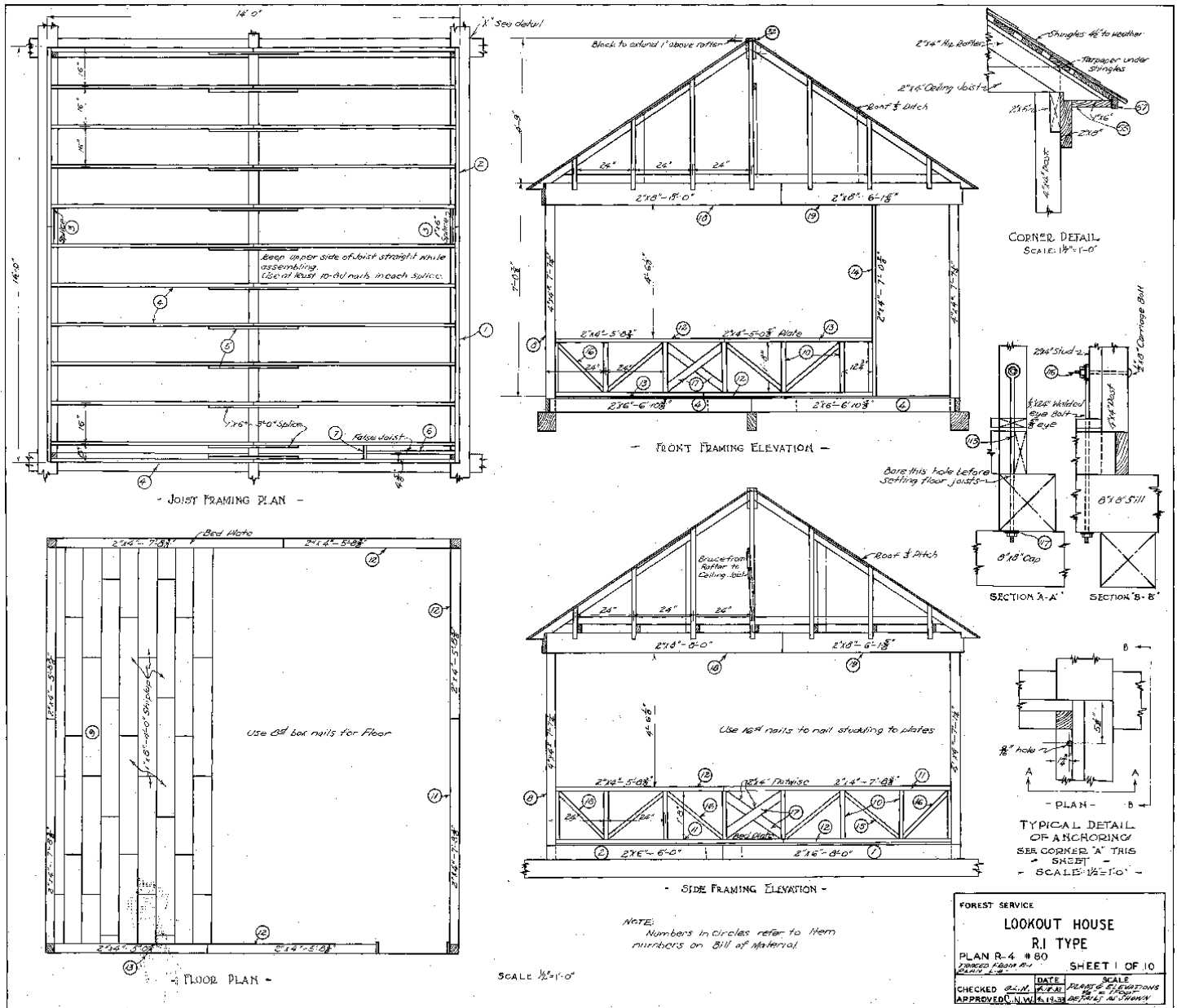
Name of Property

County and State



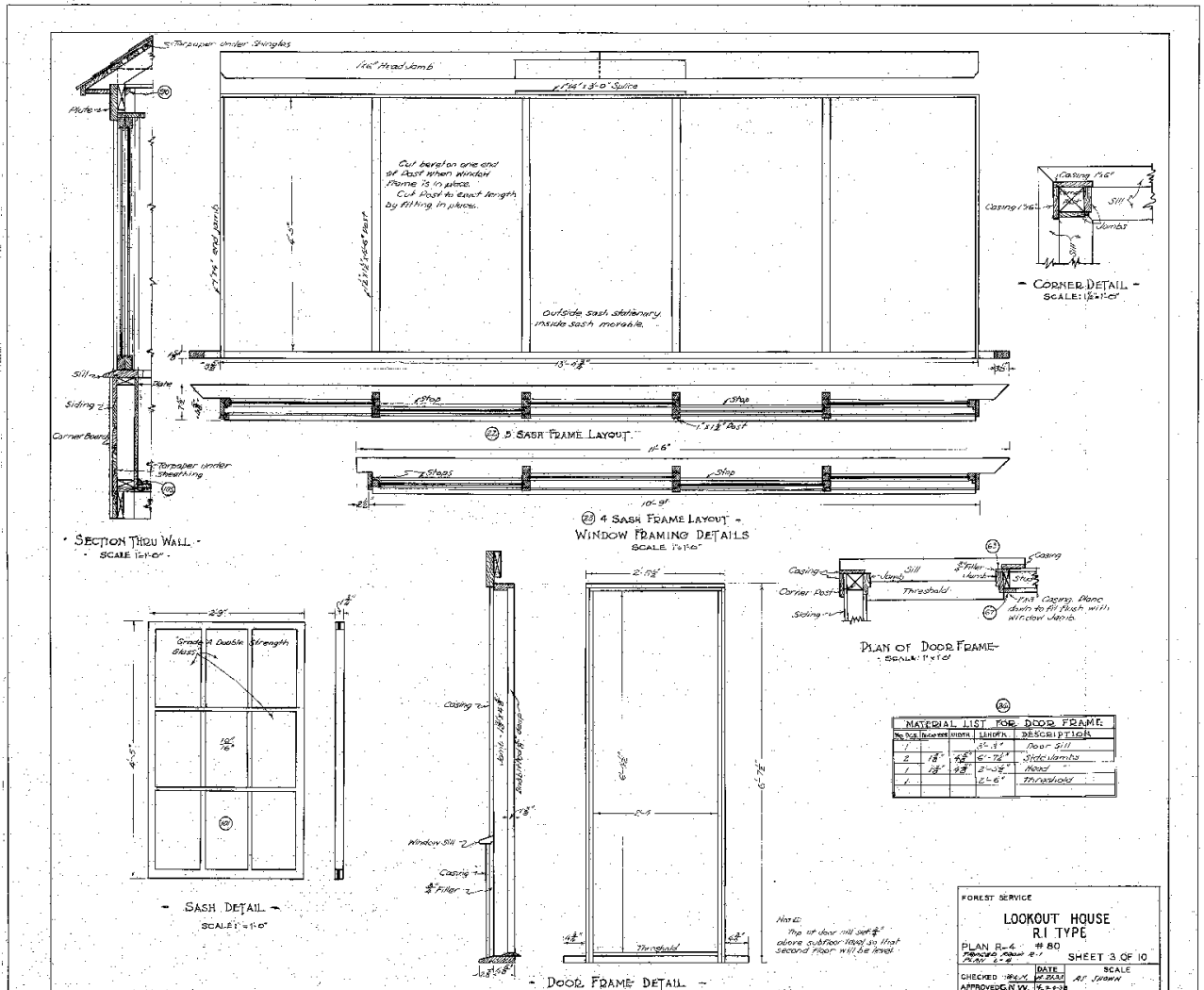
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



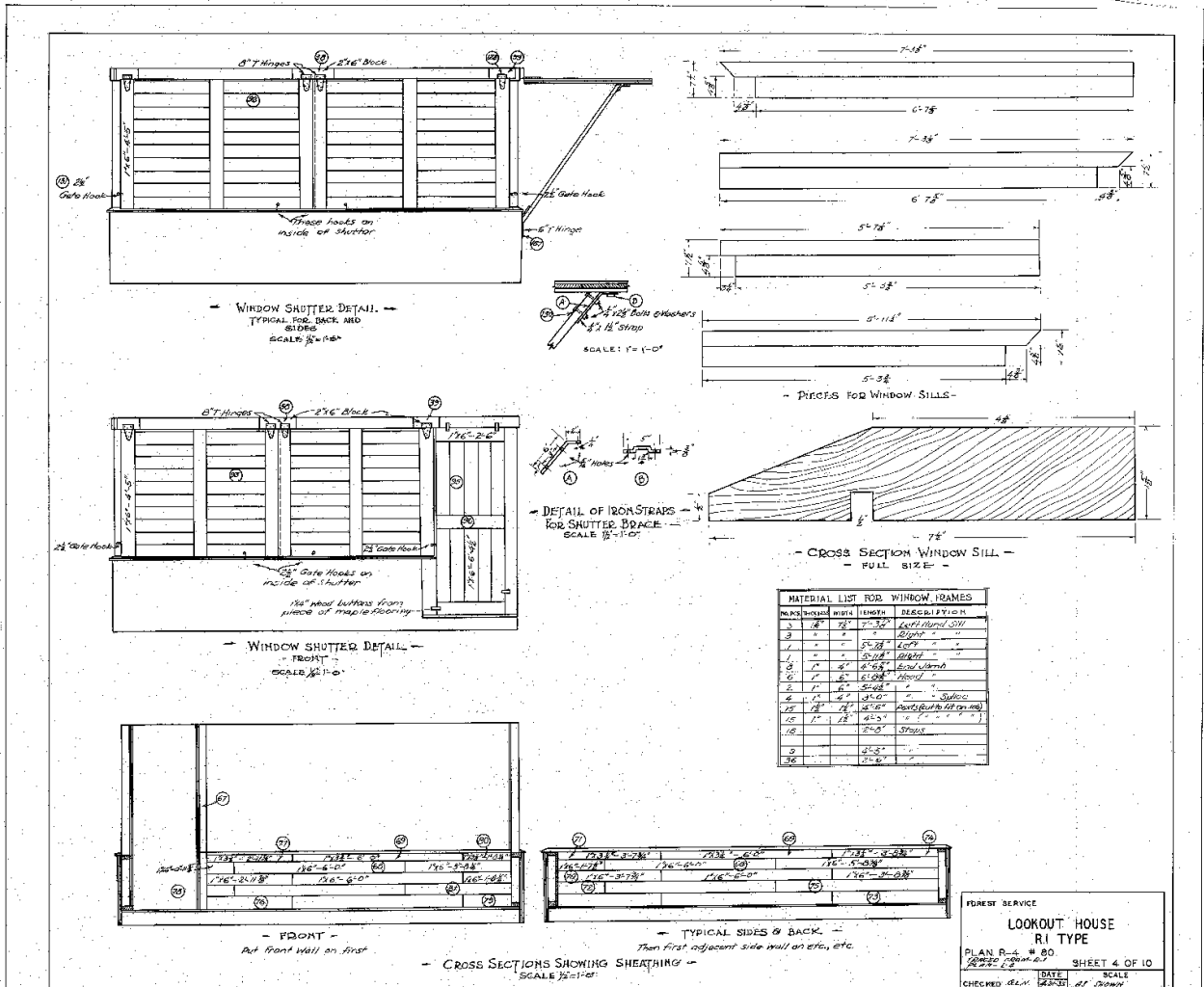
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

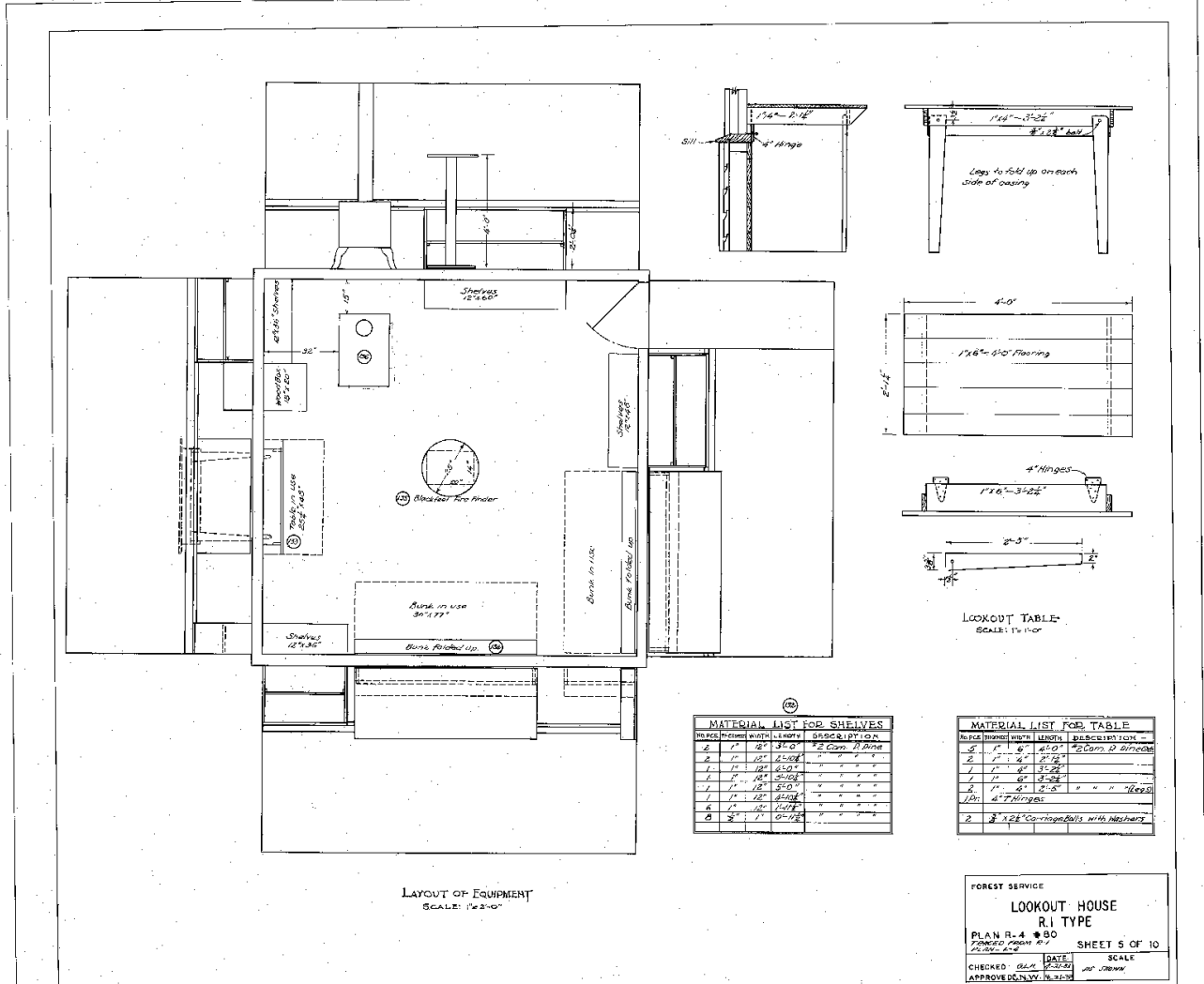
Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



