# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Page

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NDTQ	Reference	Number	94000268	Date	Listed:	3/25/0/
NKIS	KATETENCE	Number:	94000268	Dale	DISCEU:	3/23/99

Carey Dome Fire LookoutIdahoIDProperty NameCountyState

N/A
Multiple Name

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.

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The nomination is amended to include <u>Payette National Forest</u> under locational information. [see Bulletin 16A, p.10]

Classification:

The Category of Property is changed to read <u>Structure</u>, to reflect the dominant tower resource. [see Bulletin 16A, p.14]

The flagpole is considered a non-contributing Object.

Significance:

Conservation is added as an area of significance in order to reflect the property's important role in protecting and conserving forest resources as noted in the nomination text.

This information was confirmed with Evan DeBloois, USFS FPO

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 25 %

REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property		
historic nameCA	REY DOME FIRE LOOKOUT	
other names/site number		
2. Location		
	es North of USFS Burgdorf (	Guard Station
		·
•		\times \ti
state IDAHO	code ID county IDAHO	code <u>049</u> zip code <u>83638</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	ation	
otate of Fodoral agency and burden	ts does not meet the National Register of	criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional
4. National Park Service Certific	ation	
I hereby certify that the property is:  entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.  determined not eligible for the	Signature of the	Keeper Date of Action  3:25.94

CAREY	DOME	FIRE	LOOKOUT
Name of			

IDAHO	COUNTY,	IDAHO
County and		

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of (Do not include	Resources within e previously listed reso	Property urces in the count.)
☐ private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontrib	outing
public-local	district	1		buildings
<ul><li>☐ public-State</li><li>☒ public-Federal</li></ul>	☐ site ☐ structure			sites
Es public i odorai	□ object			structures
				objects
		3	1	Total
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	roperty listing of a multiple property listing.)		contributing resonal Register	urces previously listed
N/A		0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Funct (Enter categories		
GOVERNMENT - FIRE L	OOKOUT	GOVERNMENT - FIRE LOOKOUT		OOKOUT
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories	from instructions)	
OTHER - ROCKY MOUN	TAIN-STYLE CABIN	foundation	STONE - Granit	ce
<u>"7 x 7" (</u> t	ype) STEEL TOWER	walls	WOOD - Log	
			CHT VOT E	
		-		
			METAL - Steel	
		Porch	WOOD	

Narrative Description

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

#### Summary

The .20-acre parcel containing the Carey Dome Fire Lookout is owned and maintained by the United States Forest Service, Payette National Forest, McCall, Idaho. The property consists of three (3) contributing components (1 building, 2 structures), a log cabin residence, a fire lookout tower, and a weather station. The property consists of one (1) non-contributor (structure), a flag pole. The lookout station is one of two which remain in use in the Payette National Forest. The general appearance of the property has remained unchanged and retained its key association with the isolated forest landscape (Maps A and B).

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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	County and State	IDAHO	COUNT	Υ, Ι	DAHO	

#### General Characteristics

Carey Dome Lookout Station is situated at 7,681 feet above mean sea level on the summit of Carey Dome. The property occupies a ridgetop knoll with soil being largely decomposed granite. Vegetation includes native grasses and lodgepole pine. The immediate environs consist of a forest of subalpine fir. The nearest source of water is Corduroy Creek. Precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, averages 25 inches annually.

The arrangement of the lookout buildings is irregular. The facility generally conforms to USDA Forest Service Regional guidelines established in 1935 for the layout of administrative facilities. The Carey Dome site met the regional criteria of site selection in which a fire guard could see "the country within a 10 to 15-mile radius" (USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region 1935: BP-15).

#### **Property Components**

#### Fire Lookout Tower

The fire lookout tower is constructed of galvanized steel and is the "7 x 7" prefabricated type (plans MC-39, MD-79) manufactured The name is by the Aeromotor Company of Chicago, Illinois. derived from the 7 foot by 7 foot steel cab installed atop of the The tower, an open steel framework, was assembled on structure. It was secured by being bolted to four concrete site in 1934. footings. The structural hardware is stamped with "Aeromotor" on a brace which is bolted to a concrete footing. Other markings include the Aeromotor name and product numbers, an impressed "Tower No. 3" near the base at several locations, and a FS interpretive sign "Carey Dome 7681'."