FIRE SERVICE
 LOOKOUT HOUSE
 RI TYPE
 PLAN R-6 # 80
 SHEET 4 OF 10
 DATE: 12/20/01
 SCALE: AS SHOWN

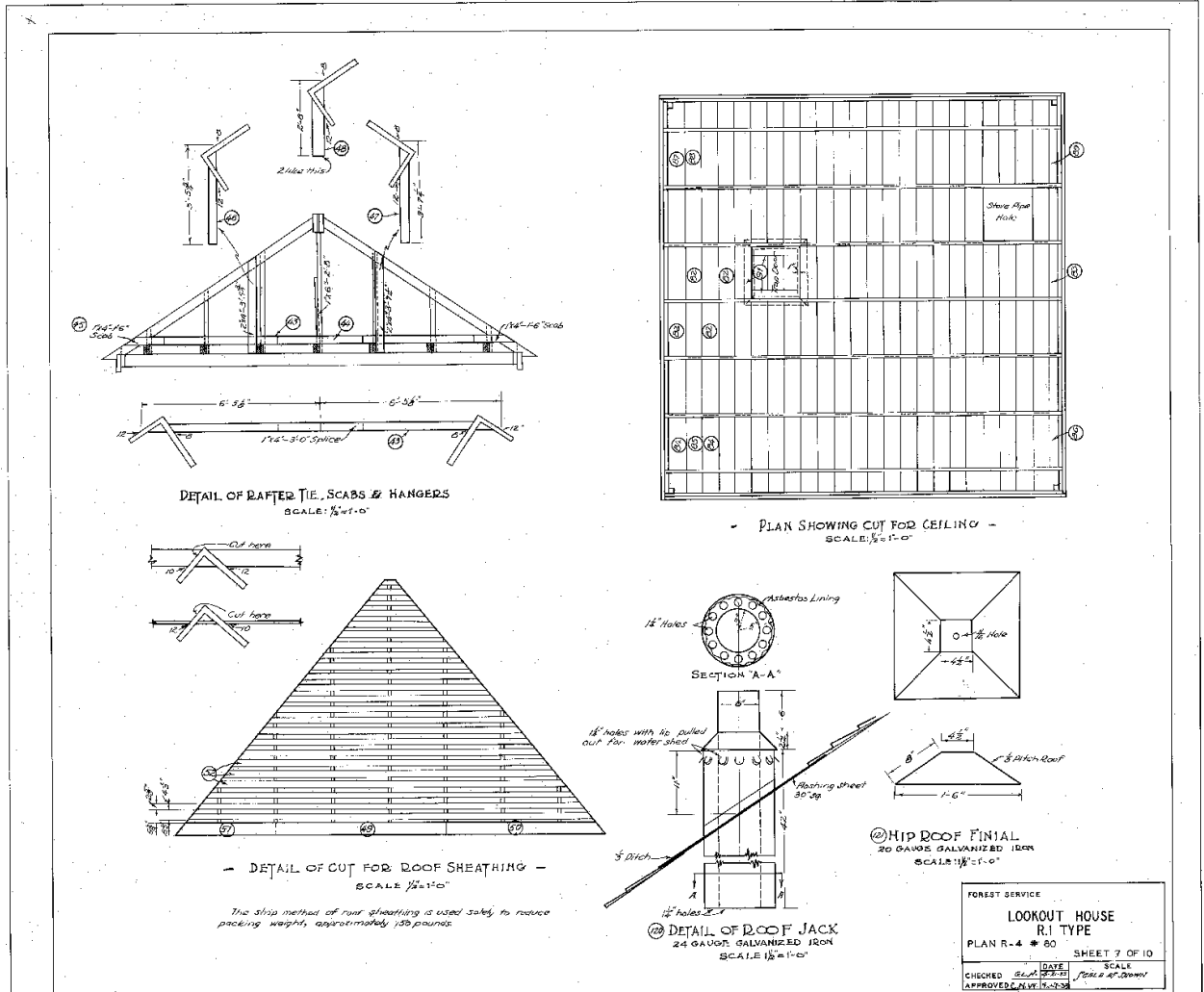
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State

LIST OF MATERIALS

Item No. of No.	Qty.	Dimensions	Use	Material List	Item No. of No.	Qty.	Dimensions	Use	Material List
1	2	2x6-8'	Roof sills	2-2x6-16	74	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	Shiplap, wainscoting under windows	15-1x4-14
2	2	2x6-8'	"	"	75	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
3	2	1x6-11'	Splices	"	76	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
4	24	2x6-0'10" x 3/8"	Floor joists	10-2x6-14	77	3	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
5	12	1x6-11'	Splices for floor joist	3-1x6-12	78	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
6	1	2x6-3'	False joist under door frame	"	79	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
7	1	2x6-0'6" x 3/8"	Header	2-2x6-15	80	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
8	4	2x4-11'	Corner posts (cut to pattern)	4-2x4-11	81	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
9	86	1x2-4'	(Shiplap) subliner	22-1x2-16	82	23	1x4-11'	Ceiling	"
10	3	2x4-11'	Short studs	4-2x4-14	83	1	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
11	6	2x4-7'10" x 3/8"	Bed and top plate sills & rear	6-2x4-14	84	12	1x4-2'6" x 3/8"	"	"
12	8	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Bed and top plate front	8-2x4-14	85	11	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
13	2	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Door stud (cut to pattern)	2-2x4-10	86	1	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
14	1	2x4-7'10" x 3/8"	Door brace (cut to pattern)	1-2x4-10	87	12	1x4-11'	"	"
15	12	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Cross braces (cut to pattern)	"	88	11	2x4-11'	"	"
16	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Center "	5-2x4-16	89	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	2-1x4-14
17	4	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Cap plate member "	"	90	17	1x4-11'	"	"
18	4	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	91	4	1x4-2'6"	Trusscut casing	1-1x4-10
19	4	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	92	66	1x4-0'6"	Flooring, shutters on sills & rear	73-1x4-14
20	4	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	93	27	1x4-0'6"	Flooring, shutters on front windows	11-1x4-12
21	4	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	94	20	1x4-0'6"	Battens on shutters	6-1x4-11
22	3	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	95	6	1x4-0'6"	Flooring, door shutter	3-1x4-14
23	3	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	96	6	1x4-0'6"	Door battens	1-1x4-11
24	3	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	97	4	1x4-0'6"	Pillars outside end of shutters	3-1x4-14
25	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	98	4	2x4-1'6"	(pine) Center blocking under shutters	"
26	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	99	4	2x4-1'6"	(oak) End blocking under shutter	"
27	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	100	15	2x4-6"	Shutter rods	1-2x4-12
28	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	101	5	2x4-6"	"	6-2x4-12
29	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	102	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	0-1x4-11' x 3/8" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1 3/4" x 3/8") subliner	"
30	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	103	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	2-2x4-11' (light 10'x15' (2x3) door	"
31	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	104	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Balls (2x3) lamp	"
32	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	105	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shiplap flooring	"
33	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	106	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Quarter-round	"
34	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	107	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	30 x 40-angled shingle nails	"
35	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	108	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	60 box nails	"
36	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	109	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	SD box nails	"
37	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	110	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	SD shank nails	"
38	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	111	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	SD common nails	"
39	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	112	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	SD common nails	"
40	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	113	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	SD finish nails	"
41	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	114	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Washlets, welded eye, 1/2" thread	"
42	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	115	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Carriage bolts	"
43	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	116	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Iron washers	"
44	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	117	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Min lock nut	"
45	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	118	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	3/8 x 3/8 steel bolts	"
46	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	119	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	1/2" x 3/8" galv. steel jack (special-see plan)	"
47	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	120	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Galvanized hip flint (see plan)	"
48	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	121	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Galvanized hip flint (see plan)	"
49	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	122	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Galvanized hip flint (see plan)	"
50	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	123	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Wire nails (various)	"
51	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	124	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Bark green oil stain (various)	"
52	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	125	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Paint brushes	"
53	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	126	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Surge lines	"
54	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	127	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	6" ladders, with scrapes, shutter rods	"
55	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	128	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	2" shingles	"
56	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	129	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Iron shutter rod brackets (see plan)	"
57	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	130	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Carriage bolts	"
58	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	131	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Gate hooks	"
59	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	132	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Material for shelves	1-1x4-12
60	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	133	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Table	"
61	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	134	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Stove	"
62	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	135	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
63	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	136	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
64	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	137	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
65	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	138	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
66	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	139	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
67	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	140	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
68	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	141	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
69	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	142	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
70	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	143	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
71	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	144	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
72	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	145	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"
73	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	"	"	146	1	2x4-6'8" x 3/8"	Shovel	"

FOREST SERVICE
LOOKOUT HOUSE
 RI TYPE
 SHEET 8 OF 10
 CHECKED: [Signature] DATE: [Date]
 APPROVED: [Signature]

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State

BILL OF MATERIALS

Item No.	Description	Grade	Short Feet
Wood Sill			
17L	2x4x16	#1 common P. P. S&S	30
24	2x4x16	"	80
25	2x4x16	"	15
46	1x6x16-14	"	15
54	2x4x16	"	51
64	2x4x16	"	101
74	2x4x16-14	"	101
84	2x4x16	"	101
94	1x4x10	"	7
104	2x4x16	"	10
Total			
114	1x1x16-12	"	42
124	1x6x16-10	"	128
134	1x6x16-14	"	96
144	1x6x16-12	"	14
154	1x4x14	"	8
164	1x4x12	"	16
174	1x4x10	"	4
184	1x4x15	(special pattern)	16
194	1x4x12	"	7
204	1x4x14	"	16
Total			
214	2x4x16-15	Shiping, "F.O.R. V.D.S.D.S.S"	216
224	2x4x16-14	"	220
234	1x4x16-14	"	100
244	1x4x16-12	"	50
Total			
254	2x4x16-12	Plastic Cedar, #1 and heavier (F.O.R. #100)	190
264	1x6x16-14	Flooring O.M. "F.O.R. #8"	80
274	1x4x16-12	"	50
Total			
284	100 Linear Feet	1/2 round (1")	100
294	6 nos. 2" x 4" x 8'-0"	#1 Common P.P. S&S	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ERECTION OF SHADOW LOOKOUT HOUSE

Before starting the erection of the building, sort all the material into piles of each item and in some order so that each item will be handy when needed. It is essential that all the items be carefully checked against the material list before construction is commenced so that any pieces lost in transit may be replaced. The items of lumber material are numbered in the order in which they should be used in erecting the building, starting with No. 1 and working right down through the list to the last number.

It is contemplated that this building will ordinarily be erected on a tower (Plans R-4 #32 - #52 and #64), and the tower plans provide for the necessary foundation sills upon which to set the floor joist and sill. It may be advisable in some cases where the building is to be erected on the ground without a tower, to construct a concrete foundation or pier to support it. The use of concrete, however, should be restricted to only exceptional cases where, ordinarily, sufficient rock of satisfactory character can be found to lay up a good rubble wall. Where a rubble wall is used these sills upon which to set the floor joist and sill should be provided.

In those cases where it is desirable to put in a concrete foundation or pier, it will be necessary to provide lumber for the form, when it will not be possible to cut up the lumber in the building material for form lumber. A concrete wall for the lookout house should be 6 inches thick and be set at least 12 inches below the ground surface. At the elevation to which most of these houses will be built it will not usually be practicable to go below foot line with a foundation. Where the rock foundation is close to the surface the foundation should be set into the rock surface. Foundation walls 12" x 12" should be set 3 inches in the concrete, spaced 12 inches from each corner. They will be graded up through the bed plate and securely anchor the building to the foundation.

Where concrete piers are to be used, six should be provided, and three 4x4 timbers for sills provided. The sills will be located, three along the front wall and three along the rear wall. The 4x4 sills will provide the same bearing for the house sills as is provided by the sill arrangement of the tower. The piers should be 12 inches square at the top and have a bottom of about one inch per foot of height. Foundation bolts 3/4" x 16" should be set 3/4" in each pier to anchor the sills to the piers.

Concrete for either walls or piers should be one part cement, two parts sand, and four parts coarse gravel, well mixed and tamped as it is placed in the forms.

The plan of the 1-1/2-lane contemplate that the corners are to be supported to the sills on the rubble foundation and also to the sills on the tower. In those cases where the building is erected on a tower it may be advisable to make up the structure at the beginning of the job so that they can be used for starting in erecting the roof part of the structure.

The first step in the erection is to assemble the floor joists by splices. Be sure that one end of the floor joist is perfectly straight when it is spliced. The end sills should be laid on the foundation and the spacing for the floor joists marked out, beginning at the end of the structure which will be opposite to the door. After the letters have been marked to the position of the sills, the splices for the sills can then be nailed in place. Use 2x4 nails for nailing the splices and 2x4 nails for nailing the sills to the joist.

To ensure the building, before proceeding further, lay off from one corner a distance of 2 feet and a distance of 6 feet to the opposite side and when the building is exactly square, the diagonal distance between the two marks will be 10 feet. Another practical way to compute it is to measure with a tape the diagonal distance from corner to corner, adjusting the foundation until the diagonal is the same both ways.

The sills should now be connected to the foundation wall at several places to hold it in place.

Now set your corner posts which have been sapped at both ends to fit in between the floor joist and sill on between the back plate at the top. After setting the posts the floor sills should be laid. Use 2x4 box nails to nail the flooring. The flooring has been cut in 1/2-foot lengths and it will be necessary, of course, to use the saw to cut it to fit. This is about the only place that saw cutting will be necessary. In laying the flooring be sure to leave each row of boards in line since when short lumber it is very easy to get a windshake line in your flooring if you are not careful. Don't forget to set the subfloor around the door sill when you get to it. The opening for the door frame is 4 1/2" x 21 6 1/2".

The next job is to set the wall studs. Lay a pair of plow edges between the corner posts on one side. They should just fit tightly between the posts. Jam the square and lay off the spacing as indicated on the side framing elevation. The studs can then be nailed to the bed and top plates, using two 10d nails for each stud. After the side sills is completed it should be set in place and the bed plate nailed to the floor with 10d nails and the end studs to the corner posts. All of the sides and the front should be assembled in this manner, after which the corner posts should be plumbed, using any board of convenient length as a brace. After the corner posts have been plumbed the cross beams, Nos. 17, 18, and 19 should be set in place and securely nailed, using 10d common nails for nailing.

The top plate for one side of the building should now be assembled. Be sure that the plates are fitted together in accordance with the detail shown on Sheet 2 of the plans. Nail the plate securely with 10d nails, staggered about every four inches in the plate, driving half the nails from each side of the plate. The assembled plate can then be set up on the posts and nailed in place. Be sure that the back or upper side of the plate is straight or that it has a little bow up, if anything.

The next step is to assemble the window and door frames and to set them in place. The window sills are designed to set flat on the plate and as the sill breaks joint with the plate underneath it helps to stiffen the side wall of the building. It should be nailed down with 10d nails. Be sure it is in line before nailing. The frame is set to exact fit. It may be that the variation in thickness from 1/16" to 1/8" of the corner posts may make the frame a little loose. In that case put thin shims behind the end joints to take up the slack. Shingles are good for this. The frame should be nailed to the sill and to each other with 2d box nails. The lead casing is spliced with a 1/2" three inch long and should not be fastened to the outside plate except temporarily to hold it in place until you are ready for the window unit. Set the outside posts (3" x 11" x 10") set so that the plate which they support is level. Cut the posts so that you will have to force them into place. They should be nailed with one 2d casing nail bentened in from each side and a 10d nail driven in from the underside of the window sill. The 2d casing nails bentened will hold them securely at the top. The spacing of these posts is indicated on the window sill detail on Sheet 3 of the plans.

The siding underneath the window should be put on next. A layer of tarpaper goes next to the studs under the siding and the edge of the tarpaper should be fitted up into the notch on the underside of the window sill. The siding will be put on, beginning at the top so that the tongue on the upper side of the board can be forced into the notch on the underside of the window sill making a tight wind proof joint. The tarpaper should be cut around each corner so that it will be well lapped. Use 2d box nails to nail the siding.

Now you are ready for the roof structure, at each corner of the top plate set a diagonal cut as indicated on Sheet 2 of the plans for the bracing of the hip rafters. Beginning at the exact center of the plate on each side lay off the spacing for the rafter as indicated on the roof framing plan. The rafters are set on two-foot centers. Be sure that the end plate frame is square and straight before setting any rafters. If it is more than one-fourth inch out of square the hip rafters will not fit properly.

The ceiling joist should now be spliced and set in place. Note that the joists are placed on the front or door side of the rafters. The splices should be well-caulked with 2d common nails. It will be necessary to put a temporary support under the ceiling joist before starting the setting of the rafters since these spliced joists will not carry the weight of a man without being supported temporarily.

Set the common rafters, No. 36, first. A space of one inch should be marked off at the upper end of the octagon block since this block must project over with the roof sheathing. You can now set the hip rafters and then the joists. Edge and face should be connected to the top plate, being 2d common nails. After the rafters are all set in place put in the rafter tie, No. 44, which is nailed to the common rafter which it lies under with a 12d eighteen inch long.

FOREST SERVICE	
LOOKOUT HOUSE	
R.I. TYPE	
PLAN R-4 # 80	
DATE	SCALE
CHECKED	SCALE

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ERECTION OF FRAMEWORK LOOKOUT HOUSE (Cont'd)

The hangers which support the ceiling joists should also be put in place now. The support underneath the ceiling joist can not be removed since, if the rafters are to be removed, the joists and the hangers are in place, the ceiling joists are sufficiently supported.

The roof sheathing or shingle strips should be placed next and will be nailed with 2D box nails. The shingle strips must be correctly spaced so that the lower edge of each strip will coincide with a shingle course. Be sure to cut the roof jack hole at the place indicated on the plan, as you lay the sheathing. The strips will be cut to fit on the job.

The cornice should then be set on by nailing with 2D box nails. After which the roof should be shingled. Sufficient diagonal cross shingles have been furnished to fit the hips. A layer of waterproof should be put on under the shingles and it should be well lapped at the hips since it is important that every possible measure be taken to provide a water-tight joint at the hips. Individual hip shingles have been furnished to cover the hips.

The corner boards, door casings, etc., have all been cut a little long and it will be necessary that you fit them into place. Put a strip of keystone around each corner under the casing. They should be nailed with 2D box nails. The next step will be to put on the windowing inside under the window. This is 1 1/2" windowing which has been cut to fit. Start with the cornice and the windowing will fit between the door casing and the corner, tight. The adjacent sides have been cut to fit against the windowing on the front end against the siding at the opposite end and the other side accordingly. The windowing should be nailed with 2D box nails.

The casing is 1 1/2" windowing which has also been cut to fit. A quarter-round has been provided to hold the ends of the casing at each end. This should be put on after all of the casing has been laid.

The trimwork should be cut in as you come to it, using the pieces which you cut out for the trimwork. The shutters should now be assembled and hung in place. It will be easier to hang them if the hinges are fastened to the supporting blocks and the blocks nailed to the top plate on the window to set up. It will also help to prevent any splitting of the blocks at four 3/16" holes are bored in the blocks for the 1/2" bolts which will be used to nail them.

The shutter rods are assembled and attached as indicated on the plan.

The window sash should now be set in place and the stop, etc., placed. The sash should fit the frames without any forcing but it may be necessary, if the corner sash should be not exactly square, to do a little trimming with the plane in order to make them fit properly.

Gate hooks are provided to hold the shutters at one place on the inside next to the sliding window and also at the bottom on each corner post.

After the window sash are set and the door hung, you should lay the floor flooring, using 2D casing nails. Give the floor two or three coats of boiling-hot linseed oil. Wipe it dry and rub on all the floor will absorb each time.

The shelving and the table should next be assembled and put in place as indicated on the floor plan, after which all of the other fixtures can be installed. Painting must be done at once after the erection has been completed.

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

The entire work is to be constructed and finished in every part in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner according to the plans as part hereof, and these specifications to the full extent and meaning thereof.

Particular care must be taken of all the finished work, as the building or work progresses, which work must be covered up and thoroughly protected from injury or disfigurement during the erection and completion of the building.

Where figures are not given all drawings must be accurately followed and measured according to their scale. All installers and figures on plans are to be considered a portion of these specifications, and must be followed. Follow figures in preference to words.

FOUNDATION AND FOOTINGS

Plans have been drawn with the assumption that this building will be constructed on an approximately level site. If erected on a site on which the topography slopes, the forms shall be adjusted to the conditions of the site. In all cases, it is the intent to have the footing below the frost danger line. If it is known that the frost extends to a depth of 2'0" or more that the footing extend below that line. Should the frost extend lower, provision must be made to go lower for safety. (Usually 6" to 12" below frost line will be ample.) The bill of materials provides for a depth as shown in plans - lower depths require more material. However, do not lose sight of the fact that a building constructed on a slope will have to be founded on a basis of the slope and usually extra material will be needed for these cases as well. It may be economical to step the footings when the slope is over 4%.

For each cubic yard increase made necessary by footings of greater depth and higher foundations, use the following proportions to increase your bill of materials:

- 6 cu. yards of cement
- 100 cu. yards of sand
- 85 cu. yards of gravel

All forms are to be constructed of dry timber which is to be substantially treated and shump. The insides of forms are to be as smooth as possible - put the best face of the lumber in always. The bottom of footings are to be leveled and tamped. The concrete is to be mixed thoroughly in the proportion of 1 part of cement to 2 parts of sand to 3 parts of gravel or crushed stone. Clear, clean water to each one sack batch where the sand and gravel are dry, or six (6) gallons of water where the sand and gravel are moist. Concrete may be mixed by machine or by hand. In either case, mixing must proceed until stones and pebbles are completely coated with a mortar of sand and cement.

All concrete foundations are to be dressed with a mixture of one part sand and cement mixed to a cream-like consistency and troweled on while the foundation is still green.

ROCK FOUNDATIONS

Rock foundations will only be used where costs of concrete are prohibitive. A capable rock mason should be engaged. The rock will be laid in a mortar made in the following proportions by volume:

- 1/2 part hydrated lime
- 1 part Portland cement
- 3 1/2 part clean sharp sand

Request of R.O. Detailed specifications for mortar for rock foundations & walls - 11-8-1916. A successful mixture where used for foundations.

For foundations on soft ground, estimate 50 to 100% of cubic foundation as mortar.

PAINTING

Exterior

The details of the painting are shown clearly on the plans and are to be followed in detail.

Interior Finish

The quality of lumber for exterior trim, etc., is specified in the bill of materials. Certain items have been listed as well as specified in the interest of economy. The qualities of mill-made products together with the savings to be achieved thereby this procedure. The care must be given the mill work when it is received on the job to avoid any damage or injury. It should also be protected from any damage by the weather, until it is erected or placed.

PAINT & PAINTING (Frame Building)

All painting will conform to the Building Construction Manual.

Exterior Color Scheme

White for body, window and door frames.

Blue green for window sash and doors.

Roof - boiled linseed oil, each gallon of oil to have two (2) pounds of graphite and two (2) pounds of C.P.C. green, light.

Interior, dark green oil stains, with stained oil for floor.

The paint and oil will be purchased by the Regional Office.

For exceptions, alterations, and further instructions on painting see the Building Construction Manual and the Operation Handbook, Pages 2-7, 1-4 and 1-5 and 2-10 to 2-18, respectively.

FOREST SERVICE	
LOOKOUT HOUSE	
R.I. TYPE	
PLAN R-4 #80	SHEET 10 OF 10
CHECKED BY: [Signature]	DATE: [Date]
APPROVED BY: [Signature]	SCALE: [Scale]

























HYDRO
FLAMMABLE
NO SMOKING
NO OPEN FLAMES



BUTTS REST









National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Butts Point Creek Fire Lookout

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: IDAHO, Idaho

Date Received: 11/13/2018 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 12/28/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: RS100002786

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/28/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Automatic listing due to lapse in appropriations.
Comments: _____

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept NR Criterion A

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 12/28/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



IDAHO STATE
**HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**



MEMORANDUM

TO: Keeper of the National Register
FROM: *Tricia* Tricia Canaday - Idaho SHPO
DATE: July 2, 2018
SUBJECT: Enclosed NRHP Nomination



C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director
State Historic
Preservation Officer

Administration:
2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2682
Fax: 208.334.2774

Idaho State Museum:
610 Julia Davis Dr.
Boise, Idaho 83702
208.334.2120

**Idaho State Archives
and State Records
Center:**
2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2620

**State Historic
Preservation Office:**
210 Main St.
Boise, Idaho 83702
208.334.3861

**Old Idaho Penitentiary
and Historic Sites:**
2445 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2844

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

The enclosed materials are being submitted for the following documents:

*Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Idaho County, Idaho*

- 1 Original signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- 1 CD containing a true and correct .pdf copy of the nomination for the Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout to the National Register of Historic Places
- 1 Electronic Image File CD with .tif (16) files
- _____ Other: _____

Comments:

The nomination on CD has a google earth map attached as part of the .pdf file.

If you have any questions about these documents, please contact me at 208-488-7462

562786

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 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 Butts Point Creek Fire Lookout

other names/site number SITS# 10-IH-1543, IHSI# SL-00297

2. Location

street & number Approx 40 mi NE of the town of Salmon, ID

x

 not for publication

city or town Salmon vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Idaho code 049 zip code 83638

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Kevin Canady DSHPD 7-2-18
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
3		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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT – Fire Lookout

GOVERNMENT - VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

foundation: STONE/CONCRETE

walls: WOOD/Log

roof: WOOD/Shingle

other:

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Butts Creek Point fire lookout (also identified as Butts Point) is located in central Idaho on the breaks of the Salmon River Canyon within the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness, which is the second largest federally designated wilderness area in the lower forty-eight states. Situated at 7,836' mean sea level the ten-acre locale is on a prominent knob surrounded by a forest of mixed lodgepole and fir with an understory of native grasses rooted in decomposed granitic soils. The site contains two buildings and a helipad and is managed by the Salmon National Forest – North Fork Ranger District. The primary structure is the 14' X 14' hip roofed lookout cab that was constructed using the standard lookout R-4 Plan 80 blueprints in 1933. The lookout's four walls of glass provide a dramatic 360-degree view of some of the most remote landscapes in the continental United States. Mountain ranges that can be seen from the building are: the Clearwater Mountains, the Bitterroot Mountains, the Bighorn Crags, and the Salmon River Mountains. The other contributing building is a single seat latrine that was constructed using the standard R-4 Plan 70 privy blueprints and dates to the same era.

Narrative Description

Construction on the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab was started in 1933.ⁱ The two-story structure sits atop a foundation composed of concrete and stacked granite stone. Sandwiched between the cab and the foundation is a first-floor storeroom built of uniform peeled (eight to ten-inch diameter) lodgepole pine and finished with traditional square-notched corners with ends that are vertically saw-cut. The exterior chinking of the horizontal log walls is cement and the interior chinking is quarter log pole. The only feature within the first floor walls is a framed door located on the far right of the south elevation.

This lower portion of the building supports a series of log ceiling joists, which create the cab's floor joists and the primary beams for the catwalk. From these main beams four vertical timbers on each corner further strengthen the catwalk, which is built of peeled lodgepole pine. The overall footprint of the catwalk is 20' X 20'. On the south elevation, the catwalk is a foot wider and contains a set of stairs constructed of milled lumber.

The pre-manufactured framed cab measures 14' X 14'. The three main walls are comprised of five sashes, each containing nine lights per sash (three over three). Each sash measures 4'4" X 2'7". The south elevation has one less window, which provides for the entrance, measuring 6'4" X 2'4". The door has a six-paned window (three lights side by side) over a single recessed panel. The door is finished with period-correct brass Yale-brand hardware. The remaining exterior is covered with horizontal shiplap siding painted white and trimmed with milled 1" X 4" boards painted dark green.