The tower measures 85 feet from ground level to the apex (top) of the cab. The outside dimensions at the base of the footings are 18 feet square. The structure becomes more narrow as it ascends until reaches the seven foot square shaped steel cab. The cab is accessed by a staircase made of wood framed in structural steel. A trapdoor in the floor of the cab provides entry.

The single room cab contains a stand for a fire location instrument and an insulated chair. Eight sets of "9 light" metal frame windows furnish an unobstructed 360 degree view of the surround-

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	County and State _	IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

ing terrain. The roof is pyramid shaped. Lookout personnel historically refer to this type of tower as a "lightning rod" attesting to the frequent lightning strikes.

#### Log Cabin

The log cabin was added to the lookout station in 1943. It is a typical example of USDA Forest Service construction being characterized as Rocky Mountain style. The cabin contains two administrative markings; a painted wood plaque with the number "1132" on the west wall, and the numerals "347" painted on the east roof panel so as to be visible from the air.

The Rocky Mountain style may be architecturally classified as a vernacular form. The Forest Service adaptation of the Rocky Mountain cabin contains the fundamental defining elements:

- (1) local builders using native materials;
- (2) unadorned single room log construction; and
- (3) an extension of the facade gable for a covered porch.

The one-room log cabin measures 24 feet (N-S length) by 14 feet (E-W width) and faces north. The foundation is composed of fieldstone and concrete. The gable roof extends five and one-half feet northward over an open porch supported by wooden posts. The roof is covered with wood shingles. A stovepipe exits the northwest corner of the cabin. A solar panel has been placed atop the south end of the roofline.

The lodgepole pine logs are stained brown and saw-cut on the ends. The saddle notches are axe cut. A groove runs the entire length of the underside of each log to facilitate chinkless construction.

The interior is finished with  $l \times 6$  inch milled lumber; the flooring is composed of  $l \times 4$  inch milled boards of similar material. The construction technique is tongue-and-groove. The modestly furnished residence includes built-in shelves and cabinets, table, bed, and woodstove.

The fenestration utilizes five square "6 light" casement windows with painted white trim. Double sets are centered along the east and west walls; a single set has been placed on the facade. The paneled wooden entry door contains a 6 light window and is also painted white.

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#### Weather Station

The weather station consists of a wood frame padlocked mounted box and a rain gauge mounted on a wooden stand. The padlocked box contains temperature and humidity measuring devices. It is located inside of a post-and-rail fence with a wire gate. The fence is hexagonal shaped; it is located approximately 26 feet northwest of the lookout tower (northwest corner).

It is unknown as to the date the weather station was added to the lookout facility. However, it is Forest Service policy that meteorological records be maintained at the lookout station. According to information furnished by seasonal lookout personnel, meteorological data is extant as far back as the 1950s.

#### Alterations

The components of the property have not experienced any significant alterations. In recent years, a solar panel was added to the roofline of the cabin and the stovepipe was replaced. Subsequent work on each of the structures has included routine maintenance which has, in effect, ensured an excellent state of preservation. A flagpole was recently relocated from its original site and has been designated as a noncontributing structure (Map B).

#### Setting

The historic setting of Carey Dome Lookout Station has remained unchanged since the completion of the lookout tower, log cabin, and weather station during the years 1934-1943. It was originally selected as a lookout owing to its commanding view of the forest landscape.

The site contains some associated features located south and east of the area included in this nomination (Map B). These resources consist of a modern privy, an old road, and several archaeological deposits, i.e. trash pits and structural remains. Additional research would be needed to clarify the nature and relationships of these features. It is believed that the road and older deposits may be remnants of an earlier lookout facility.

CAREY DOME FIRE LOOKOUT Name of Property

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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
To Trational Tregister listing.)	SOCIAL HISTORY
X   A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of	GOVERNMENT
our history.	
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.	Period of Significance  1934 - 1943
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.)	Significant Dates N/A
Property is:	
□ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  N/A
☐ <b>C</b> a birthplace or grave.	.,,
□ D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
☐ <b>F</b> a commemorative property.	
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder USDA FOREST SERVICE
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
9. Major Bibliographical References	
<b>Bibilography</b> (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one	e or more continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
<ul> <li>☑ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested</li> <li>☐ previously listed in the National Register</li> <li>☑ previously determined eligible by the National Register</li> <li>☐ designated a National Historic Landmark</li> <li>☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey</li> </ul>	☐ State Historic Preservation Office ☐ Other State agency ☒ Federal agency ☐ Local government ☐ University ☐ Other  Name of repository:
# recorded by Historic American Engineering  Record #	USDA FOREST SERVICE, PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST, MC CALL DISTRICT