The distinctive hip roof is shingled and topped with a square copper lightning rod. This rod has four distinctive copper leads that are wired into the structures lightning protection system. The north, east, and west roof panels are stained green, while the south panel is stained orange to help highlight the aerial number of "69" that is painted yellow and black. These aerial numbers were originally intended as aircraft navigational aids.

While the building on both the interior and the exterior contains pleasant design characteristics, there is a functional intent to most of its features as the result of being a fire lookout facility. The hinged exterior shutters serve a dual purpose, protecting the windows in the off-season from extreme weather conditions and providing shade to the interior during the summer. Currently the shutters are propped open with 2" X 2" wooden supports from the shutter ends to the deck railings. This modification was made in 1944 when the L-4 cab was placed atop of a newly constructed log storeroom. Originally these 2" X 2" props extended to the ground.ⁱⁱ

The lookout lived and worked in the cab, so the interior is thoughtfully laid out. For the person staffing the lookout to be as proficient as possible in spotting fires it is important to have an unobstructed 360-degree view of the landscape. As a result, all the original interior components such as the bed, wood stove, and cabinetry were built to stand below the windowsills. At the center of the Butts Creek Lookout is the alidade (firefinder) that is the primary instrument used to

ⁱ Elizabeth M. Smith, *A History of the Salmon National Forest*, (Salmon, ID: USDA, Intermountain Region, Salmon National Forest, 1972), 120.
ⁱⁱ *Butts Point Lookout Site (file)*, SL-00297, SITS# 10-IH-1543. On file at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Program.

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locate and properly record the locations of fires. The Butts Creek firefinder is the original 1934 Osborne model. The interior walls, ceiling, and floor retain their original character. The walls and ceiling are finished with milled lumber and the floor is composed of varnished 1" X 2" tongue and groove hardwood floorboards. A small 2' x 2' panel in the ceiling trimmed with milled 1" X 4" fir allows access to a small storage area located between the interior ceiling and the roof.

Built at the same time as the R-4 Plan 80 lookout was a standard-designed R-4 Plan 70 privy located to the southwest of the lookout. Similar to the standard plan lookout designs these single seat latrines were pre-cut kits drafted by Forest Service engineers. The Butts Creek Point privy is a solid example of Region 4's interpretation of this building design. The 4' X 4' balloon framed building stands 8' tall and is not supported by a foundation. The walls are clad with simple horizontal shiplap siding painted white and trimmed vertically with milled 1" X 4" painted green. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles and is also trimmed with 1" X 4", painted green. A door built of milled 1" X 4"s placed vertically is located in the west wall and is hung using three hinges.

The third building added to the site during the same era was a non-standard plan fly shed located about one-hundred yards south of the lookout building. The fly shed was built of native peeled logs and was used to house pack animals (stock) working area trails or packing goods to the lookout. The fly shed was removed in 1960, but a 10' X 14' level area where it once stood remains visible.ⁱⁱⁱ The removal of this building does not detract from the site's historical integrity or significance. Other features currently at the site include a pair of log hitching rails located to the south east of the L-4, and a rail fence situated to the north. All of these are considered to be non-contributing elements to the historic property.

In 1961 the helipad (helicopter landing area), located thirty feet to the north of the lookout building, was added to the site and is considered a significant contributing element to the property.^{iv} The 10' X 10' helipad is simply a leveled area comprised of granitic topsoil and boarded with angular granite rocks. Although the helipad does not date to the same period as the other contributing elements it is an important feature to the site's history and illustrates the changes in Forest Service management during the twentieth century in both transportation and in fire control.

After the completion of the permanent buildings in the 1930s, the site was used seasonally as part of the North Fork Ranger District's fire detection system through the summer of 1982.

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ⁱⁱⁱ Dr. Philip Krueger, Personal Communication, 5 August 2013.
^{iv} Krueger, Personal Communication.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1933-1982

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

USDA Forest Service

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout was used continuously for United States Forest Service (USFS) fire detection from 1933 until 1982. The POS therefore extends to 1982, the date at which the lookout was fully decommissioned from its active use as a fire detection facility by the USFS. A more arbitrary date of 50 years prior to NRHP nomination submission date could be applied; however, the 1982 date reflects the point at which the

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property ceased to be used for its original (significant) historic use and is the more logical date at which to close the POS.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

This fire lookout falls within the category of properties that continue to achieve significance into a period less than fifty years before the nomination. However, the somewhat arbitrary mark of fifty years is, as stated in National Register Bulletin 15, meant to allow for “the time needed to develop historical perspective and evaluate significance. This consideration guards against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interest and ensures that the National Register is a list of truly *historic* places.”

In fact, fire lookouts are long established as eligible for the National Register for the very important role that they have played in the broad pattern of history associated with the USFS fire detection program and conservation. Many fire lookouts are listed on the NRHP, including several in Idaho, and there is no question remaining as to whether or not they are a property of “passing contemporary interest”; they are not. Therefore, the POS close-date of 1982 is logical and appropriate for this property.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Butts Creek Point site meets National Register eligibility under Criterion A as the “[P]roperty is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” The property is one of the last remaining historic lookouts of its type (Plan 807 in the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. This well-kept lookout not only signifies the important role fire lookouts played in our nation’s conservation movement during the twentieth century, but it helps to preserve the social and human experiences of people who worked at these remote locations.

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

History of Fire Lookouts and Conservation

The implementation of fire lookouts began in the Northwest during the late nineteenth century when timber companies started utilizing them as tools to protect valuable trees from wildland fire. From a well-placed vantage point, a firewatcher could pinpoint a fire and have it extinguished before it had a chance to grow.⁵ Their use spread to government agencies such as the United States Forest Service who were responsible for managing and protecting public lands. Early lookout facilities were known as “rag camps” and generally consisted of a wooden tent-platform and a stand for the firefinder. The major catalyst for the wide-spread implementation of fire lookouts occurred in response to the catastrophic fires of 1910 that swept the Northwest. These massive fires created a mission and an identity for the Forest Service who vowed to suppress all types of fire. During the post-1910 era the agency began to build permanent structures to protect lookout personnel from lightning and weather throughout the fire season, thus allowing them to have a twenty-four hour watch over the forest. These initial buildings were primarily constructed of native materials found near the site and varied in architectural style and design.⁶

Due to the remote locations of fire lookouts, construction of permanent buildings proved difficult. To solve the problem Forest Service engineers and architects drafted blueprints for efficient prefabricated buildings that could be pre-cut, bundled, packed, and then assembled on site within a few months. The major growth in fire lookout construction occurred between 1933 and 1942, a period that coincides with one of our nations most prolific conservation movements. In an effort to combat the economic hardships of the Great Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt created numerous government programs including several directly targeted toward

⁵ Ray Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, (Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1998), 9.

⁶ Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, 9.

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conservation. The most noteworthy of these programs in Idaho was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that functioned from 1933 to 1942. With the exception of California, Idaho had the most CCC camps west of the Mississippi.⁷ In the end, the program was responsible for building a massive infrastructure of roads, trails, ranger stations, fire lookouts, communication systems, and it rehabilitated hundreds of thousands of acres of forested lands.⁸

The construction of permanent lookouts was not solely a direct consequence of the CCC's efforts, but was also the outcome of several consecutively bad fire years. Two of the worst fires during this time were Oregon's Tillamook Fire of 1933 and Idaho's Selway Fire of 1934.⁹ The Tillamook Fire was particularly significant since it was the first time the CCC engaged in firefighting. The federal government declared the Tillamook Fire an emergency, therefore the fire was fought using the labor and money of the CCC, as provided by the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program. With this precedence in place, the Forest Service began to rely exclusively on this avenue of firefighting (both in funding and labor). The Forest Service continued to control ECW monies after the CCC program disbanded in 1942, which entrenched their position as a firefighting agency.¹⁰

Reacting in part to the Selway Fire, the Forest Service issued a new policy in 1935 called the 10 A.M. Policy. The policy proposed that a fire should be under control by 10 A.M. the day following the report of the fire. If it was not under control by 10 A.M. the succeeding day, it would be under control the next day by 10 A.M. and the pattern would continue until the fire was put out. To insure prompt initial attack, the lookout network was utilized extensively.¹¹

With the advent of World War II the CCC disbanded. However, the goals of the 10 A.M. Policy became even more important as the Forest Service faced a shortage of manpower and funding caused by the war effort. To combat the problem, the Forest Service again implemented the use of fire lookouts, especially those located along the Pacific Coast portion of the Northwest. These lookouts functioned as part of the fire suppression program and collaborated with the military's Aircraft Warning System. In some cases, lookout stations operated year-round because of the threat of an air invasion from the Japanese.¹²

Interior regions of the Northwest including Idaho also used lookouts as a defense from the dual enemies of fire and the Japanese. These inland lookouts were vital in spotting Japanese balloons carrying incendiary bombs that were launched from their coast into the jet stream. The intent of the balloon-carrying bombs was to start massive forest fires that essentially could deplete the United State's natural resources and labor force.¹³ Idaho fire lookouts reported several of these balloons from 1944 to 1945; however, the Japanese campaign was relatively ineffective.

The postwar era continued the use of the 10 A.M. Policy, but the Forest Service ushered in the use of new technology developed during the war, such as smokejumper programs, aerial fire patrols, aerial retardants, and a more improved road network.¹⁴ The fire lookout system had reached its zenith. Throughout the system's development, the rugged landscape of Idaho had well over 1,000 locations designated as fire lookouts, far more than any other state. Of these locations approximately 700 received permanent buildings. Today only about 165 of these unique buildings survive.¹⁵

Through the early 1960s fire lookout personnel generally continued to physically fight fire within a twenty-mile radius of their station. However, physically fighting fire was slowly phased out within a few years, leaving lookouts chiefly accountable for fire detection and communication purposes.¹⁶ By the early 1970s the Forest Service completely discarded the 10 A.M. Policy and began to embrace the concept of "fire management" instead of the agency's old idea of "fire control." A new policy released in 1978 no longer focused on eliminating fire completely, but instead took a wider look at allowing fires to burn. As a consequence of the policy change, fire lookouts, notably those within wilderness areas were needed less and less. By 1985 fire management plans for

⁷ Forest History Society, *Shellworth*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1963), 39–45.

⁸ John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933–1942; A New Deal Case Study*, (Durahm, NC: Duke University Press, 1967).

⁹ Stephen J. Pyne, *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1997), 275.

¹⁰ Pyne, 276.

¹¹ Pyne, 282.

¹² Ira Spring and Byron Fish, *Lookouts: Firewatchers of the Cascades and Olympics*, (Seattle, WA: The Mountaineers, 1996), 15.

¹³ Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, 83.

¹⁴ Pyne, 289.

¹⁵ Gary Weber, Personal Communication, 18 September 2013. Weber has served more than twenty years as the Idaho/Montana director of the Forest Fire Lookout Association.

¹⁶ Weber, Personal Communication.

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the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness outlined very specific criteria for extinguishing naturally occurring fires, allowing most to burn through a monitoring system.¹⁷

While fire management policies were a major factor in the decline of fire lookout use in central Idaho, the federal designation of wilderness areas also had a direct impact on the preservation of lookout structures. From 1964 to 1980, 3.6 million acres of federal land in central Idaho gained wilderness status. Within this land mass the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness covers 2.3 million acres, making it the second-largest wilderness area in the lower forty-eight states. Inside the present boundaries of the Frank Church Wilderness an estimated one hundred locations were used as lookout sites and roughly fifty of these contained permanent buildings. With the goals of wilderness in mind many of the permanent buildings were intentionally removed to eliminate signs of human impact on the landscape. As a result about thirty lookout buildings remain, but in varying conditions. From these few examples, only one site (Arctic Point) is listed on the NRHP (94001019) and twenty-three others are considered eligible to the NRHP, fifteen of which are variations of the R-4 Plan 80 cab.¹⁸

Development of the Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

The Butts Creek Point fire lookout is representative of both the Forest Service's evolving fire policy and the conservation movement that were sparked by the New Deal federal spending programs. Murdoch McNicoll and a crew began construction on the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 ground cab in 1933 and probably finished it the same year.¹⁹ The standard lookout R-4 Plan 80 was derived from the Forest Service's Northern Region's (Region 1) R.1 Plan L-4. This initial lookout plan commonly became known as the "L-4" meaning "lookout" style number "four" among a series of standard plan drawings.²⁰ Region 1 based the majority of the L-4 design on Region 5's (Pacific Southwest Region) Plan A-4 lookout cab. The L-4 became one of the most identifiable lookout designs in the Northwest through 1953.²¹ Not long after the plan's inception, the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6) adopted the design, followed by the Intermountain Region (Region 4).²² Each region's engineers took the plans and added their own design modifications and improvements.²³ Region 4 architect George L. Nichols was responsible for the design additions published in 1932 as R-4 Plan 80.²⁴

From 1929 through 1931 the 14' X 14', pre-cut, L-4 framed lookout house featured a gable roof. Several window and sill wall designs were experimented with through 1931 on various applications. One of the only prototypes still in existence of this early design is Idaho's Mallard Peak Lookout (NRHP #84001178) that was finished in 1929. The major architectural features seen on the Butts Point cab were the result of improvements made to plans published in 1932 and 1933.²⁵ The last major updates to the L-4 and R-4 Plan 80 occurred in 1936. The most distinguishable characteristic of the 1932–33 designs are the shingled hip roof.²⁶

Another unique aspect of the R-4 Plan 80 cabs is that they came as pre-cut kits ready to assemble on the mountaintop. Generally the Forest Service contracted with several places throughout the Northwest to pre-cut and package the buildings. Two confirmed companies that produced the kits include a mill in Columbia Falls, Montana, and the Aladdin Lumber Company located in Vancouver, Washington. In some regions the cabs sometimes became nicknamed the "Aladdin" because of the Vancouver-based company. Once the kits were completed they were packaged in equal weight bundles in one of two ways: either for truck delivery or for pack string delivery. It was common for the shipping and packing information to be stenciled on the roof and floor joists.²⁷ This information is still evident at Butts Point. The Butts Point R-4 Plan 80 kit was bundled for pack string delivery and transported to the site by Earl Poyner, who used a string of ten mules.²⁸

Since the completion of the permanent buildings in the 1930s the lookout was used seasonally as part of the North Fork Ranger District's fire detection system through the summer of 1982. Subsequently, the site was

¹⁷ Larry Swan, Personal Communication, 4 March 2005. Swan is a former Payette National Forest Fire Management Officer from this era.