NPS Form 10-900-a 0MB No. 1024-0018

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	County and State _	IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

#### Applying Criterion A

The Great Depression of the 1930s united federal, state, and private forestry agencies in a common cause--protecting the nation's forest resources against wildfire. It was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), referred to variously as Roosevelt's "Green" or "Tree" Army, that received the mandate to meet the challenge. A critical part of the work of the corps included the construction of lookout stations.

The CCC was the most successful public program in the history of our nation. In 1933, the corps was formed as one of the first acts of the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The program lasted until 1941 when national attention was diverted to World War II. Three million youths participated along with thousands of reserve military officers, foresters, educational advisors, and other administrative personnel.

Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, Clark, MacArthur, Abrams, and others were field grade officers in the CCC. The CCC erected 3,470 fire towers, built 97,000 miles of truck roads, planted 2.5 billion trees, implemented soil erosion practices on 20 million acres, assisted in natural disasters, and devoted over 4 million "man days" to fighting forest fires.

The CCC also engaged in protecting wildlife habitat, stream improvement, fish restocking, and dam construction. Extensive rehabilitation projects were completed in national parks, forests, and state parks. More importantly, the CCC gave millions of the unemployed a job, self-esteem, and instilled workers with love and respect for America.

The Carey Dome Lookout Station was built by the CCC in 1934-1935. It has survived as a rare example of a type of Forest Service facility which is obsolete owing to technological advances in fire detection. The Carey Dome steel lookout tower is one of only two remaining in use in the Payette National Forest.

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#### Summary

The Carey Dome Lookout Station was formally determined eligible for NR listing by SHPO review on January 30, 1992 (PY92-658). The property qualifies for NR listing under <u>Criterion</u>  $\underline{A}$ , being associated with broad patterns of American history. The installation is associated with the civic and social history of a nation, and, more specifically, with the fire watch and forest protection movement.

#### Historic Context

The fire watch and forest resource protection movement is largely a product of the twentieth century. The tradition began during the years 1875-1900 when a few private companies hired guards for timber and mining properties. After the establishment of the USDA Forest Service (FS) in 1905, several disastrous wild fires led to the creation of a fire detection program which included personnel being hired as lookouts (Kresek 1984:9).

These early FS lookouts were "rag camps" composed of a hilltop hermit, his pup tent, and a convenient tree from which to watch for fires. When smoke was spotted, the lookout walked cross-country as far as a dozen miles to extinguish the blaze himself. If that failed, the column of smoke would attract other firefighters.

The formal construction of Forest Service lookout stations began with an installation placed atop Mt. Hood, Oregon in 1915. By 1920, the federal government, state divisions of forestry, and local agencies maintained independent lookout networks, many occupying facilities built specifically for fire detection. In the ensuing years, fire managers realized the need for towers which would enable a lookout to live safely and comfortably during the watch.

The use of the heavy galvanized steel "7 x 7" tower (Carey Dome type) was contemporary with the "CCC boom" of the 1930s. Aeromotor of Chicago, popularly known for their windmills, was the manufacturer of the 7 foot by 7 foot steel cab and tower. The structure ranged in height from 35 feet to 175 feet. Hundreds remain in use in southeastern states; only a dozen are left in the Northwest (Kresek 1984:11).

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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County and State IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

#### **Bibliography**

Kingsbury, Larry Personal communication with John F. Elliott. 1992 (Forest Archaeologist, Payette National

Forest, McCall, Idaho.)

rolest, mccall, luano.

Kresek, Ray Fire Lookouts of the Northwest. Ye Galleon Press,

1984 Fairfield, Washington.

1992 Request for a Formal Determination of Eligibility

to the National Register of Historic Places,

PY92-658.

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)			
Property Owner			
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)			
name			
street & number	telephone		
city or town	state zip code		

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

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

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#### Verbal Boundary Description

Northwest quarter of Southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 24 North, Range 4 East (see Maps A and B).

#### **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries include the precise area which contains a concentration of historical resources present during the period of significance.