¹⁸ Timothy W. Canaday, *Cultural Resource Overview of the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness*, (Salmon, ID: Salmon-Challis National Forest, Forest Service, USDA, 2012).

¹⁹ Smith, 120.

²⁰ Ray Kresek, Personal Communication, 28 August 2013. Kresek is the owner and curator of the Fire Lookout Museum located in Spokane, WA. Kresek is considered one of the foremost authorities on fire lookouts in the western United States.

²¹ Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, 11–12.

²² Kresek, Personal Communication.

²³ Richa Wilson, *"Like Places to Us" Administrative Facilities of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, 1905-1960*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2011), 34.

²⁴ Kathryn Burnside, *George L. Nichols: Regional Architect, Region 4*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2006), 29.

²⁵ Kresek, Personal Communication.

²⁶ Kresek, Personal Communication.

²⁷ Kresek, Personal Communication.

²⁸ Smith, 120.

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modified over time to accommodate changing technology, such as the transition from telephone communication to radios, and overall fire policy changes within the agency. In 1944 one of the largest changes was made to the building at the suggestion of the district ranger. The ranger approved plans to lift the cab onto the present log cribbing. The additional space allowed for storage and in a pinch could afford quarters for a five men crew detailed to the area for fire or general maintenance. At the same time an exterior staircase constructed of milled lumber was added to the south side of the lookout to provide access to the second story.²⁹

Further modifications occurred to Butts Point when lookout employee Philip Krueger (1960–64) built the perimeter catwalk in the summer of 1961. To construct the main uprights of the catwalk Krueger used logs from the dilapidated fly shed and created the decking from nearby stands of lodgepole.³⁰ The completed decking increased the building's footprint to the current 20' X 20' dimensions.

The same year, the helipad (helicopter landing area), located thirty feet to the north of the lookout building was added to the site and is considered a significant contributing element to the property. Although the helipad does not date to the same period as the other contributing elements it is an important feature to the site's history and illustrates the changes in Forest Service management during the twentieth century in both transportation and in fire control. Starting in 1953 Region 1 began experimenting with helicopters in connection to fire control activities on the Nez Perce National Forest's Moose Creek Ranger District. After several years the helicopters proved to be more cost efficient in getting men and equipment on and off fires, as well as getting personnel and equipment to remote fire lookouts.³¹ The helicopter's use slowly spread throughout the agency, particularly in remote regions where pack animals were still the primary mode of transporting equipment. To utilize the efficiency of the helicopter, helipads were built at centralized points such as fire lookouts and other administrative facilities. The new mode of transportation could move men and equipment from a lookout site within an hour instead of mules that would take a day to do the same job. However, the combination of changing social values and the designation of the area as wilderness in 1980 made the use of helicopters relatively short-lived. In fact it is no longer legal to land a helicopter at locations such as Butts Creek Point.

The same year the helipad was completed, it played an important role in the suppression efforts of the nearby Corn Creek Fire. This fire was significant as it was the first million-dollar fire the Forest Service fought. From Butts Point helicopters relayed radio communications and flew patrol on the fire.³²

Butts Creek Point received major repairs and maintenance during the summers of 1977 and 1982. Crews painted, stained, and repaired deteriorating surfaces, keeping the original appearance as much as possible. The lookout was placed on emergency use status after 1982 for a few years before being completely decommissioned. Since the late-1970s through today, former lookout employee Dr. Philip Krueger and his family have volunteered with the North Fork Ranger District to maintain the lookout facility. Through their yearly stewardship the lookout has been well preserved and represents one of the finest examples of its type in the region.

Social History Related to Fire Lookouts

Fire lookouts hold an aesthetic and poignant appeal to forest personnel (past and present) and various user groups. These sites are culturally rich resources that tend to draw romantic notions about our nation's wild places and leave lasting impressions on people who staff and visit them.

With such affectionate feelings stirred by these places it is not surprising that they have earned their own place in the literary world, attracting an assortment of authors. Popular writers associated with fire lookouts include Edward Abbey, Gary Snyder, and Jack Kerouac. The latter two authors, commonly identified as the most well-known of the Beat era, dedicated entire books to the subject, often drawing on biographical experiences from summers spent on fire lookouts in remote areas of Washington State. Locally, Idaho has attracted numerous writers who have also captured their cultural experiences on lookouts. Out of nearly a dozen books devoted to the theme of Idaho lookouts, two of the best are directly associated with the Salmon-Challis National Forest and the current area of the Frank Church Wilderness. The titles are *Lookout Wife* by Jeanne Kellar Beaty (1953) and *Mountains of Memory: A Fire Lookout's Life in the River of No Return Wilderness* by Don Scheese.

While lookouts appeal to the scholarly they also appeal to thrill-seeking outdoors men and women. Lookout sites represent some of the most challenging destinations within our national forests. Due to the broad assortment of people interested in lookouts, the Forest Fire Lookout Association formed in 1990 with the mission to protect, enjoy, preserve, and better understand these sites.

²⁹ Butts Point Lookout Site (file), SL-00297, SITS# 10-IH-1543. On file at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Program.

³⁰ Krueger, Personal Communication.

³¹ Carole Simon-Smolinski and Don Biddison, *Moose Creek Ranger District Historical Information Inventory and Review*, (Clarkston, WA: Northwest Historical Consultants, 1988), 111.

³² Krueger, Personal Communication.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Kathryn Burnside, *George L. Nichols: Regional Architect, Region 4*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2006).

Butts Point Lookout Site (file), SL-00297, SITS# 10-IH-1543. On file at the Salmon-Challis National Forest Heritage Program.

Timothy W. Canaday, *Cultural Resource Overview of the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness*, (Salmon, ID: Salmon-Challis National Forest, Forest Service, USDA, 2012).

Forest History Society, *Shellworth*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1963).

Ray Kresek, *Fire Lookouts of the Northwest*, (Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1998).

Ray Kresek, Personal Communication, 28 August 2013.

Dr. Philip Krueger, Personal Communication, 5 August 2013.

Stephen J. Pyne, *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1997).

John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933–1942; A New Deal Case Study*, (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967).

Elizabeth M. Smith, *A History of the Salmon National Forest*, (Salmon, ID: USDA, Intermountain Region, Salmon National Forest, 1972).

Carole Simon Smolinski and Don Biddison, *Moose Creek Ranger District Historical Information Inventory and Review*, (Clarkston, WA: Northwest Historical Consultants, 1988), 111.

Ira Spring and Byron Fish, *Lookouts: Firewatchers of the Cascades and Olympics*, (Seattle, WA: The Mountaineers, 1996).

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Larry Swan, Personal Communication, 4 March 2005.

Gary Weber, Personal Communication, 18 September 2013.

Richa Wilson, *"Like Places to Us" Administrative Facilities of the Salmon-Challis National Forest, 1905-1960*, (Ogden, UT: USDA, Forest Service, Intermountain Region, 2011).

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 5
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

LATITUDE: 45.361554
LONGITUDE: -114.737347

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

A five acre parcel of which the historic lookout building is at the precise center.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the three contributing resources - the fire lookout (which sits at the center point of the nominated property), the latrine, and the helipad, and includes enough of the surrounding site to appropriately understand the context and setting.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard H. Holm, Jr.
organization Cold Mountain Press date February 2014
street & number 2816 W. Hill Rd telephone 208-315-2567
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83703
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: Idaho

Photographer: Luke Channer

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0001
South-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-east, July 16, 2014.
- 2 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0002
South-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-east, July 16, 2014.
- 3 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0003
South-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-east, July 16, 2014.
- 4 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0004
North-west elevation of lookout building, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.

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- 5 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North-east elevation of lookout building, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.
- 6 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0006
South-east elevation of lookout building, camera facing north-west, July 16, 2014.
- 7 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North-east elevation of lookout building, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.
- 8 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
South-east corner of lookout building, camera facing north-west, July 16, 2014.
- 9 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
West (left) and north (right) interior walls of lookout building, camera facing north-west, July 16, 2014.
- 10 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
East (left) and south (right) interior walls of lookout building, camera facing south, July 16, 2014.
- 11 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
West elevation of lookout building, camera facing east, July 16, 2014.
- 12 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North interior wall of the lookout building storage area, camera facing north, July 16, 2014.
- 13 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North-east elevation of privy, camera facing south-west, July 16, 2014.
- 14 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
South-southwest elevation of lookout building and trail, camera facing north-northeast, July 16, 2014.
- 15 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North elevation of helipad, camera facing south, July 16, 2014.
- 16 of 16. ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005
North elevation of helipad, camera facing southwest, July 1963.
Photographer: Dr. Phil Krueger

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

name Salmon-Challis National Forest

street & number 1206 S. Challis Street Telephone 208-756-5100

city or town Salmon state ID zip code 83467

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 18 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.

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

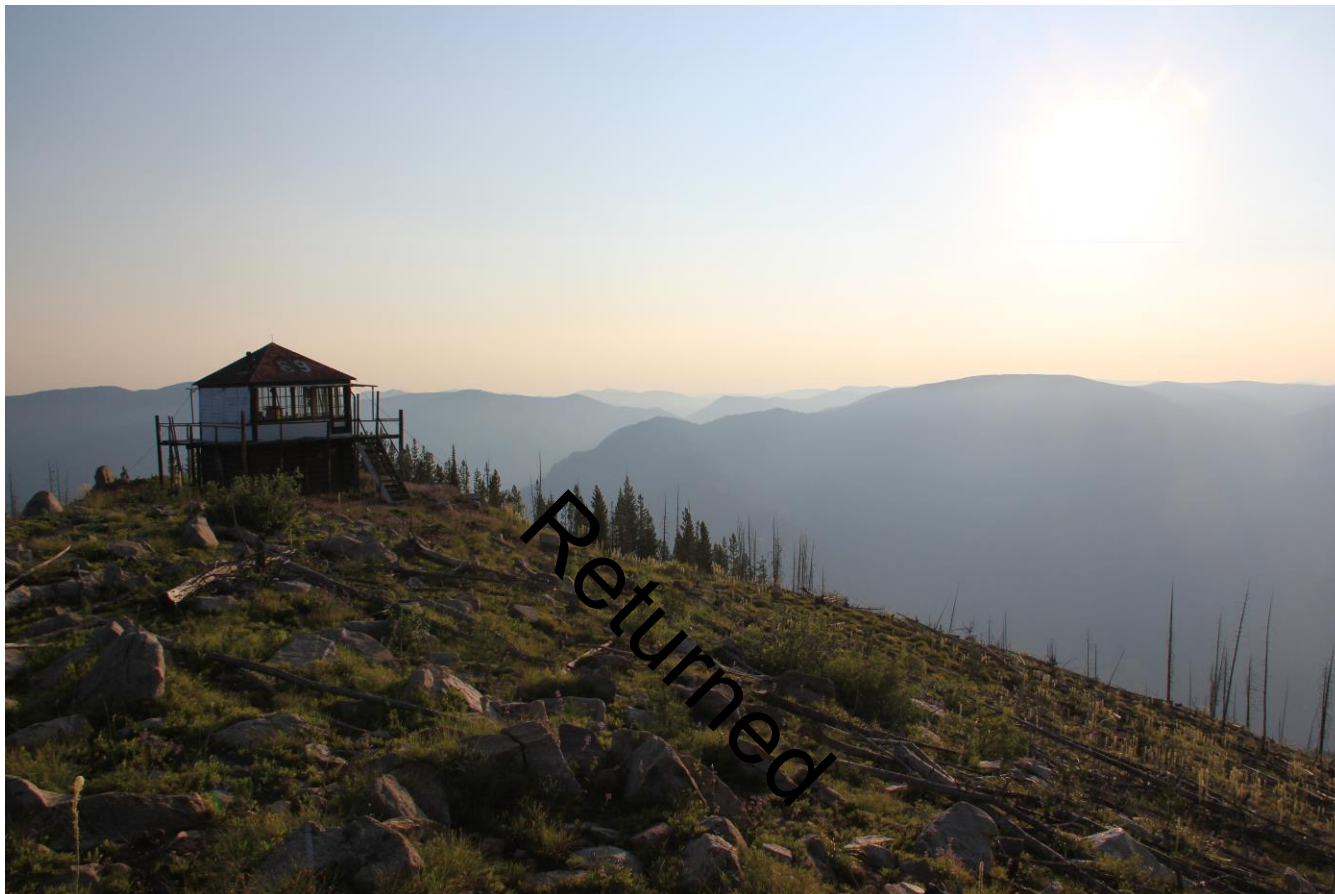
Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0001

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

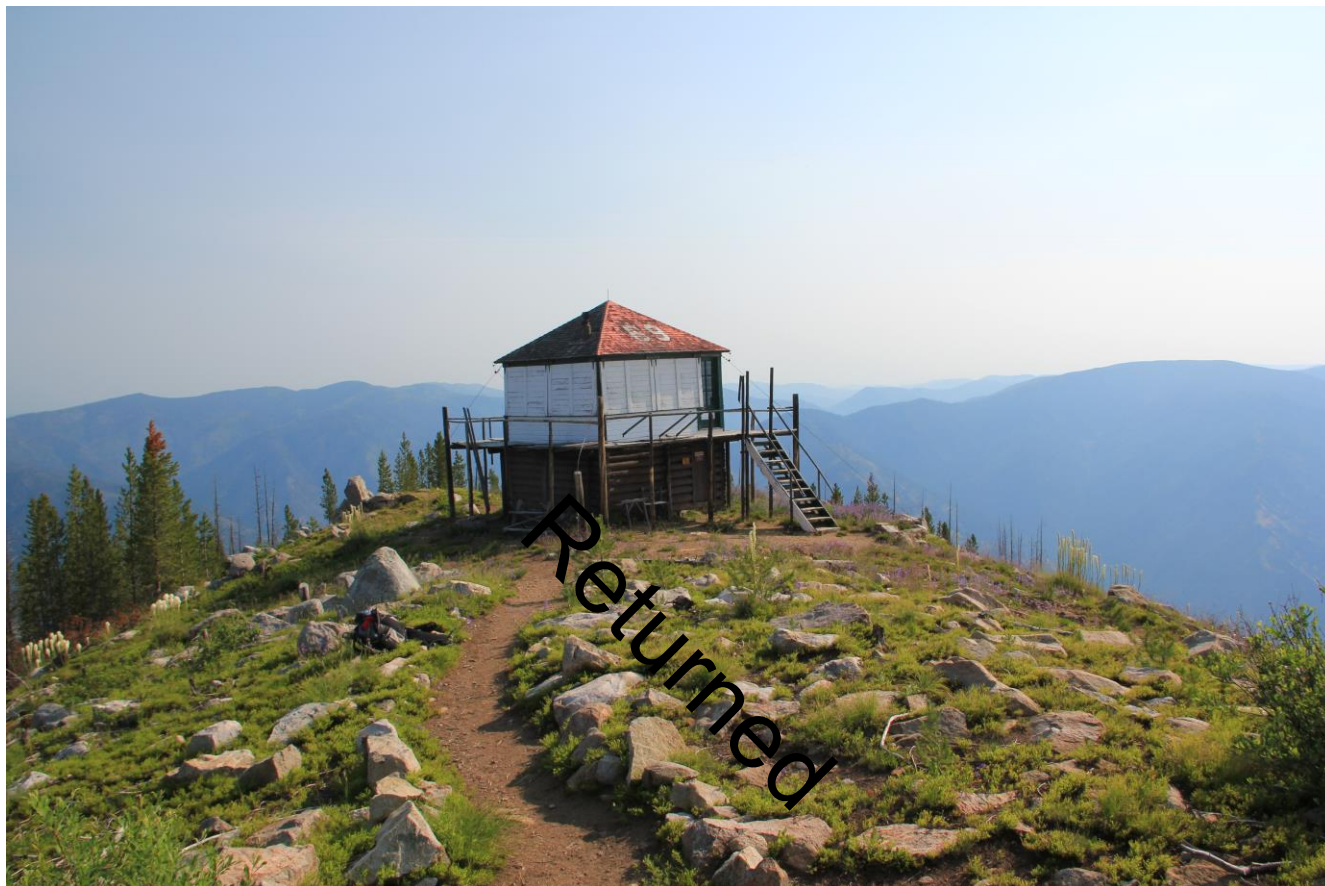
Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0002

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0003

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0004

Facing SE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0005

Facing SW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho

State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0006

Facing NW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0007

Facing SW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 80 cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0008

Facing NE – the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – close up of copper lightning grounding system and shutter hinge

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0009

Facing NW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – interior

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0010

Facing S - the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – interior

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho

State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0011

Facing W - the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – foundation and storage area

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0012

Facing N - the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab – storage area interior

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0013

Facing SW – the Butts Creek Point R-4 Plan 70 privy

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

City or Vicinity: Salmon

County: Idaho State: ID

Photographer: Luke Channer

Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0014

Facing N-NE – the trail from the privy to the lookout cab

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Luke Channer
Date Photographed: July 16, 2014



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0015

Facing S-SW – the 10' X 10' helipad in the foreground and the Butts Creek Point R-4 80 cab in the background

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout

Idaho County, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
City or Vicinity: Salmon
County: Idaho State: ID
Photographer: Dr. Philip Krueger
Date Photographed: July 1963



ID_Idaho County_Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout_0016

Facing SW – a Bell B-47 helicopter perched on the Butts Point Lookout helipad during the summer of 1963

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

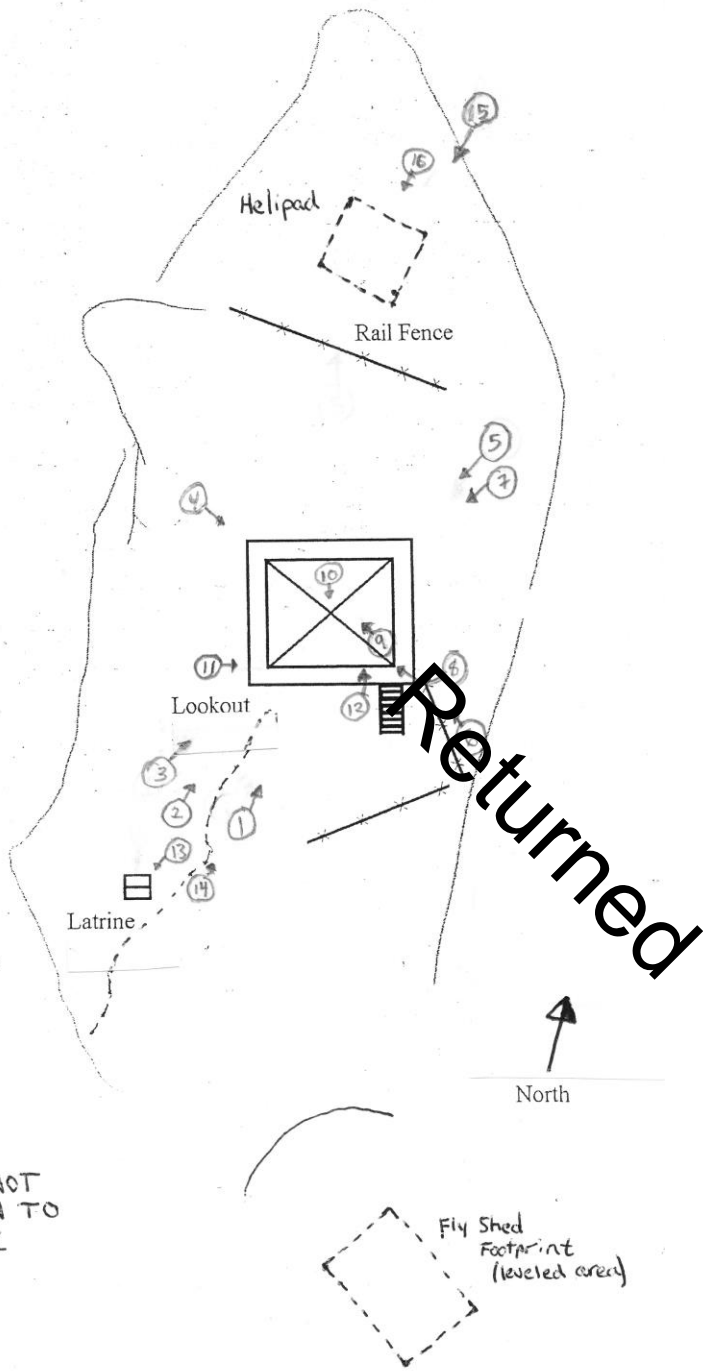
Idaho County, Idaho
County and State

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout – Google Earth



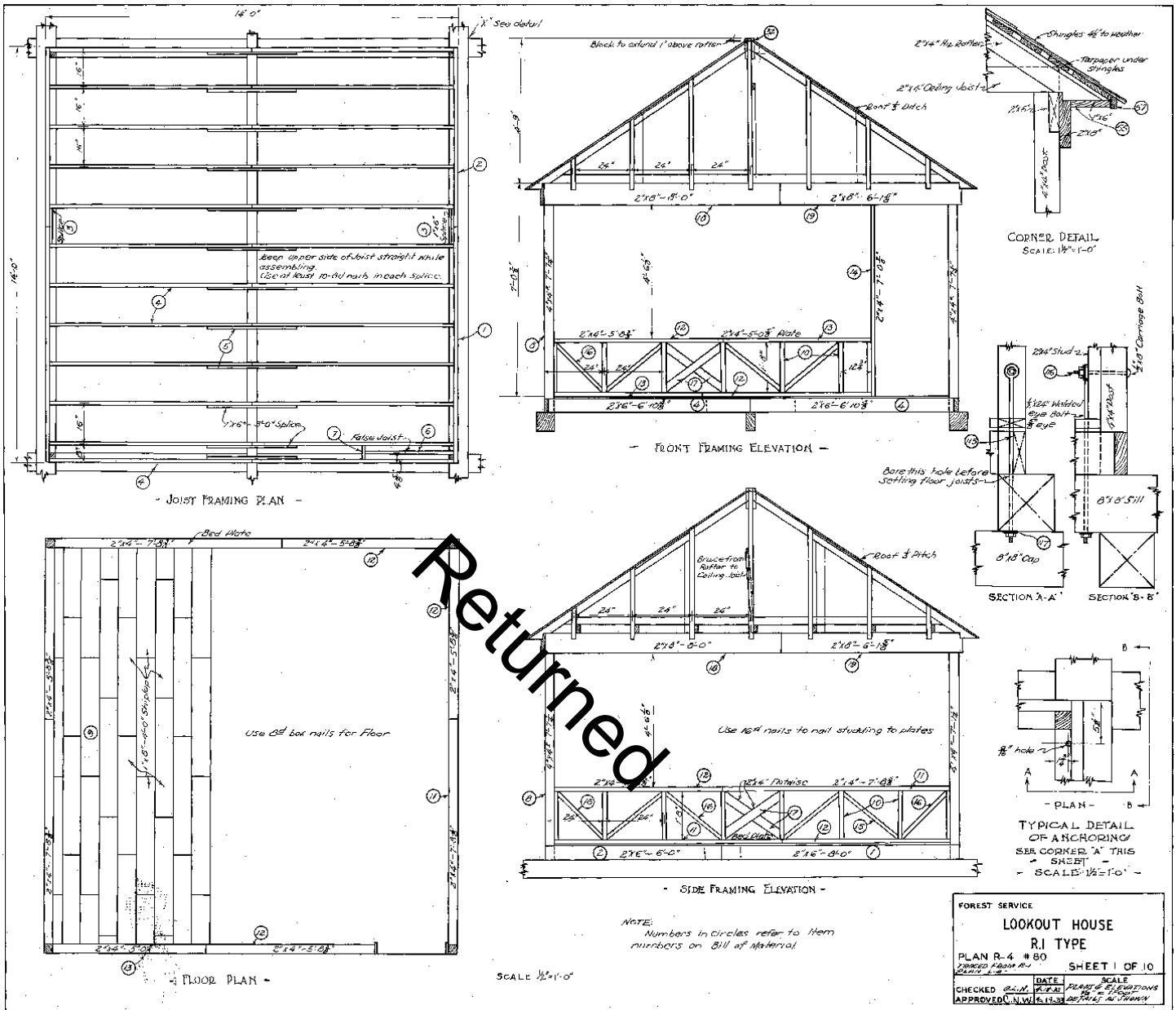
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
County and State



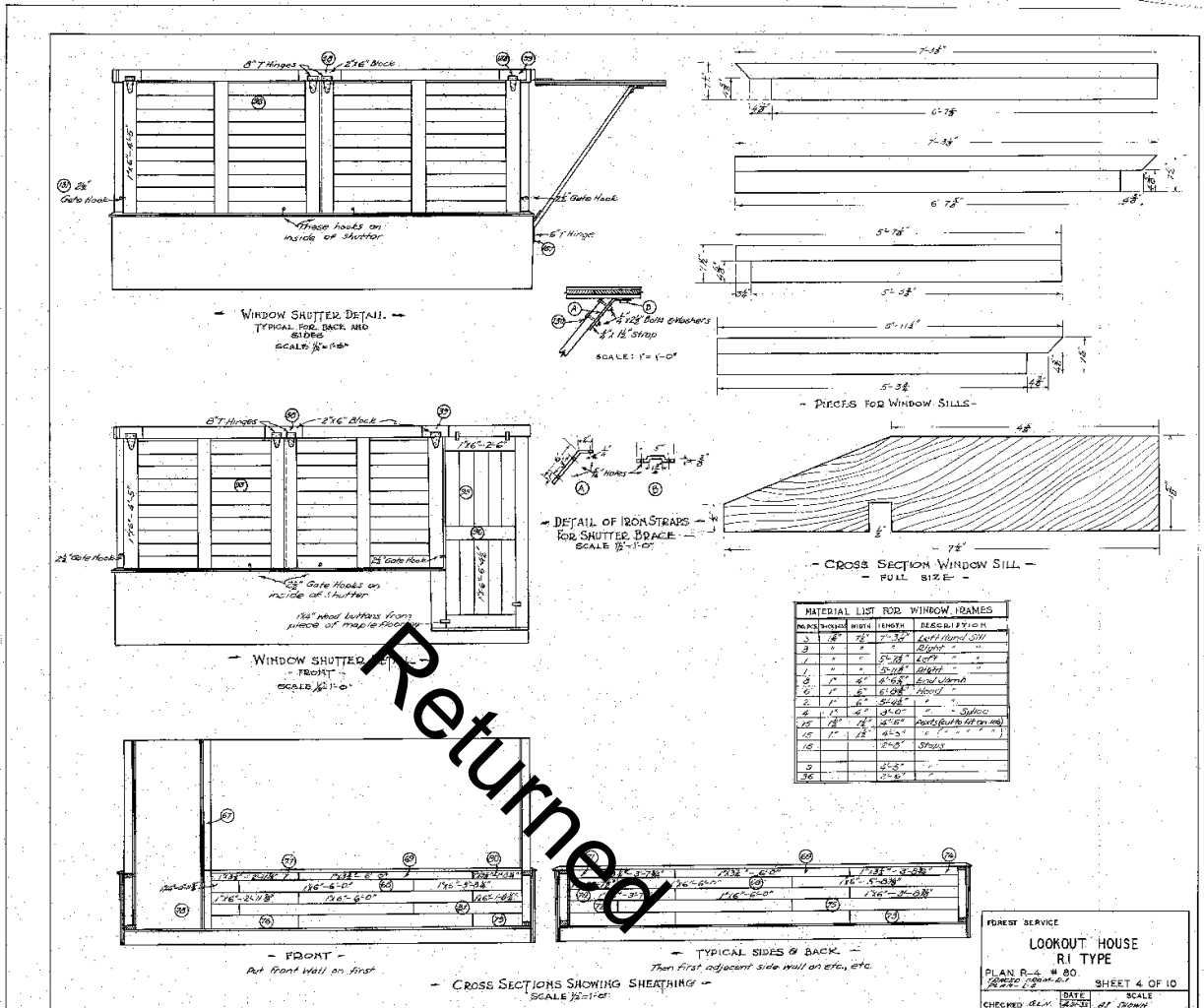
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State

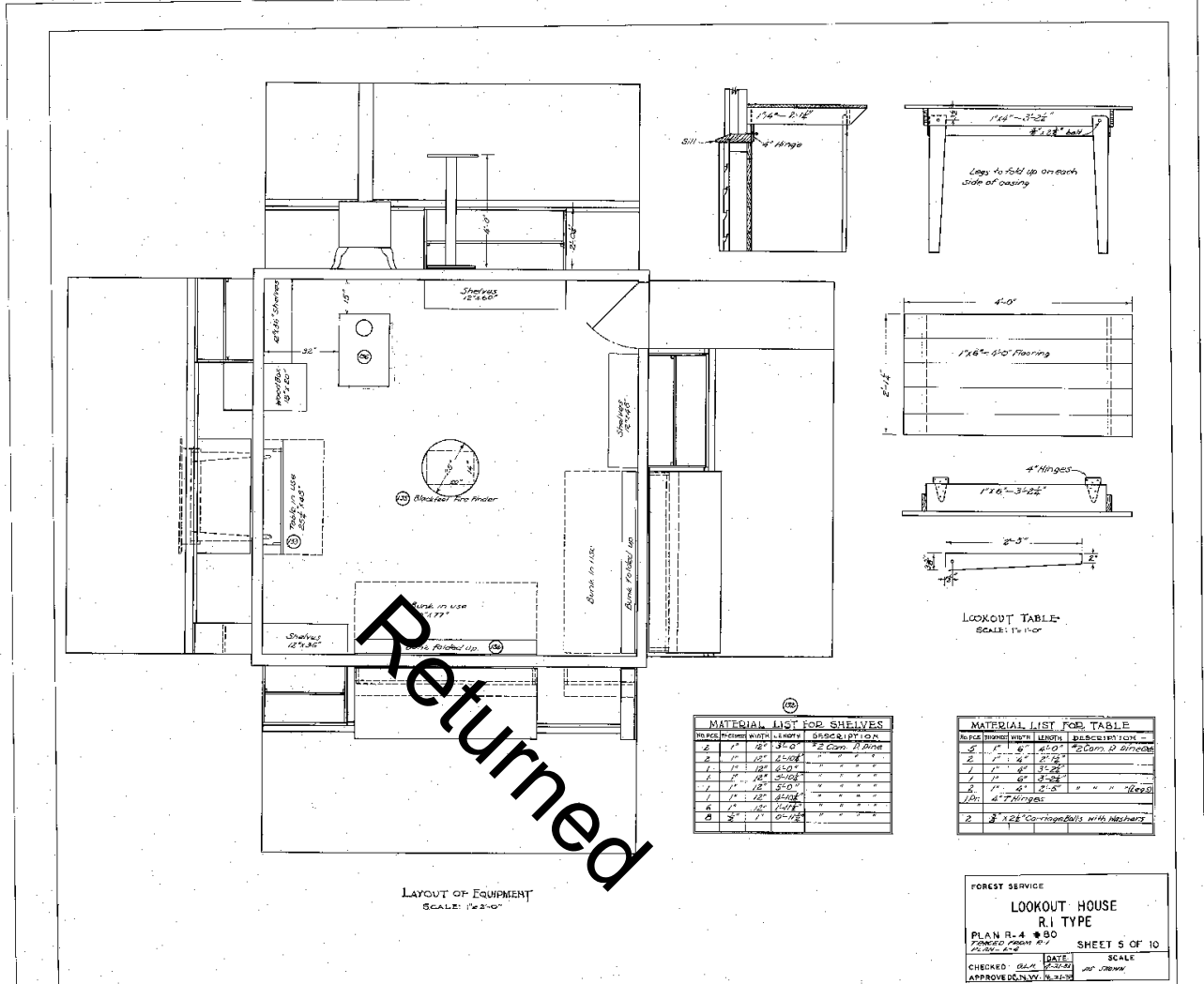


Returned

FIRE SERVICE
 LOOKOUT HOUSE
 RI TYPE
 PLAN R-6 # 80
 SHEET 4 OF 10
 DATE: 11/20/01
 SCALE: AS SHOWN

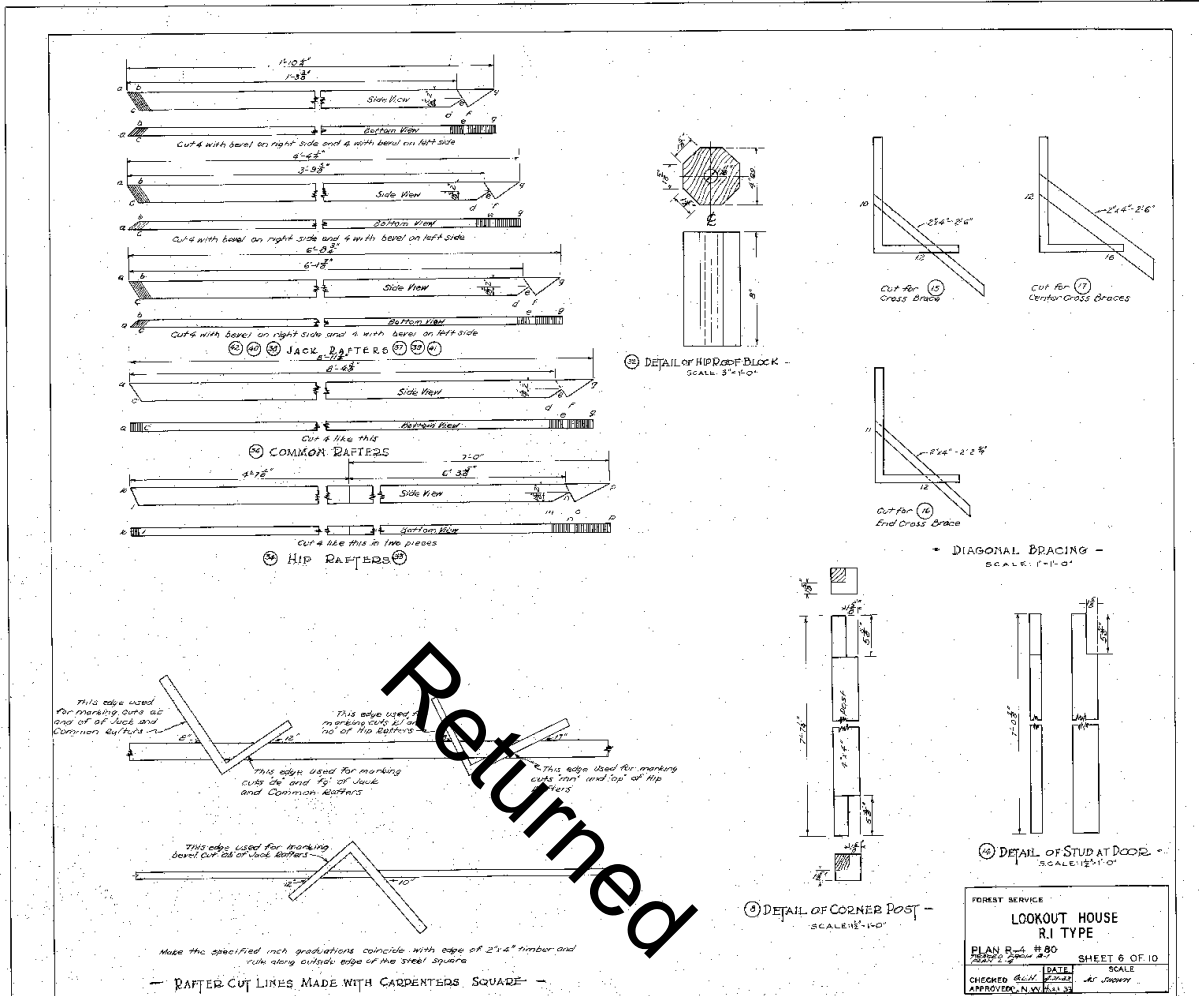
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State



Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State

BILL OF MATERIALS

Item No. of No.	Qty.	Dimensions	Use	Material List	Item No. of No.	Qty.	Dimensions	Use	Material List
1	2	2x6-8'	Roof sills	2-2x6-16	74	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	Shiplap, wainscoting under windows	15-1x4-14
2	2	2x6-8'	"	"	75	2	1x4-11' x 3/8"	"	"
3	2	1x6-11'	Splices	"	76	2	1x4-11' x 7/8"	"	"
4	24	2x6-0'10 1/2"	Floor joists	10-2x6-14	77	3	1x4-11' x 7/8"	"	"
5	12	1x6-11'	Splices for floor joist	3-1x6-12	78	2	1x4-11' x 7/8"	"	"
6	1	2x6-7'	False joist under door frame	"	79	2	1x4-11' x 7/8"	"	"
7	1	2x6-0'10 1/2"	Header	2-2x6-15	80	2	1x4-11' x 7/8"	"	"
8	1	2x6-0'10 1/2"	Corner posts (cut to pattern)	2-2x6-15	81	2	1x4-11' x 7/8"	"	"
9	86	1x2-4'	(Shiplap) subliner	22-1x2-16	82	23	1x2-4'	Ceiling	5-1x2-12
10	4	2x4-11'	Short studs	4-2x4-14	83	1	1x2 3/4-4'	"	"
11	6	2x4-7'10 3/8"	Bed and top plate sills & rear	6-2x4-14	84	12	1x2-2'8 5/8"	"	"
12	8	2x4-5'8 3/8"	Bed and top plate front	8-2x4-14	85	11	1x2-1'10 5/8"	"	"
13	2	2x4-5'8 3/8"	Bed and top plate front	2-2x4-14	86	1	1x2 3/4-6'5/8"	"	"
14	1	2x4-7'10 3/8"	Door stud (cut to pattern)	1-2x4-10	87	12	1x2-5'	"	"
15	12	2x4-5'8 3/8"	Door braces	12-2x4-14	88	11	2x4-5'	"	"
16	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	Door brace (cut to pattern)	"	89	2	1x2 3/4-4'	"	"
17	3	2x4-5'8 3/8"	Center " " "	5-2x4-16	90	17	1/2"	"	"
18	4	2x4-5'8 3/8"	Top plate sills	"	91	4	1x2-2'6"	Trusscut casing	1-1x2-10
19	4	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	92	66	1x2-0'10"	Flooring, shutters on sills & rear	73-1x2-14
20	4	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	93	27	1x2-5'6"	Flooring, shutters on front windows	11-1x2-12
21	4	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	94	20	1x2-4'10"	Buttons on shutters	6-1x2-11
22	3	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	95	6	1x2-0'10"	Flooring, door shutter	3-1x2-14
23	3	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	96	6	1x2-0'10"	Door balises	1-1x2-11
24	3	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	97	4	1x2-1'10"	Pillars outside end of shutters	3-1x2-14
25	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	98	4	2x4-5'	(sills) Center blocking under shutters	"
26	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	99	3	2x4-5'	(sills) End blocking under shutter	"
27	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	100	15	2x4-5'	Shutter rods	1-2x4-12
28	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	101	5	2x4-5'	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	6-2x4-12
29	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	102	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
30	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	103	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
31	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	104	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
32	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	105	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
33	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	106	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
34	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	107	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
35	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	108	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
36	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	109	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
37	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	110	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
38	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	111	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
39	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	112	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
40	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	113	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
41	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	114	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
42	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	115	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
43	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	116	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
44	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	117	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
45	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	118	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
46	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	119	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
47	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	120	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
48	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	121	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
49	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	122	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
50	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	123	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
51	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	124	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
52	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	125	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
53	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	126	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
54	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	127	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
55	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	128	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
56	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	129	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
57	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	130	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
58	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	131	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
59	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	132	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
60	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	133	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
61	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	134	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
62	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	135	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
63	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	136	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
64	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	137	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
65	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	138	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
66	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	139	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
67	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	140	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
68	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	141	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
69	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	142	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
70	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	143	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
71	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	144	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
72	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	145	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"
73	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	"	"	146	1	2x4-5'8 3/8"	0-1/2" 1/2" x 1 3/4" barn wash (1/2" x 1/2") subliner	"

Returned

FOREST SERVICE
LOOKOUT HOUSE
 RI TYPE
 SHEET 8 OF 10
 CHECKED: [Signature] DATE: [Date]
 APPROVED: [Signature]

Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
 Name of Property

Idaho County, Idaho
 County and State

BILL OF MATERIALS

Item No.	Description	Grade	Short Feet
Wood Sill			
17L	2x4x16	#1 common P. P. S&S	35
24	2x4x16	"	85
25	2x4x16	"	15
46	1x6x16	"	15
54	2x4x16	"	51
64	2x4x16	"	101
78	2x4x16	"	101
81	2x4x16	"	101
91	1x4x10	"	7
101	2x4x16	"	15
Total			
118	1x1x12	"	271
121	2x4x16	"	128
131	1x1x12	"	96
134	1x1x12	"	15
154	1x4x14	"	8
158	1x1x12	"	16
174	1x1x10	"	4
184	1x1x15	(special pattern)	16
188	1x1x12	"	7
191	1x1x12	"	16
201	1x1x14	"	7
Total			
211	2x4x16	"	216
224	2x4x16	"	224
231	1x1x14	"	109
241	1x1x12	"	50
Total			
251	2x4x16	"	149
261	2x4x16	"	86
271	1x1x12	"	50
Total			
281	100 Linear Feet	1 round (1")	100
291	6 nos. 2" x 4" x 8'-0"	#1 Common P. P. S&S	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ERECTION OF BRASSIUM LOOKOUT HOUSE

Before starting the erection of the building, sort all the material into piles of each item and in some order so that each item will be handy when needed. It is essential that all the items be carefully checked against the material list before construction is commenced so that any pieces lost in transit may be replaced. The items of lumber material are numbered in the order in which they should be used in erecting the building, starting with No. 1 and working right down through the list to the last number.

It is contemplated that this building will ordinarily be erected on a tower (Plans R-4 201 to 232-80 and 484), and the tower plans provide for the necessary foundation in its upper portion to set the floor joist and sill. It may be advisable in some cases to have the building sit on the ground without a tower, to construct a concrete foundation on which to support it. The use of concrete, however, should be restricted to only exceptional cases where a particularly satisfactory rock of satisfactory character can be found to lay up a good rubble wall. In such a case a rubble wall is used three feet wide upon which to set the floor joist and sill with sills.

In those cases where it is desirable to put in a concrete foundation, the following will be necessary to provide lumber for the frame, after it will not be possible to cut the lumber for the building material for four number. A concrete wall for the lookout house should be set on a thick and set at least 12 inches below the ground surface. At the elevation at which the wall is set, the concrete will set usually be practicable to go below ground line with a foundation. The concrete foundation is set to the surface the foundation should be set down to the 2000 grade. Foundation blocks 12" x 12" should be set 3 inches in the concrete, spaced 12 inches from each corner. The wall is graded up through the bed plate and securely anchor the building to the foundation.

Where concrete plans are to be used, six should be provided, and three 4x4 timbers for sill provided. The sills will be located, three along the front wall and three along the rear wall. The 4x4 sills will provide the same bearing for the house sills as is provided by the sill arrangement on the tower. The sills should be 12 inches square at the top and have a bottom of about one inch per foot of height. Foundation bolts 3/4" x 16" should be set 3" in each pier to anchor the sills to the pier.

Concrete for either walls or piers should be one part cement, two parts sand, and four parts coarse gravel, well mixed and tamped as it is placed in the forms.

The plan of the 1-1/2-lane, contemplates that the corners are to be supported to the sills on the rubble foundation and also to the sills on the tower. In those cases where the building is erected on a tower it may be advisable to make up the structure at the beginning of the job so that they can be used for starting in erecting the roof part of the structure.

The first step in the erection is to assemble the floor joists by splices. Be sure that one end of the floor joist is perfectly straight when it is spliced. The end sills should be laid on the foundation and the spacing for the floor joists marked off, beginning at the end of the structure which will be opposite to the door. After the sills have been marked to the section of the sills, the splices for the sills can then be nailed in place. Use 2D nails for nailing the splices and 2D nails for nailing the sills to the joist.

To ensure the building, before proceeding further, lay off from one corner a distance of 2 feet and a distance of 6 feet to the opposite side and when the building is exactly square, the diagonal distance between the two marks will be 10 feet. Another practical way to compute the distance is to measure with a tape the diagonal distance from corner to corner, adjusting the foundation until the diagonal is the same both ways.

The sills should now be connected to the foundation wall at several places to hold it in place.

Now set your corner posts which have been sapped at both ends to fit between the floor joist and sill on between the back plate at the top. After setting the posts the floor sills should be laid. Use 2D box nails to nail the flooring. The flooring has been cut in 1/2-foot lengths and it will be necessary, of course, to use the saw to cut it to fit. This is about the only place that saw cutting will be necessary. In laying the flooring be sure to leave each row of boards in line since when short lumber it is very easy to get a windbreak line in your flooring if you are not careful. Don't forget to set the subfloor around the door sill when you get to it. The opening for the door frame is 4 5/8" x 21 6 1/8".

The next job is to set the wall studs. Lay a pair of plates edgewise between the corner posts on one side. They should just fit tightly between the posts. Jam the square and lay off the spacing as indicated on the side framing elevation. The studs are then to be nailed to the bed and top plates, using two 10D nails for each stud. After the side is assembled it should be set in place and the bed plate nailed to the floor with 10D nails and the end studs to the corner posts. All of the sides and the posts should be assembled in this manner, after which the corner posts should be plumbed, using any board of convenient length as a brace. After the corner posts have been plumbed the cross beams, Nos. 17, 18, and 19 should be set in place and securely nailed, using 10D common nails for nailing.

The top plate for one side of the building should now be assembled. Be sure that the plates are fitted together in accordance with the detail shown on Sheet 2 of the plans. Nail the plate securely with 10D nails, staggered about every four inches in the plate, driving half the nails from each side of the plate. The assembled plate can then be set up on the posts and nailed in place. Be sure that the back or upper side of the plate is straight or that it has a little bow up, if anything.

The next step is to assemble the window and door frames and to set them in place. The window sills are designed to set flat on the plate and as the sill breaks joint with the plate underneath it helps to stiffen the side wall of the building. It should be nailed down with 10D nails. Be sure it is in line before nailing. The frame is set to exact fit. It may be that the variation in thickness from 1/16" to 1/8" of the corner posts may make the frame a little short. In that case put thin shims behind the end joints to take up the slack. Shingles are good for this. The frame should be nailed to the sill and to each other with 2D box nails. The lead casing is spliced with a 1/2" three inch long and should not be fastened to the outside plate except temporarily to hold it in place until you are ready for the window unit. Set the outside posts (3" x 11" x 10") set so that the plate which they support is level. Cut the posts so that you will have to force them into place. They should be nailed with one 2D casing nail bentened in from each side and a 10D nail driven in from the underside of the window sill. The 2D casing nails bentened will hold them securely at the top. The spacing of these posts is indicated on the window sill detail on Sheet 3 of the plans.

The siding underneath the window should be put on next. A layer of tarpaper goes next to the studs under the siding and the edge of the tarpaper should be fitted up into the notch on the underside of the window sill. The siding will be put on, beginning at the top so that the tongue on the upper side of the board can be forced into the notch on the underside of the window sill making a tight wind proof joint. The tarpaper should be cut around each corner so that it will be well lapped. The 2D box nails to nail the siding.

The roof is now ready for the roof structure, at each corner of the top plate have a diagonal cut as indicated on Sheet 2 of the plans for the bracing of the hip rafters. Beginning at the exact center of the plate on each side lay off the spacing for the rafter as indicated on the roof framing plan. The rafters are set on two-foot centers. Be sure that the end plate frame is square and straight before setting any rafters. If it is more than one-fourth inch out of square the hip rafters will not fit properly.

The ceiling joist should now be spliced and set in place. Note that the joists are placed on the front or door side of the rafters. The splices should be well-nailed with 2D common nails. It will be necessary to put a temporary support under the ceiling joist before starting the setting of the rafters since these spliced joists will not carry the weight of a man without being supported temporarily.

Set the common rafters, No. 36, first. A space of one inch should be marked off at the upper end of the octagon block since this block must project over with the roof sheathing. You can now set the hip rafters and then the joists. Edge and face should be connected to the top plate, being 20 common nails. After the rafters are all set in place put in the rafters, No. 44, which is nailed to the common rafter which it lies under with a 12d sixteen inch long nail.

FOREST SERVICE	
LOOKOUT HOUSE	
R.I. TYPE	
PLAN R-4 4 80	
DATE	SCALE
CHECKED	SCALE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Butts Point Creek Fire Lookout

Multiple Name:

State & County: IDAHO, Idaho

Date Received:
7/10/2018

Date of Pending List:
7/31/2018

Date of 16th Day:
8/15/2018

Date of 45th Day:
8/24/2018

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002786

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Appeal

SHPO Request

Waiver

Resubmission

Other

PDIL

Landscape

National

Mobile Resource

TCP

CLG

Text/Data Issue

Photo

Map/Boundary

Period

Less than 50 years

Accept

Return

Reject

8/16/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The nomination is being returned for procedural reasons. The resource in question is a federal property and there is no indication of Federal Preservation Officer notice or certification.

Recommendation/ Criteria RETURN

Reviewer Paul Lusignan

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229

Date 8/16/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : YES see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**BUTTS CREEK POINT FIRE LOOKOUT
(SG 100002786)
Idaho County IDAHO**

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comment

Procedural Issues

The nomination is being returned for procedural reasons. The resource in question is a federal property and there is no indication of Federal Preservation Officer notice or certification.

Historic Name

The cover page lists the site as the *Butts Point Creek Fire Lookout*, but the narrative and continuation sheet headers refer to the property as the *Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout*. The titles should be consistent throughout the nomination.

Location

The Location citation for nominations of federal property should include the name of the specific forest, park or federal management area in which the property is found.

[*Butts Creek Point, approx 40 mi NE of the town of Salmon, ID, Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness.*]

Geographical Data

Even at 5 acres the nomination should probably contain a scaled map with the resource boundaries noted. (See attached)

If you have questions regarding these comments, or want to discuss certain aspects of the documentation further, please contact our office directly at the number or e-mail listed below.





8/16/2018

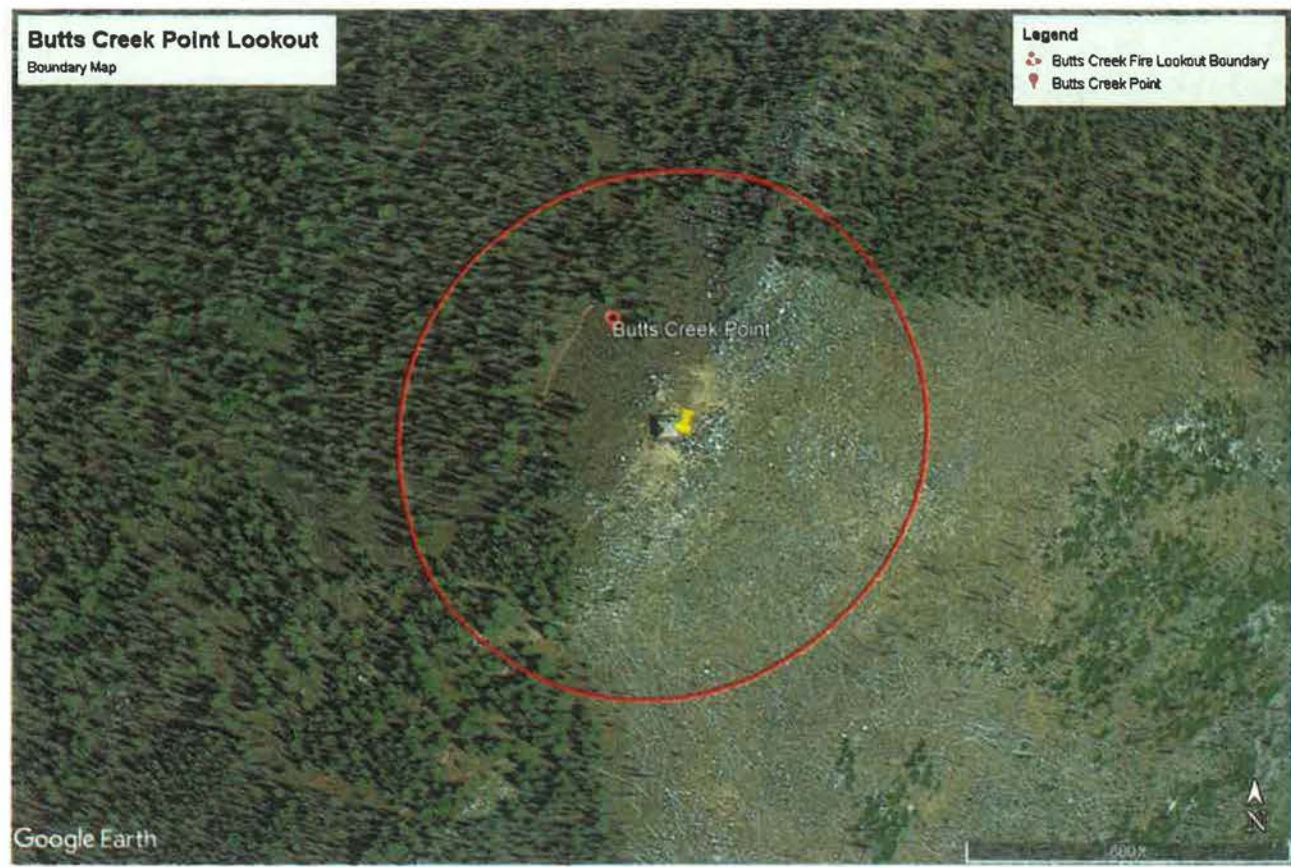
Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(202) 354-2229 Paul_lusignan@nps.gov

Butts Creek Point Lookout

Boundary Map

Legend

-  Butts Creek Fire Lookout Boundary
-  Butts Creek Point





IDAHO STATE
**HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**



October 15, 2018

Richa Wilson
Regional Heritage Program Leader
Forest Service – Intermountain Region
324 25th St
Ogden, UT 84401



C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director
State Historic
Preservation Officer

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Fax: 208.334.2774

Idaho State Museum:
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208.334.2120

**Idaho State Archives
and State Records
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Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2620

**State Historic
Preservation Office:**
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Boise, Idaho 83702
208.334.3861

**Old Idaho Penitentiary
and Historic Sites:**
2445 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712
208.334.2844

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

**RE: National Register of Historic Places Nomination for
Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout, Salmon, Idaho County, Idaho**

Dear Ms. Wilson,

The following nomination has been reviewed by the Idaho SHPO:

***Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout
Salmon, Idaho County, Idaho***

In your packet, we have included the final nomination, photos, and two DVDs with the digital information. One DVD is for the USFS to keep in your files; the other copy is for the USFS to submit to the NPS with the original signature page. SHPO Director and Deputy SHPO, Tricia Canaday, has signed the signature page as a commenting official.

Once you receive notice of listing from the NPS, please send us a copy fo the signature page. Typically, SHPO processes the completed nomination with regards to how to store, share, and archive nominations. This process has slowed due to the three recent retirements at SHPO. Typically, SHPO sends out a press release regarding "notice of listing," and updates the ISHS website to include the accepted nomination. Please let us know if you will be issuing press releases.

Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.
tricia.canaday@ishs.idaho.gov or (208) 488-7462.

Sincerely,

Jamee Fiore
National Register Coordinator



File Code: 2360
Date: NOV 02 2018

J. Paul Loether
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW
Mailstop 7228
Washington, DC 20240-0001



Dear Mr. Loether,

The USDA Forest Service's Intermountain Region and the Salmon-Challis National Forest are pleased to submit the enclosed nomination to list the Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout in the National Register of Historic Places. Idaho Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Tricia Canaday and delegated Federal Preservation Officer Richa Wilson have reviewed and signed the nomination.

The Butts Creek Point Fire Lookout (Site Nos. 10-IH-1543, SL-00297) is located on the Salmon-Challis National Forest within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho County, Idaho. The Forest Service used it for fire detection purposes from its construction in 1933 until 1982. It and its associated features exemplify the important role that fire lookouts played in our nation's conservation movement during the twentieth century. The lookout is historically significant and eligible for listing in the National Register for its association with events that contribute to broad patterns of our history (Criterion A).

Thank you for your consideration of this nomination. Please contact Richa Wilson at rwilson@fs.fed.us or 801-625-5704 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,


for NORA B. RASURE
Regional Forester

cc: Chuck Mark





IDAHO STATE
**HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**



October 15, 2018

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Regional Heritage Program Leader
Forest Service – Intermountain Region
324 25th St
Ogden, UT 84401



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Sincerely,


for NORA B. RASURE
Regional Forester

cc: Chuck Mark



Richard Wilson
FOREST SERVICE, USDA
Intermountain Region
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401-2310

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



PAUL R. LUSIGNAN, HISTORIAN
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